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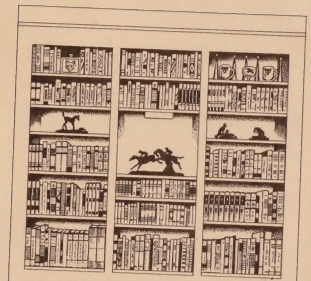

THE

SPORTSMAN'S DICTIONARY;

OR, THE

GENTLEMAN's COMPANION:

FOR

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

FRONTISPIECE

T. Cook Sculp.

The Fore Part.

1. *The Forehead.*
2. *The Temples.*
3. *Cavity above ye Eyes.*
4. *The Jaw.*
5. *The Lips.*
6. *The Nostrils.*
7. *The tip of the Nose.*
8. *The Chin.*
9. *The Beard.*
10. *The Neck.*
11. *The Maine.*
12. *The Fore Top.*
13. *The Throat.*
14. *The Withers.*
15. *The Shoulders.*
16. *The Chest.*
17. *The Elbow.*
18. *The Arm.*
19. *The Plate Vein.*
20. *The Chesnutt.*
21. *The Knee.*
22. *The Shank.*
23. *The Main Tendents.*
24. *The Fetlock Joynt.*
25. *The Fetlock.*
26. *The Pastern.*
27. *The Coronet.*
28. *The Hoof.*
29. *The Quarters.*
30. *The Toe.*
31. *The Heel.*

The Body.

32. *The Reins.*
33. *The Fillette.*
34. *The Ribs.*
35. *The Belly.*
36. *The Flanks.*

The Hind Part.

37. *The Rump.*
38. *The Tail.*
39. *The Buttocks.*
40. *The Hanches.*
41. *The Stifle.*
42. *The Thighs.*
43. *The Hock.*
44. *The Kerb.*
45. *The point of ye Hock.*

THE

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FOR

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

CONTAINING FULL AND PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS FOR

RIDING,	SETTING,	FARRIERY,
HUNTING,	FISHING,	COCKING,
FOWLING,	RACING,	HAWKING, *&c.*

WITH THE VARIOUS METHODS TO BE OBSERVED IN

BREEDING and DIETING of HORSES both for the ROAD and TURF;

ALSO, THE MANAGEMENT OF

DOGS, GAME-COCKS, DUNGHILL-FOWLS, TURKIES, GEESE, DUCKS, PIGEONS, FISH, SINGING-BIRDS, BEES, &c.

THE MANNER OF CURING THEIR VARIOUS DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS; AND THE METHOD OF DESTROYING INSECTS, VERMIN, &c. &c.

COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

AND A SUMMARY OF THE GAME LAWS,

BY EXPERIENCED GENTLEMEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER-PLATES,

Repreſenting all the different Kinds of NETS, SNARES, and TRAPS, that are now made Uſe of in FOWLING; and the IMPLEMENTS for ANGLING.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, PATER-NOSTER-ROW.

M.DCC.XCII.

1792

THE

PREFACE.

THE mind of man is incapable of a conſtant application, either to ſtudy or buſineſs; it is therefore highly neceſſary to relieve it, at convenient ſeaſons, by ſuch relaxations as may refreſh its faculties, and recruit the animal ſpirits that have been diſſipated by laborious purſuits, or a length of ſtrict attention. And when the amuſements to which we have recourſe, on ſuch occaſions, are friendly to health, delightful to the ſenſes, and perfectly conſiſtent with innocence, they have all the recommendations we can poſſibly deſire.

The diverſions that are the ſubject of theſe ſheets, are entirely of this nature, and are ſo peculiarly adapted to ſcenes of rural life, that a juſt knowledge of them is conſidered as a neceſſary accompliſhment in gentlemen, who devote their vacant hours to the country.

It would be needleſs to enlarge on the ſatisfactions and advantages they are capable of affording us. No proſpect of Nature can awake more pleaſing ideas in the imagination, than a landſcape, diſtributed into verdant woods, and opening lawns, with the diverſity of extended plains, flowery meadows, and clear ſtreams: the heart of a contemplative beholder melts into ſecret raptures at the inchanting view, and he is immediately prompted to hail the Great Benefactor who ſheds

ſuch

ſuch a profuſion of beauties around him. But when he likewiſe regards them as ſo many rich magazines, intended for the accommodation of his table, as well as for the improvement of his health, and the ſolace of his mind, he begins to think it a reproach to him to be unacquainted with the manner of acquiring theſe enjoyments that were created for his uſe with ſo much liberality; and he is then convinced that Hunting, Fowling, Fiſhing, and Riding, are more neceſſary to his welfare than at firſt he might imagine.

In order therefore to render theſe, and other rural recreations, as intelligible and familiar as poſſible, we have carefully collected the beſt obſervations that have been made on each article; we have conſulted all authors on this occaſion, and have ſelected every particular from them, that we thought would contribute to pleaſure and improvement; and, as we were deſirous to render this work as compleat as poſſible, we have prevailed upon ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed abilities and experience, to favour us with a great number of intereſting paſſages, that we are perſuaded will be very acceptable and inſtructive to thoſe who have an inclination to gain a competent knowledge of theſe agreeable ſubjects.

As our intention was to make this performance equally perſpicuous and regular, we have digeſted it into the form of a Dictionary, in which we have been careful to range under each head every particular peculiar to it, ſo as to illuſtrate the articles in the moſt effectual manner; by which means we have rendered the whole ſo methodical and familiar, even

even to a common comprehenſion, that we flatter ourſelves we ſhall not be taxed with obſcurity in any material circumſtance neceſſary to be underſtood. We may likewiſe venture to add, that the plan we have purſued, through the whole courſe of theſe ſheets, will eaſe the curious of the expence and trouble of conſulting a number of books written on theſe ſubjects, ſince, as we have already intimated, all imaginable care has been taken to extract from the moſt approved authors, whatever obſervations may be neceſſary to give our readers a clear and expeditious knowledge of all the different branches of theſe pleaſing recreations; as well as the receipts from different authors of eſtabliſhed reputation, for the cure of moſt complaints incident to Horſes, Dogs, Cocks, Poultry, &c. which are conſiderably enlarged; as well as the articles Hunting, Fiſhing, Fowling, &c. &c. with proper inſtructions for the moſt ignorant to prevent their being impoſed on in purchaſing Horſes, by deſigning Dealers in thoſe valuable animals: alſo effectual methods for deſtroying Inſects; the neceſſary treatment of Bees; as well as the beſt methods for rearing Poultry of the various Kinds; and the Conſtruction of Decoys for Wild Fowl.

DIRECTIONS *for Placing the* PLATES.

The Frontiſpiece to face the Title.
Plate II. In the middle of E.
III. In the middle of M.
IV. In the middle of P.
V. In the middle of T.
VI. Between T and U.
VII. In the middle of F f.
VIII. Between O o and P p.
IX. In the middle of U u.
Plate X and XI. Between Y y and Z z.
XII. Between A a a and B b b.
XIII. In the middle of H h h.
XIV. In the middle of I i i.
XV. Between the firſt and ſecond leaf of R r r.
XVI. Between the third and fourth leaf of U u u.

THE SPORTMAN'S DICTIONARY.

ABS

ABATE; a horſe is ſaid to abate, or take down his curvets, when working upon curvets he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *See* CURVET.

ABSCESS, proceeds from a blow, hurt, or ſome violence, incident to ſeveral animals, as horſes, ſheep, poultry, &c.

In HORSES, a cataplaſm or poultice of lime, reduced to a fine powder, and mixt with wine and oil in equal quantities, ought to be applied to the part affected; or one of wheat flour ſteeped in vinegar, with half an ounce of manna, may be uſed in its ſtead.

In SHEEP, the method is to open the tumour, in what part ſoever it is found, and, after letting out the matter, to pour into the wound ſome melted pitch and burnt ſalt powdered.

In POULTRY, they open the abſceſs with a pair of ſciſſars, preſſing out the corruption with their fingers; and then give them lettice chopped ſmall, and mixed with bran ſteeped in water, and ſweetened with honey, to eat.

ABATURES, is foiling the ſprigs or graſs that a ſtag throws down in paſſing by.

ACCLOYED, ſignifies pricked. A horſe's foot, when pricked in ſhoeing, is ſaid to be accloyed.

ACHE, [in *horſes*] a pain in any part of the body; a diſeaſe that cauſes numbneſs in the joints, and proceeds from cold taken upon hard and violent exerciſe or labour, for which there are ſeveral remedies.

ACO

ACOPUM, a fomentation to allay the ſenſe of wearineſs; alſo a medicine for horſes, uſed for the ſame purpoſe, and prepared thus: Take half an ounce of caſtoreum, adraces two ounces, of bdellium half an ounce and half a quarter, opopannax an ounce, fox greaſe half an ounce, pepper an ounce, laſerpitium three quarters of an ounce, ammoniacum two ounces, pigions dung as much, half an ounce of galbanum, one ounce and a quarter of nitre, three quarters of an ounce of ſpuma nitri, laudanum two ounces, pyrethum and bay-berries of each three quarters of an ounce, cardamum two ounces, rue ſeed two ounces, ſeed of agnus caſtus one ounce, parſley ſeed half an ounce, dried roots of flower-de-luce an ounce and quarter and half, oil of bay as much, oil of ſpikenard three quarters of a pound, oleum cyprinum fourteen ounces, the oldeſt olive oil a pound and half, pitch ſix ounces, turpentine four ounces; every one of them that will diſſolve, melt ſeparately by themſelves, then mingle them together with the other ingredients, firſt beating them to fine powder; after they have boiled a little on the fire, take off the pan, and ſtrain the liquor into a clean gallipot, to be kept for uſe: in adminiſtering this medicine, give not above two ſpoonfuls at a time, in a pint of ſack or muſcadine wine, and if by long keeping it hardens, ſoften it with a little cypreſs oil.

It is both a medicine and an ointment, helping convulſions, ſtring-halts, colds, &c. in the ſinews and muſcles; draws forth all noiſome humours, and being put up into the noſtrils

noſtrils of a horſe, by means of a long gooſe feather, anointed therewith, diſburthens the head of all pain.

It diſſolves the liver troubled with all oppilations or obſtructions, helps ſiccity and crudity in the body, baniſhes all wearineſs; and, laſtly, cures all ſorts of inward diſeaſes, if given by way of drench, in wine, beer, or ale.

ACTION OF THE MOUTH, is the agitation of the tongue, and the mandible of a horſe, that by champing upon the bridle, keep his mouth freſh. You may ſee by the white ropy foam, that a horſe has the action of the mouth, which is a ſign of vigour, mettle, and health.

ACULER, a French word, uſed in the academies, importing that a horſe working upon volts in the manage, does not go far enough forwards at every time or motion, ſo that his ſhoulders embrace, or take in, too little ground, and his croupe comes too near the center of the volt.

This horſe has acule, becauſe the horſeman did not turn his hand, and put him on with the calf of the inner leg.

Horſes have a natural inclination to this fault, in making demi-volts. *See* VOLT.

When the Italians work a horſe upon the demi-volts, called repolons, they affect to make them acule, or cut ſhort. *See* ENTABLER, and REPOLON.

ADDER-STUNG, is ſaid of cattle when ſtung by adders, or bit by a hedge-hog or ſhrew, for which complaint uſe an ointment made of dragon's blood, with a little barley-meal and the white of an egg.

ADVANCER, one of the ſtarts or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

To AFFOREST, is to turn land into foreſt; and, on the contrary, to DISAFFOREST, is to turn land from being foreſt to other uſes.

AGE OF AN HORSE. To know how old a horſe is, there are ſeveral outward characters; 1. his teeth, whereof he has in his head juſt forty; that is, ſix great wong teeth above, and ſix below on one ſide, with as many on the other, that make twenty-four, called *grinders*; then ſix above, and as many below in the fore part of his mouth, termed *gatherers*, and making thirty-ſix; then four tuſhes on each ſide, named *bit-teeth*, which makes juſt forty. As mares uſually have no tuſks, their teeth are only thirty-ſix.

A colt is foaled without teeth; in a few days he puts out four, which are called pincers, or nippers; ſoon after appear the four ſeparaters, next to the pincers; it is ſometimes three or four months before the next, called corner teeth, puſh forth. Theſe twelve colt's teeth in the front of the mouth, continue, without alteration, till the colt is two years, or two years and a half old, which makes it difficult, without great care, to avoid being impoſed on during that interval; if the ſeller finds it his intereſt to make the colt paſs for either younger or older than he really is; the only rule you have then to judge by is his coat, and the hairs of his mane and tail. A colt of one year has a ſupple, rough coat, reſembling that of a water ſpaniel, and the hair of his mane and tail feels like flax, and hangs like a robe untwiſted; whereas a colt of two years has a flat coat, and ſtraight hairs, like a grown horſe.

At about two years and a half old, ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later, according as he has been fed, a horſe begins to change his teeth. The pincers, which come the firſt, are alſo the firſt that fall; ſo that at three years he has four horſe's, and eight colt's teeth, which are eaſily known apart, the former being larger, flatter, and yellower than the other, and ſtreaked from the end quite into the gums.

Theſe four horſe pincers have, in the middle of their extremities, a black hole, very deep; whereas thoſe of the colt are round and white. When the horſe is coming four years old, he loſes his four ſeparaters, or middle teeth, and puts forth four others, which follow the ſame rule as the pincers. He hath now eight horſe's teeth, and four colt's. At five years old he ſheds the four corner ones, which are his laſt colt's teeth, and is called a horſe.

During this year alſo, his four tuſks (which are chiefly peculiar to horſes) come behind the others; the lower ones often four months before the upper; but whatever may be vulgarly thought, a horſe that has the two lower

tuſks,

tusks, if he has not the upper, may be judged to be under five years old, unless the other teeth shew the contrary; for some horses that live to be very old, never have any upper tusks at all. The two lower tusks are one of the most certain rules that a horse is coming five years old, notwithstanding his colt's teeth may not be all gone.

Jockies and breeders, in order to make their colts seem five years old when they are but four, pull out their last colt's teeth; but if all the colt's teeth are gone, and no tusks appear, you may be certain this trick has been played: another artifice they use, is to beat the bars every day with a wooden mallet, in the place where the tusks are to appear, in order to make them seem hard, as if the tusks were just ready to cut.

When a horse is coming six years old, the lower pincers fill up, and, instead of the holes above-mentioned, shew only a black spot. Betwixt six and seven the two middle teeth fill up in the same manner; and between seven and eight the corner teeth do the like; after which it is said to be impossible to know certainly the age of a horse, he having no longer any mark in the mouth.

You can, indeed, only have recourse to the tusks, and the situation of the teeth, of which I shall now speak.

For the tusks you must with your finger feel the inside of them from the point quite to the gum. If the tusk be pointed flat, and has two little channels within side, you may be certain the horse is not old, and at the utmost only coming ten. Between eleven and twelve the two channels are reduced to one, which after twelve is quite gone, and the tusks are as round within as they are without; you have no guide then but the situation of the teeth. The longest teeth are not always a sign of the greatest age, but their hanging over and pushing forward; as their meeting perpendicularly, is certain token of youth.

Many persons, whilst they see certain little holes in the middle of the teeth, imagine that such horses are but in their seventh year, without regard to the situation the teeth take as they grow old.

When horses are young, their teeth meet perpendicularly, but grow longer, and push forward with age: besides the mouth of a young horse is very fleshy within the palate, and his lips are firm and hard: on the contrary, the inside of an old horse's mouth is lean both above and below, and seems to have only the skin upon the bones. The lips are soft and easy to turn up with the hand.

All horses are marked in the same manner, but some naturally, and other artificially. The natural mark is called *Begue*, and some ignorant persons imagine such horses are marked all their lives, because for many years they find a little hole, or a kind of void in the middle of the separaters and corner teeth; but when the tusks are grown round, as well within as without, and the teeth point forward, there is room to conjecture in proportion as they advance from year to year, what the horse's age may be, without regarding the cavity above-mentioned.

The artificial manner is made use of by dealers and jockies who mark their horses, after the age of being known, to make them appear only six or seven years old. They do it in this manner: they throw down the horse to have him more at command, and with a steel graver, like what is used for ivory, hollow the middle teeth a little, and the corner ones somewhat more; then fill the holes with a little rosin, pitch, sulphur, or some grains of wheat, which they burn in with a bit of hot wire, made in proportion to the hole. This operation they repeat from time to time, till they give the hole a lasting black, in imitation of nature; but in spite of all they can do, the hot iron makes a little yellowish circle round these holes, like what it would leave upon ivory; they have therefore another trick to prevent detection, which is to make the horse foam from time to time, after having rubbed his mouth, lips, and gums with salt, and the crumb of bread dried and powdered with salt. This foam hides the circle made by the iron.

But what they cannot do, is to counterfeit young tusks, it being out of their power to make those two crannies above-mentioned, which are given by nature:

with files they may make them ſharper or flatter, but then they take away the ſhining natural enamel, ſo that one may always know, by theſe tuſks, horſes that are paſt ſeven, till they come to twelve or thirteen.

2. See that the horſe be not too deep burnt of the lampaſs, and that his fleſh lie ſmooth with his bars; for if too deep burnt his hay and provender will ſtick herein, which will be very troubleſome to him.

3. Look to his hoofs, which if rugged, and as if it were ſeamed one ſeam over another; or if they be dry, full and cruſty, or crumbling, it is a ſign of very old age; on the contrary, a ſmooth, moiſt, hollow, and well ſounding hoof, betokens youthfulneſs in him.

4. His eyes, which if round, full, ſtaring, and ſtarting from his head, if the bits over them be filled, ſmooth and even with the temples, and no wrinkles either about his brow, or under his eyes, then he is young; but, if otherwiſe, he has the contrary characters, it is a ſign of old age.

5. His hair; for if a horſe that is of any dark colour, grows griſley only about his eye-brows, or underneath his mane, or any horſe of a whitiſh colour ſhould grow meannelled, with either black or read meannels all over his body, they both are ſigns of old age.

6. Laſtly, the bars in his mouth, which if great, deep, and in the handling rough and hard, ſhew he is old; but if they are ſoft, ſhallow, and gentle in the handling, he is young, and in a good ſtate of body; but if he has two fleſhy excreſences on the under palate, it will hinder him from drinking.

The following particular remarks about their age, are taken out of *M. de Solleyſel's Compleat Horſeman.*

1. When a horſe is two years and a half old, he has twelve foal-teeth, in the fore part of his mouth, and about that time, or ſoon after, four of them do fall, *viz.* two above and two below, in the very middle; though, in ſome horſes, they do not fall till three years: in their ſtead four others appear, called *nippers* or *gatherers*, much ſtronger and larger than the foal teeth; and then he is commonly two years and a half old, or at moſt but three.

2. At three and a half, and ſometimes at four years, he caſts the next four foal-teeth, *viz.* two above, and two below; and in their room come four teeth called *ſeparaters*.

There remain then but four foal-teeth in the corners, which he commonly changes at four years and a half: it is therefore neceſſary to keep in memory, two and a half, three and a half, and four and a half; that is to ſay, when a horſe has caſt two teeth above, and as many below, he is but two years and a half old; when he has caſt four teeth above, and as many below, he has attained to the age of three years and a half; and as ſoon as he has caſt ſix above, and as many below, which is to have them all changed, he is then come to four years and a half.

3. It is to be obſerved, that the corner teeth, in the upper gums, are caſt before thoſe in the nether; on the contrary, the under tuſhes grow out before the upper; and horſes are often ſick when the tuſhes of the upper gums cut, but are never ſo when the others below come forth.

4. The tuſhes are proceeded by no foal-teeth, but grow up when a horſe is about three years and a half old, and generally appear before the corner teeth are caſt,

So ſoon as the *gatherers* and *ſeparaters* have pierced and cut the gums, they make all their growth in fifteen days, but the corner teeth do not grow ſo ſuddenly: yet that does not ſignify, but at their very firſt appearing, they are as thick and broad as the others, but are no higher than the thickneſs of a crown piece, and very ſharp and hollow.

5. When a horſe has no more foal-teeth, and his corner teeth begin to appear, he is in his fifth year; that is, he is about four years and a half, and is going into his fifth year.

When he firſt puts out his corner teeth, they are of equal height with the gums on the outſide, and the inſide of them is filled with fleſh, till he ſhall be near five; and when he comes to be five years old, that fleſh diſappears, and there will remain in the place of it a hollow; that is, they are not ſo high on the inſide as on the outſide, which they will come to be, about a year after their firſt appearing.

So

So that when a horſe's corner teeth are filled with fleſh, you may confidently affirm that he is not five.

6. From five to five and half, the corner teeth remain hollow on the inſide, and that part which was filled with fleſh is empty.

7. From five and a half to ſix, the hollow on the inſide fills up, and the teeth become flat and equal at top, only a little cavity remains in the middle, reſembling the eye of a dry bean, and then they ſay the horſe is entering ſix.

And ſo long as a horſe's corner teeth are not ſo high on the inſide as the out, he is ſtill ſaid to be but five, though he be five and a half, and ſometimes ſix.

8. You may alſo take notice, that at four years and a half, when the corner teeth appear, and are filled on the inſide with fleſh, the outſide of them will then be about the thickneſs of a crown piece above the gums, and will ſo continue till five: and from thence to five and a half, the outward edge will be about the thickneſs of two crown pieces above the gums: at ſix they will be near the breadth of one's little finger above the gums, and his tuſhes will be at their full length.

At ſeven years they will be about the thickneſs of the ſecond or ring finger above the gums, and the hollow almoſt quite worn and gone.

9. At eight years old, the horſe will be raiſed; that is, none of his teeth will be hollow, but flat quite over, and near the thickneſs of the middle finger above the gums.

10. After a horſe is raiſed, one cannot judge of his age, but by the length of his fore teeth, or by his tuſhes.

As the gums, through time, become lean, ſo they make the teeth appear long; and it is certain, that ſo much the longer a horſe's teeth are, he is ſo much the older; and as he grows old, his teeth appear rough and become yellow; not but there are ſome old horſes who have very ſhort and white teeth; and people ſay of ſuch horſes, they have a good mouth conſidering their age.

Some alſo have a black ſpeck in their teeth, reſembling the true mark, a long time after they have paſſed eight or nine, but then it is not hollow.

11. The tuſhes are the moſt certain mark, whereby to know a horſe's age.

If a horſe be but ſix, the upper tuſhes will be a little channelled, or ſomewhat hollowed and grooved on the inſide; and when he is above ſix they fill up, and become a little round on the inſide.

This obſervation never or rarely fails.

If you feel the tuſhes of his upper jaw with your finger, and find them worn equal with the palate, the horſe is then at leaſt ten years old: this remark ſeldom proves deficient, unleſs the horſe when young has carried a bigger mouthed bit than was proper for him.

Young horſes always have their under tuſhes ſharp and pointed, pretty long, ſomewhat edged on both ſides, and without any ruſt upon them; but as they become aged, their tuſhes grow big and blunt, round and ſcaly, and in very old horſes, they are extremely thick, round and yellow.

12. A horſe is ſaid to be *ſhell-toothed*, when he has long teeth, and yet black ſpecks in them, and this mark laſts during life; it is eaſily known, becauſe the mark appears in the other fore teeth as well as in the corner teeth.

13. In advanced age, the points of the *gatherers* ſtand outward a little; and when the horſe is extremely old, they point almoſt ſtrait forward; but while he is young, they ſtand almoſt ſtrait up, and are juſt equal with the outer edges of thoſe above.

Sometimes the upper teeth point forwards in this manner; but for the moſt part the under do it.

14. After the mark is gone, recourſe may be had to the horſe's legs, to know whether they be neat and good; to his flank if it be well truſſed, not too full or ſwallowed up; as alſo to his feet and his appetite.

15. In young horſes, that part of the nether-jaw bone, which is three or four fingers breadth above the beard, is always round; but in old horſes ſharp and edged; ſo that a man who is accuſtomed to it, will, before he opens a horſe's mouth, judge pretty near of his age. This is a good remark.

16. Some

16. Some pull the ſkin of the nether-jaw bone or ſhoulder a little to them, and if the ſkin continue long without returning to it's place, it is a ſign, they ſay, the horſe is not young, and the longer it is in returning, the older he is: a man ſhould not truſt much to this obſervation, becauſe the ſkin of a lean horſe, though young, will be longer returning to its place, than the ſkin of an old horſe that is fat and plump.

17. You may alſo judge of a horſe's age by looking on his palate; becauſe as he grows old, the roof of his mouth becomes leaner and drier towards the middle; and thoſe ridges which in young horſes are pretty high and plump, diminiſh as they increaſe in age; ſo that in very old horſes, the roof of the mouth is nothing but ſkin and bone.

This remark is good, eſpecially in mares, that ſeldom have any tuſhes to know their age by.

18. Grey horſes become white as they grow old; and, when very aged, white all over, yet it is not to be inferred from thence that no horſes are foaled white, though it happens but very rarely; however thoſe that are foaled grey, are known by their knees and hams, which, for the moſt part, ſtill continue of that colour.

19. If you do not require exactneſs, but only to know whether the horſe be young or old, lift up the upper lip, and if his upper teeth be long, yellow, and over-paſſing thoſe below, it denotes age; as the contrary ſigns, viz. ſhort and white teeth, and the teeth of the upper jaw not over-paſſing thoſe below, betoken youth.

20. There are ſome ſort of horſes, whoſe teeth always continue white and ſhort, as if they were but ſix years old.

To prevent being cheated, obſerve if there be any ſcratches on the outſide of the hollows of the teeth, becauſe the graver ſome times ſlips and ſcratches the other parts of the teeth; for then you may conclude him counter-marked; and an artificial hollow is much blacker than a natural one: take notice alſo of his upper tuſhes, the inſide of which ſhould be grooved or hollow, till the horſe be ſeven years old; and farther, obſerve whether he has any ſigns of age, ſuch as the upper teeth long, over-paſſing thoſe below, and yellow; the lower part of the nether-jaw bone, ſharp and edged; the under tuſhes worn, big and ſcaly; if he have theſe tokens, and yet appear marked, it is very probable that he is counter-marked. For other particulars, ſee *Scaling, and teeth of a horſe.*

As to a *hunting, or race horſe*, he ought to be five years old, and well weighed before you begin to hunt him.

For though it be a frequent cuſtom among noted horſemen to train their horſes up to hunting at four years old, and ſome ſooner, yet at that age his joints not being full knit, nor he come to his beſt ſtrength and courage, he is diſabled from performing any matter of ſpeed and toughneſs; and when forced to labour and toil ſo young, he runs very great hazard of *ſtrains*, and the putting out of *ſplents*, *ſpavins*, *curbs*, and *wind-galls*; beſides the daunting of his ſpirit, and abating his natural courage, inſomuch that he will become melancholy, ſtiff, and rheumatic, and have all the diſtempers of *old age*, when it might be expected he ſhould be in his *prime*.

AGE of a HART, is judged by the furniture of his head.—At a year old, there is nothing to be ſeen but bunches—At two years old, the horns appear more perfectly, but ſtraiter and ſmaller—At three they grow into two ſpars—At four into three, and ſo increaſe yearly in branches, till they are ſix years old; after which their age is not with any certainty to be known by their head.

AGIST, properly a bed, or reſting place; whence to agiſt, ſignifies to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather money due for the ſame. It is alſo extended to the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week.

AGISTOR, an officer that takes in cattle of ſtrangers to feed in a foreſt, and receives for the king's uſe ſuch tack-money as becomes due upon that account.

In Engliſh they are otherwiſe called Guſt-takers, or Giſt-takers, and made by letters-patent to the number of four, in every foreſt where his Majeſty has any pannage.

AID; to aid, aſſiſt, or ſuccour a horſe, is to ſuſtain and help him to work true, and mark

mark his times or motions with a juſt exactneſs. Hence they ſay,

Aſſiſt your horſe with the calves of your legs, help him with a nice tender heel, aid him with your tongue: it is not enough to aid this horſe with the rod, he muſt have harſher aids.

Aids are the helps or aſſiſtance that the horſeman gives from the gentle and moderate effects of the bridle, the ſpur, the caveſon, the poinſon, the rod, the action of the legs, the motion of the thighs, and ſound of the tongue.

We give theſe aids to prevent the correction and chaſtiſement that is ſometimes neceſſary in breaking and managing a horſe.

You will never ride well unleſs you be very attentive and active; without precipitancy, in not loſing or miſſing your times, and in giving the aid ſeaſonably; for without that you will accuſtom your horſe to doſe upon it. If your horſe does not obey the aids of the calfs of your legs, help him with the ſpur, and give him a prick or two.

This ſorrel horſe has his aids very nice; that is, he takes them with a great deal of facility and vigour. This gentleman gives his aids very fine, that is, he imitates and rouzes up the horſe ſeaſonably, and helps him at juſt turns, in order to make him mark his time or motions juſtly.—The barb knows the aid; he obeys or anſwers the aids, he takes them finely.—You do not give the aids of the caveſon with diſcretion; you make a correction of them, which will baulk your horſe. See *Braulieler*.

Inner Aids, Outer Aids. The inner heel, inner leg, inner rein, &c. are called inner aids; the outer heel, outer leg, outer rein, &c. are called outer aids. *See* Helps.

AIR, is a cadence and liberty of motion, accommodated to the natural diſpoſition of the horſe, which makes him work in the manage and riſe with obedience, meaſure, and juſtneſs of time. Some riding maſters take the word Air in a ſtrict ſenſe, as ſignifying the manage that is higher, flower, and more artful or deſigned than the *terra a terra*; but others give it a larger ſignification, including under that ſenſe, *a terra a terra*; for if a horſe manages well in *a terra a terra*, they ſay the horſeman has happily hit the air of the horſe; in general, the walk, trot, and gallop, are not accounted airs, and yet ſome very good riding-maſters would underſtand by air, the motion of the horſe's legs upon a gallop. For inſtance, they will ſay ſuch a horſe has not the natural air; that is, he bends his fore legs too little; you ſhould give or form an air to your horſe, for he has no natural air, and ſince his haunches are very good, he is capable of the manage, if you do but learn him an air.

All your horſes have an air naturally; that is, they have motion enough with their fore legs to take a cadence, if they are put to work at *terra a terra*:—this horſe always takes his leſſon with his own air:—fix, or confirm, that horſe in the air he has taken:—this ſorrel takes the air of the curvets, but that preſents himſelf with an air caprioles:—this mare has no inclination nor diſpoſition to theſe airs: are terms uſed in the manage. *See* Pesate.

High airs, or high manage, are the motions of a horſe that riſes higher than *terra a terra*, and works at curvets, balotades, croupades, and caprioles. In regard that horſe has the beginning or firſt ſteps of raiſed airs, and of himſelf affects a high manage, you ought to uſe this his diſpoſition diſcreetly, that he may not be diſheartened or baulked; for your high airs make a horſe angry when he is too much put to it; and you ought to ſupply his ſhoulders very well before you put him to leap. *See* Pesate and Leaping.

Airing of Horses. Airing brings ſeveral advantages to horſes.

Firſt, It purifies their blood, (if the air be clean and pure) it purges the body from many groſs and ſuffocating humours, and ſo hardens and enſeams a horſe's fat, that it is not near ſo liable to be diſſolved by ordinary exerciſe.

Secondly. It teaches him how to let his wind take equally, and keep time with the other actions and motions of his body.

Thirdly It ſharpens the appetite, and provokes the ſtomach (which is of great advantage both to *gallopers* and *hunters*, which are apt to loſe their ſtomach either through exceſs or want of exerciſe:) for the ſharpneſs of the air will drive the horſe's natural heat from

from the outward to the inward parts, which heat, by furthering concoction, creates an appetite.

Markham directs, if a horſe be very fat, to air him before *ſun-riſe*, and after *ſun-ſetting*; and another author ſays, that nothing is more wholeſome than early and late airings: others again do not approve of this, and urge, that as all things that any ways hinder the ſtrength and vigour of nature are to be avoided; now that extremity of cold, and being out early and late do ſo, is evidently ſeen by horſes that run abroad all winter, which however hardly bred and kept with the beſt care and fodder, yet cannot by any means be advanced to ſo good caſe in winter, as an indifferent paſture will raiſe them to in ſummer; and as this holds true of nocturnal colds, it muſt needs be verified in ſome proportionate meaſure of the morning and evening dews, and that piercing cold which is obſerved to be more intenſe at the opening and cloſe of the day, than any part of the night.

Beſides that, the dews and moiſt rimes do as much injury to a horſe as the ſharpeſt colds or froſts, and if a horſe is any ways inclinable to *catarrhs*, *rheums*, or any other cold diſtempers, he is apt to have the humours augmented, and the diſeaſe ſenſibly increaſed by theſe early and late airings.

But if he be not had forth to air till the ſun be riſen, it will chear his ſpirits; and it is ſeen that all horſes love the ſun's warmth, as in thoſe that lie out a-nights, who will repair to thoſe places where they can have moſt benefit of the beams of the ſun, after he is riſen, to relieve them from the coldneſs of the preceding night.

And beſides the benefit of the ſun, the air will be more mild and temperate, as that it will rather invigorate than prey upon his ſpirits, and more increaſe his ſtrength than impair it.

And as for bringing down a horſe's fat, we need not be at a loſs for that, and to keep him from being purſive, and too high in fleſh; to reduce him to cleanneſs, and a more moderate ſtate of body: for it is but keeping him out ſo much longer at a time, both morning and evening, and you will undoubtedly obtain your end by ſuch long *airing*, joined with true ſound heats; and it is from the length of airings that you muſt expect to bring your horſe to a perfect wind and true courage.

AIRY, or AERY, a term uſed to expreſs the reſt of a hawk or eagle.

AMBLING; a motion in a horſe that is much deſired, very uſeful, but not eaſily to be obtained the right way, notwithſtanding the vain confidence of the various profeſſors of it, who, though they ſo confidently aſſert the ſucceſs, yet differ in their methods to effect it: for ſome will teach it in new ploughed fields; others will teach a horſe to amble from the gallop; many uſe no better way for it than by weights.

Some amble in hand, not ridden; others by the help of thinner ſhoes, made on purpoſe: many fold fine ſoft liſts about the gambrels of the horſe; ſome amble by the hand only, others uſe the tramel, which indeed if rightly managed is good: but the beſt way of all is to try with your hands, by a gentle and deliberate racking and thruſting of the horſe forward, by helping him in the weak part of the mouth with your ſnaffle, which muſt be ſmooth, big, and full; and correcting him firſt on one ſide, then on another, with the calves of your legs, and ſometimes with a ſpur.

If you can make him of himſelf fall into an amble, tho' ſhuffling diſorderly, there will be much labour ſaved; for that aptneſs to amble will make him, with more eaſe and leſs danger in the uſe of the tramel, find the motion without ſtumbling or amazement; but if you find he will by no means either apprehend the motions or intentions, then ſtruggle not with the animal, but fall to the uſe of the tramel, which ſee for that purpoſe under TRAMEL. *See Rules for Buying Horſes.*

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS, are ſuch as live partly on the land and partly in the water, as badgers, otters, ducks, &c.

ANBURY, or AMBURY; a kind of wen, or ſpungy wart, growing upon any part of a horſe's body, full of blood; the manner of curing of which, is to tye it about hard with a thread, or rather with a horſehair, and in eight days it will fall off, then ſtrew upon it the powder of verdigreaſe to kill it at the root, and heal it up again with green ointment; but if it be ſo flat that nothing can be bound about it, then take it away with an inciſion-

knife

Angling Tackle.

knife cloſe to the ſkin, or elſe burn it with a ſharp hot iron, cutting it round ſo deep as to leave none of the root behind; and after having applied turpentine and hog's lard melted together, heal it up as before: but if this wart grows in a ſinewy part, where a hot iron is improper, eat out the core with oil of vitriol, or white ſublimate, then ſtop the hole with flax dipt in the white of an egg, for a day or two, and at laſt dry it up with unſlacked lime and honey.

Or, for theſe warts put three ounces of powder of copperas in a crucible, with one ounce of arſenic powdered; place the crucible in the middle of a charcoal fire, ſtirring the ſubſtance, but carefully avoid the malignant ſteams: when the matter appears ſomewhat reddiſh, take the crucible off the fire, and after it is cool, break and beat the matter into a very fine powder, incorporate four ounces of this powder with five ounces of album riſis, and make an ointment to be applied cold to warts, anointing them lightly every day, and they will fall off like kernels of nuts, without cauſing any ſwellings in the legs, if the application be ordered ſo as only the warts be anointed, and the horſe be not worked or ridden during the cure: and after the warts fall off, dreſs the ſore with the Counteſs's ointment; which ſee deſcribed under its proper head.

ANGLING, is an art, which as it pleads great antiquity, ſo the knowledge thereof is with much difficulty to be obtained; but ſome obſervations concerning it will not be amiſs. And firſt, the angler muſt remember by no means to fiſh in light and dazzling apparel, but his cloathing muſt be of a dark or ſky colour: and at the places where he uſes to angle, he ſhould once in four or five days caſt in corn boiled ſoft; if for carp or tench, oftner: he may alſo caſt in garbage, beaſts livers, worms chopt in pieces, or grains ſteeped in blood and dried, which will attract the fiſh thither: and in fiſhing, to keep them together, throw in half a handful of grains of ground malt, which muſt be done in ſtill water; but in a ſtream you muſt caſt your grains above your hook, and not about it, for as they float from the hook, ſo will they draw the fiſh after them. Now if you would bait a ſtream, get ſome tin boxes made full of holes no bigger than juſt fit for a worm to creep through, which fill therewith, and having faſtened a plummet to ſink them, place them into the ſtream, with a ſtring faſtened thereto, that they may be drawn out at pleaſure; by the ſmallneſs of the holes aforeſaid, the worms can crawl out but very leiſurely, and as they crawl the fiſh will reſort about them.

Now if in a ſtream you would bait for ſalmon, trout, umber, or the like, take ſome blood, and therewith incorporate fine clay, barley and malt, ground, adding ſome water, all which make into a paſte with ivy gum, then form it into cakes and caſt them into the ſtream: if you find your bait take no effect in attracting of the fiſh, you may conclude ſome pike or perch lurk there to ſeize his prey, for fear of which the fiſh dare not venture thereabout; take therefore your troll, and let your bait be either brandlings or lob-worms, or you may uſe gentles or minnows, which they will greedily ſnap at.

As for your rod, it muſt be kept neither too dry nor too moiſt, leſt the one make it brittle, and the other rotten; and if it be ſultry dry weather, wet your rod a little before you angle, and having ſtruck a good fiſh, keep your rod bent, and that will hinder him from running to the end of the line, whereby he will either break his hold or hook: and if you would know what bait the fiſh loves beſt, at the time of your fiſhing, when you have taken one, ſlit the gill, and open and take out the ſtomach, opening it without bruiſing, and there you will find what he fed on laſt, and had a fancy to, whereby you may bait your hook accordingly.

When you fiſh, ſhelter yourſelf under ſome buſh or tree, ſo far from the brink of the river, that you can only diſcern your float; for fiſh are timorous, and very eaſy to be affrighted: and you will experimentally find the beſt way of angling with a fly, is down the river, and not up; neither need you ever make above ſix trials in a place, either with fly or ground bait, when you angle for trout, for by that time he will either offer or take, or refuſe the bait, and not ſtir at all; but if you would have fiſh bite eagerly, and without ſuſpicion, you may preſent them with ſuch baits as they are naturally inclined to, and in ſuch manner as

they are accuſtomed to receive them; and if you uſe paſtes for baits you muſt add flax or wool, with which mix a little butter to preſerve it from waſhing off the hook: and laſtly, obſerve,

That the eyes of ſuch fiſhes as you kill, are moſt excellent baits on the hook for almoſt all ſorts of fiſh.

Directions for FLY-FISHING, *with a Liſt of ſuch neceſſary Ingredients as every* ANGLER *ſhould be ſupplied with.*

Firſt, let your rod be light, and very gentle, the beſt are of two pieces, (See the article ROD) and let not your line exceed, (eſpecially for three or four links next to the hook) three or four hairs at the moſt, though you may fiſh a little ſtronger above in the upper part of your line: but if you can attain to angle with one hair, you ſhall have more rifes and catch more fiſh. You muſt be ſure not to cumber yourſelf with too long a line, as moſt do: and before you begin to angle, endeavour to have the wind on your back, and the ſun, if it ſhines, to be before you, and to fiſh down the ſtream: and carry the point or top of your rod downward, by which means the ſhadow of yourſelf and rod will be the leaſt ſeen to the fiſh; for the ſight of any ſhade alarms the fiſh, and ſpoils your ſport, of which you muſt take great care. In the middle of *March*, till which time a man ſhould not catch a trout, or in *April*, if the weather be dark, or a little cloudy, the beſt fiſhing is with the palmer-worm, but of theſe there are divers kinds, or at leaſt of divers colours; theſe and the *May*-fly are the ground of all fly-angling, which are to be thus made:

Firſt, you muſt arm your hook with the line in the inſide of it, then take your ſciſſars, and cut ſo much of a brown mallard's feather as in your own reaſon will make the wings of it, you having withal regard to the bigneſs or littleneſs of your hook; then lay the outmoſt part of your feather next to your hook, then the point of your feather next the ſhank of your hook; and having ſo done whip it three or four times about the hook with the ſame ſilk with which your hook was armed; and having made the ſilk faſt, take the hackle of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top, which is uſually better; take off the one ſide of the feather, and then take the hackle, ſilk, or crewel, gold or ſilver thread, make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook; that is to ſay, below your arming; then you muſt take the hackle, the ſilver or gold thread, and work it up to the wings, ſhifting or ſtill removing your finger, as you turn the ſilk about the hook: and ſtill looking at every ſtop or turn, that your gold, or what materials ſoever you make your fly of, do lie right and neatly; and if you find they do ſo, when you have made the head, make all faſt: then work your hackle up to the head, and make that faſt: and with a needle or pin divide the wing into two, with the arming ſilk whip it about croſs ways betwixt the wings, and with your thumb you muſt turn the point of the feather towards the bent of the hook, and work three or four times about the ſhank of the hook, view the proportion, and if all be neat and to your liking, faſten.

Indeed, no direction can be given to make a man of a dull capacity able to make a fly well: and yet this, with a little practice, will help an ingenious angler in a great degree: but to ſee a fly made by an artiſt in that kind, is the beſt inſtruction to make it; and then an ingenious angler may walk by the river and mark what flies fall on the water that day and catch one of them, if he ſees the trout leap at a fly of that kind: having always hooks ready hung with him, and having a bag alſo always with him, with bear's hair, or the hair of a brown or ſad-coloured heifer, hackles of a cock or capon, ſeveral coloured ſilks and crewel to make the body of the fly, the feathers of a drake's head, black or brown ſheep's wool, or hog's wool, or hair, thread of gold and of ſilver; ſilk of ſeveral colours, eſpecially ſad-coloured, to make the fly's head; and there be alſo other coloured feathers, both of little birds and of ſpeckled fowl; having thoſe with him in a bag, and trying to make a fly, though he miſs at firſt, yet ſhall he at the laſt hit it better, even to ſuch a perfection, as none can well teach him; and if he hit to make his fly right, and have the luck to find alſo where there is a ſtore of trouts, a dark day, and a right wind, he will catch ſuch numbers of them, as will encourage him to grow

grow more and more in love with the art of fly-making.

Not having particularly enumerated the materials neceſſary for fly-making, it will not be improper, once for all, to do it. Firſt, you muſt be provided with bear's hair of divers colours; as grey, dun, light and dark coloured, with bright brown, and that which ſhines: alſo camel's hair, dark, light, and of a colour between both: badger's hair, or fur; ſpaniel's hair from behind the ear, light and dark brown, blackiſh and black: hog's down, which may be had, about Chriſtmas, of butchers, or rather of thoſe that make brawn; it ſhould be plucked from under the throat, and other ſoft places of the hog, and muſt be of the following colours, *viz.* black, red, whitiſh, and ſandy; and for other colours, you may get them dyed at a dyer's; ſeal's fur is to be had at the trunk-maker's; get this alſo dyed of the colours of cow's and calf's hair, in all the different ſhades, from the light to the darkeſt brown; you will then never need cow's or calf's hair; both which are harſh, and will never work kindly, nor lie handſomely: get mohairs, black, blue, purple, white, violet; Iſabella, which colour is deſcribed as of a bright gold colour purple: philomot, from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, yellow and orange: camlets, both hair and worſted, blue, yellow, dun, light and dark brown, red, violet, purple, black, horſeflеſh, pink, and orange colours. Some recommend the hair of abortive colts and calves; but ſeal's fur, dyed as above, is much better.

A piece of an old Turkey carpet will furniſh excellent dubbing, untwiſt the yarn, and pick out the wool, carefully ſeparating the different colours, and lay it by.

Some uſe for dubbing barge-ſail, concerning which the reader is to know, that the ſails of weſt-country and other barges, when old, are uſually converted into tilts, under which there is almoſt a continual ſmoke ariſing from the fire and the ſteam of the beef-kettle which all ſuch barges carry, and which, in time, dies the tilt of a fine brown; this would be excellent dubbing, but that the material of theſe ſails is ſheep's wool, which ſoaks in the water, and ſoon becomes very heavy: however, get of this as many different ſhades as you can, and have ſeal's fur and hog-wool, dyed to match them; which, by reaſon they are more turged, ſtiff and light, and ſo float better, are in moſt caſes, to be preferred to worſted, crewels, and indeed to every other kind of wool; and obſerve that the hog-wool is beſt for large, and the ſeal's fur for ſmall flies.

Get alſo furs of the following animals, *viz.* the ſquirrel, particularly from his tail; fox cub, from the tail where it is downy, and of an aſh-colour; an old fox, an old otter, otter cub, badger, fulimart or filmart; a hare, from the neck, where it is of the colour of withered fern; and, above all, the yellow fur of the martern, from the gills or ſpots under the jaws. All theſe, and almoſt every other kind of fur, are eaſily got at the furrier's.

Hackles are a very important article in fly-making; they are the long ſlender feathers that hang from the head of a cock down his neck; there may alſo be fine ones got from near his tail; be careful that they are not too rank, which they are when the fibres are more than half an inch long: and, for ſome purpoſes, theſe are much too big: be provided with theſe of the following colours, *viz.* red, dun, yellowiſh, white, orange, and perfect black, and whenever you meet, alive or dead, with a cock of the game breed, whoſe hackle is of a ſtrong brown red, never fail to buy him; but obſerve that the feathers of a cock-chicken, be they ever ſo fine for ſhape and colour, are good for little; for they are too downy and weak to ſtand erect after they are once wet, and ſo are thoſe of the Bantam cock.

Feathers are abſolutely neceſſary for the wings, and other parts of flies; get therefore feathers from the back and other parts of the wild mallard, or drake, the feathers of a partridge, eſpecially thoſe red ones that are in the tail: feathers from a cock pheaſant's breaſt and tail, the wings of a blackbird, a brown hen, of a ſtarling, a jay, a land-rail, throſtle, a fieldfare, and a water coot; the feathers from the crown of the pewit, plover, or lapwing; green and copper-coloured peacock's and black oſtrich herle; feathers from a heron's neck and wings; and remember, that in moſt inſtances, where the drake's or wild

mallard's feather is hereafter directed, that from a ſtarling's wing will do much better, as being of a finer grain, and leſs ſpungy.

Be provided with marking-ſilk of all colours, fine but very ſtrong, flaw ſilk, gold and ſilver flatted wire or twiſt, a ſharp knife, hooks of all ſizes, hog's briſtles for loops to your flies, ſhoemaker's wax, a large needle to raiſe your dubbing when flatted with working, and a ſmall but ſharp pair of ſciſſars.

And laſtly, if any materials required in the ſubſequent liſt of flies may have been omitted in the foregoing catalogue, be careful to add them to your former ſtock as often as you ſhall find any ſuch omiſſions.

Remember, with all your dubbing, to mix bear's hair and hog's wool, which are ſtiff, and not apt to imbibe the water, as the fine furs, and moſt other kind of dubbing do: and remember alſo, that martern's fur is the beſt yellow you can uſe.

The uſe of a bag is attended with many inconveniencies, of which, the mixing and waſting your materials are not the leaſt: to prevent which the following method is recommended: take a piece of fine grained parchment, of ſeven inches by nine, and fold it ſo that the ſize and proportion of it will be that of a ſmall octavo volume; then open it, and through the firſt leaf, with a ſharp penknife and ruler, make three croſs cuts, at the ſame proportionable diſtance as thoſe in Fig. 1, in the *Plate* of FISHING IMPLEMENTS, and with a needle and ſilk ſtitch the two leaves together, as in that figure; let each of the margins be half an inch at leaſt.

Then, with a pair of compaſſes, take the diſtance from A to B, and ſet it in the middle of a ſmall piece of parchment; and likewiſe ſet on the ſame diſtance to the right and left, and at each extremity cut off, with a penknife and ruler, the ſpare parchment, obſerving that the ſides are exactly parallel.

At about a quarter of an inch from the top, make a cut through the firſt and third diviſions, and, with a pair of ſciſſars, ſnip out the looſe pieces.

Then ſet on the diſtance from A to C, and cut as before, leaving the middle diviſion an inch longer at bottom than the others: when this is done, your parchment will have the ſhape and proportion of Fig. 2. and you may cut the upper flap as it appears there.

Be careful that the cuts, and indeed all your work, are exactly ſquare; and when this is done, turn in the ſides and ends of the parchment, ſo cut as before, and preſs the folds with a folding-ſtick, and you have one pocket, ſhaped as Fig. 3. which put into the firſt partition.

Purſue the ſame method with the ſame pockets, and thoſe for the other partitions; and in this manner proceed till you have compleated ſix leaves, which are to make the firſt of your book; the larger of theſe pockets are to hold hog's wool, ſeal's fur, and bear's hair, and the ſmaller the finer furs; which are thoſe of the martern, fox-cub, *&c.*

In each of the ſix diviſions, in every leaf, with a ſadler's hollow punch, make a hole; to which end take a thin narrow ſtick of beach, or any hardiſh wood, and when the pocket is in its place, put the ſtick down into the pocket, and, obſerving the center of the diviſion, give the punch a ſmart blow with a mallet; theſe holes will ſhew what is contained in each of the pockets.

The next leaf may be ſingle; ſtitch it acroſs with double ſilk diagonally, and croſs thoſe ſtitches with others, and the ſpaces will be of a lozenge ſhape; let the ſtitches be half an inch in length: into theſe you are to tuck your dubbing, when mixed ready for uſe.

The next leaf ſhould be double, ſtitched with a margin as the others; and though the firſt fold cut a lozenge, as big as the ſize will allow of; into this you may tuck three or four wings of ſmall birds, as the ſtarling, land-rail, the throſtle, *&c.* At the back of this leaf ſew two little parchment ſtraps, of half an inch wide, very ſtrong; through which put a ſmall, but very neat and ſharp pair of ſciſſars.

You may, on another ſingle leaf, make four or five croſs bars of long ſtitches, through which, as well on the back as the foreſide, you may put large feathers, namely, thoſe of a cock-pheaſant's tail, a ruddy brown hen, *&c.*

The next three leaves ſhould be double; ſtitch them through the middle, from ſide to ſide, and with the compaſſes deſcribe a circle

of about an inch and half diameter; cut out the parchment within the circle; under ſome of the margins, when the leaves are ſtitched together, you may tuck peacock's and oſtrich herle, and in others lay neatly the golden feathers of a pheaſant's breaſt, and the grey and dyed yellow mail of a mallard.

Three double leaves more, with only two large pockets in each, may be allotted for ſilk of various colours, gold and ſilver twiſt, and other odd things; fix ſingle leaves more will compleat your book; ſtitch them from ſide to ſide, with diſtances of half an inch, and croſs thoſe ſtitches with others, from top to bottom, with ſomewhat greater diſtances; and into every other ſpace, reckoning from top to bottom, lay neatly and ſmoothly a ſtarling's feather; do the ſame on the backſide, and ſo for two leaves.

The other leaf you may fill with land-rail's and other ſmall feathers, plover's tops, and red and black hackles.

The firſt and laſt leaves of your book may be double, ſtitched in the middle, from ſide to ſide, but open at the edges: which will leave your pockets like thoſe of a common pocket-book; into which you may put hooks, and a ſmall piece of wax, wrapped in a bit of glove-leather.

To the page that contains the mixed dubbings, there ſhould be an index, referring to every diviſion contained in it, and expreſſing what fly each mixture is for.

When your book is thus prepared, ſend it to the binder, with directions to bind it as ſtrong as poſſible; let him leave a flap to one of the boards, and faſten it to a yard of ribband to tie it.

The uſefulneſs and manifold conveniencies of a book are apparent; and whoever will be at the pains of making ſuch a one as this, will find it preferable to a magazine bag.

Pike Angling.

The pike loves a ſtill, ſhady, unfrequented water, and uſually lies amongſt or near weeds; ſuch as flags, bulruſhes, candocks, reeds, or in the green fog that ſometimes covers ſtanding waters, though he will ſometimes ſhoot out into the clear ſtream. He is ſometimes caught at the top, and in the middle, and often, eſpecially in cold weather, at the bottom.

Pikes are called jacks till they become twenty-four inches long.

The bait for pike, beſides thoſe mentioned under the *Article* Pike, are a ſmall trout, the loach and miller's thumb, the head-end of an eel, with the ſkin taken off below the fins, a ſmall jack, a lob-worm, and in winter the fat of bacon. And notwithſtanding what others ſay againſt baiting with a perch, it is confidently aſſerted, that pikes have been taken with a ſmall perch, when neither a roach nor bleak would tempt them.

Obſerve that all your baits for pike muſt be as freſh as poſſible. Living baits you may take with you in a tin kettle, changing the water often; and dead ones ſhould be carried in freſh bran, which will dry up the moiſture that otherwiſe would affect and rot them.

A method of fiſhing for pike, which has been thought worthy of a diſtinct treatiſe: for which method, and for the ſnap, take theſe directions; and firſt for trolling:

And note that, in trolling, the head of the bait-fiſh muſt be at the bent of the hook; whereas, in fiſhing at the ſnap, the hook muſt come out at or near his tail. But the eſſential difference between theſe two methods is, that in the former the pike is always ſuffered to pouch or ſwallow the bait, but in the latter you are to ſtrike as ſoon as he has taken it.

The rod for trolling ſhould be about three yards and a half long, with a ring at the top for the line to run through; you may fit a trolling-top to your fly rod, which need only be ſtronger than the common fly top.

Let your line be of green or ſky-coloured ſilk, thirty yards in length, which will make it neceſſary to uſe the winch, as is before directed, with a ſwivel at the end.

The common trolling hook for a living-bait, conſiſts of two large hooks, with one common ſhank, made of one piece of wire, of about three quarters of an inch long, placed back to back, ſo that the points may not ſtand in a right line, but incline ſo much inwards, as that they with the ſhank may form an angle little leſs than equilateral. At the top of the ſhank is a loop left in the bending the

the wire, to make the hook double, through which is put a ſtrong twiſted braſs wire of about ſix inches long; and to this is looped another ſuch link, but both ſo looſe that the hook and the lower link may have room to play: to the end of the line faſten a ſteel ſwivel.

But there is a ſort of trolling-hook different from that already deſcribed, and to which it is thought preferable, which will require another management; this is no more than two ſingle hooks tied back to back with a ſtrong piece of gimp between the ſhanks; in the whipping the hooks and the gimp together, make a ſmall loop, and take into it two links of chain of about an eighth of an inch diameter; and into the lower link, by means of a ſmall ſtaple of wire, faſten, by the greater end, a bit of lead of a conical figure, and ſomewhat ſharp at the point. Theſe hooks are to be had at the fiſhing-tackle ſhops ready fitted up; but ſee the form of them, Fig. 5.

This latter kind of hook is to be thus ordered, *viz.* put the lead into the mouth of the bait-fiſh, and ſew it up, the fiſh will live ſome time; and though the weight of the lead will keep his head down, he will ſwim with near the ſame eaſe as if at liberty.

But if you troll with a dead-bait, as ſome do, for a reaſon which the angler will be glad to know, *viz.* that a living bait makes too great a ſlaughter among the fiſh, do it with a hook, of which the following contains a deſcription.

Let the ſhank be about ſix inches long, and leaded from the middle as far as the bent of the hook, to which a piece of very ſtrong gimp muſt be faſtened by a ſtaple, and two links of chain; the ſhank muſt be barbed like a dart, and the lead a quarter of an inch ſquare: the barb of the ſhank muſt ſtand like the fluke of an anchor, which is placed in a contrary direction to that of the ſtock. See Fig. 6. Let the gimp be about a foot long, and to the end thereof fix a ſwivel: to bait it, thruſt the barb of the ſhank into the mouth of the bait-fiſh, and bring it out at the ſide near the tail: when the barb is thus brought through, it cannot return, and the fiſh will lie perfectly ſtrait, a circumſtance that renders the trouble of tying the tail unneceſſary.

There is yet another ſort of trolling-hook, which is, indeed, no other than what moſt writers on this ſubject have mentioned; whereas the others, here deſcribed, are late improvements; and this is a hook either ſingle or double, with a long ſhank, leaded about three inches up the wire with a piece of lead about a quarter of an inch ſquare at the greater or lower end; fix to the ſhank an armed wire about eight inches long: to bait this hook thruſt your wire into the mouth of the fiſh, quite through his belly, and out at his tail, placing the wire ſo as that the point of the hook may be even with the belly of the bait-fiſh, and then tie the tail of the fiſh with ſtrong thread, to the wire; ſome faſten it with a needle and thread, which is a neat way.

Both with the troll and at the ſnap, cut away one of the fins of the bait-fiſh cloſe at the gills, and another behind the vent on the contrary ſide, which will make it play the better.

The bait being thus fixed, is to be thrown in, and kept in conſtant motion in the water, ſometimes ſuffered to ſink, then gradually raiſed; now drawn with the ſtream, and then againſt it, ſo as to counterfeit the motion of a ſmall fiſh in ſwimming. If a pike is near, he miſtakes the bait for a living fiſh, ſeizes it with prodigious greedineſs, goes off with it to his hold, and in about ten minutes pouches it. When he has thus ſwallowed the bait you will ſee the line move, which is the ſignal for ſtriking him; do this with two ſtrong jerks, and then play him.

The other way of taking pike, *viz.* with the ſnap, is as follows:

Let the rod be twelve feet long, very ſtrong and taper, with a ſtrong loop at the top to faſten your line to; your line muſt be about a foot ſhorter than the rod, and much ſtronger than the trolling-line.

And here it is neceſſary to be remembered, that there are two ways of ſnapping for pike, *viz.* with the live and with the dead ſnap.

For the live ſnap, there is no kind of hook ſo proper as the double ſpring hook; the form whereof, in two views, is given in the plates Fig. 7. and 8. To bait it, nothing more is neceſſary than to hang the bait-fiſh faſt by the back-fin to the middle hook, where he will live a long time.

Of

Of hooks for the dead-ſnap there are many kinds. Fig. 9. of the plate is a repreſentation of one, which after repeated trials, has been found to excel all others hitherto known; the deſcription and uſe of it is as follows, *viz.* Whip two hooks, of about three eighths of an inch in the bent, to a piece of gimp, in the manner directed for that trolling-hook, a view of which is given in the plate, Fig. 5. Then take a piece of lead, of the ſame ſize and figure as directed for the trolling-hook above mentioned, and drill a hole through it from end to end: to bait it, take a long needle, or wire; enter it in at the ſide, about half an inch above the tail, and with it paſs the gimp between the ſkin and the ribs of the fiſh, bring it out at his mouth; then put the lead over the gimp, draw it down into the fiſh's throat, and preſs his mouth cloſe, and then, having a ſwivel to your line, hang on the gimp.

In throwing the bait, obſerve the rules given for trolling; but remember, that the more you keep it in motion, the nearer it reſembles a living fiſh.

When you have a bite, ſtrike immediately the contrary way to that which the head of the pike lies, or to which he goes with the bait; if you cannot find which way his head lies, ſtrike upright with two ſmart jerks, retiring backwards as faſt as you can, till you have brought him to a landing place, and then do as before directed.

As the pike ſpawns in *March*, and before that month rivers are ſeldom in order for fiſhing, it will hardly be worth while to begin trolling till *April*; after the weeds will be apt to be troubleſome. But the prime month in the year for trolling is *October*, when the pike are fattened by their ſummer's feed, the weeds are rotted, and by the falling of the waters the harbours of the fiſh are eaſily found.

Chuſe to troll in clear, and not muddy water, and in windy weather, if the wind be not eaſterly

Some uſe in trolling and ſnapping two or more ſwivels to their line, by means whereof the twiſting of the line is prevented, the bait plays more freely, and, though dead, is made to appear as if alive; which, in rivers, is doubtleſs an excellent way: but thoſe who can like to fiſh in ponds or ſtill waters, will find very little occaſion for more than one.

The pike is alſo to be caught with a minnow, for which method take the following directions:

Get a ſingle hook, ſlender, and long in the ſhank; let it reſemble the ſhape of a ſhepherd's crook; put lead upon it, as thick near the bent as will go into the minnow's mouth; place the point of the hook directly up the face of the fiſh; let the rod be as long as you can handſomely manage, with a line of the ſame length, caſt up and down, and manage it as when you troll with any other bait: if, when the pike has taken your bait, he runs to the end of the line before he hath gorged it, do not ſtrike, but hold ſtill only, and he will return back and ſwallow it: but if you uſe that bait with a troll, I rather prefer it before any bait that I know.

In landing a pike great caution is neceſſary, for his bite is eſteemed venomous: the beſt and ſafeſt hold you can take of him is by the head, in doing which, place your thumb and finger in his eyes.

If you go any great diſtance from home, you will find it neceſſary to carry with you many more things than are here enumerated, moſt of which may be very well contained in a wicker panier of about twelve inches wide, and eight high, and put into a hawking bag, of the form as in Fig. 10. The following is a liſt of the moſt material ingredients: A rod with a ſpare top, lines coiled up, and neatly laid in round flat boxes; ſpare links, ſingle hairs, waxed thread, and ſilk; plummets of various ſizes, of the form of Fig. 11. floats of all kinds, and ſpare caps: worm-bags and a gentle-box, Fig. 12. in the Plate; hooks of all ſizes, ſome whipped to ſingle hairs; ſhot, ſhoe-maker's wax, in a very ſmall gallipot covered with a bit of leather; a clearing ring, tied to about ſix yards of ſtrong cord, of the ſhape of Fig. 13. the uſe of this is to diſengage your hook when it has caught a weed, *&c.* in which caſe take off the butt of your rod and ſlip the ring over the remaining joints, and holding it by the cord, let it gently fall; a landing net, the hoop whereof muſt be of iron, and made with joints to fold, in the ſhape of Fig. 14. and a ſocket to hold a ſtaff, Fig. 15. Take with you alſo ſuch baits as you intend to uſe. That you may keep your fiſh alive, be

provided

provided with a ſmall hoop-net to draw cloſe to the top, and never be without a ſharp knife and a pair of ſciſſars; and if you mean to uſe the artificial fly, have your fly-book always with you.

And for the more convenient keeping and carriage of lines, links, ſingle hairs, *&c.* take a piece of parchment or vellum, ſeven inches by ten; on the longer ſides ſet off four inches, and then fold it croſs-wiſe, ſo as to leave a ſlip of two inches, of which hereafter; then take eight or ten pieces of parchment, of ſeven inches by four, put them into the parchment or vellum, ſo folded, and ſew up the ends; then cut the flap rounding, and fold it down like a pocket-book: laſtly, you may, if you pleaſe, bind the ends and round the flap with red tape.

And having ſeveral of theſe caſes, you may fill them with lines, *&c.* proper for every kind of fiſhing; always remembering to put into each of them a gorger, or ſmall piece of cane, of five inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, with a notch at each end; with this, when a fiſh has gorged your hook, you may, by putting it down his throat till you feel the hook, and holding the line tight while you preſs it down, eaſily diſengage it.

And if you ſhould chance to break your top, or any other part of your rod, take the following directions for mending it; cut the two broken ends with a long ſlope, ſo that they fit neatly together; then ſpread ſome wax very thin on each ſlope, and, with waxed thread or ſilk, according as the ſize of the broken part requires, bind them very neatly together: to faſten off, lay the fore finger of your left hand over the binding, and, with your right, make four turns of the thread over it: then paſs the end of your thread between the under ſide of your finger and rod, and draw your finger away; laſtly, with the fore finger and thumb of your right hand, take hold of the firſt of the turns, and gathering as much of it as you can, bind on till the three remaining turns are wound off, and then take hold of the end, which you had before put through, and then draw cloſe. See Fig. 16*, 17.

For whipping on a hook take the following directions: place the hook betwixt the fore finger and thumb of your left hand, and, with your right, give the waxed ſilk three or four turns round the ſhank of the hook: then lay the end of the hair on the inſide of the ſhank, and with your right hand whip down, as in Fig. 18; when you are within about four turns of the bent of the hook, take the ſhank between the fore finger and thumb of your left hand, and place the end of the ſilk cloſe by it, holding them both tight, and leaving the end to hang down, then draw the other part of the ſilk into a large loop, and, with your right hand turning backwards, as in Fig. 19, continue the whipping for four turns, and draw the end of the ſilk, which has all this while hung down under the root of your left thumb, cloſe, and twitch it off.

To tie a water knot, lay the end of one of your hairs about five inches or leſs, over that of the other, and through the loop, which you would make to tie them in the common way, paſs the long and the ſhort end of the hairs, which will lie to the right of the loop, twice, and wetting the knot with your tongue draw it cloſe, and cut off the ſpare hair. See Fig. 20.

The ſtraw worm, or ruff coat, I take it is the moſt common of any, and is found in the river *Colne*, near *Uxbridge*; the *New River*, near *London*; the *Wandle*, which runs through *Carſhalton* in *Surry*; and in moſt other rivers. Two of this ſpecies of inſects, drawn from nature, are given in the Plate, Fig. 22 and 23; and Fig. 24 is the appearance of the cadis when pulled out of its caſe As to the ſtraw-worm, I am aſſured by thoſe converſant with it, that it produces many and various flies, namely, that which is called about *London* the withy-fly, aſh coloured duns, of ſeveral ſhapes and dimenſions, as alſo light and dark browns; all of them affording great diverſion in northern ſtreams.

To preſerve cadis, graſshoppers, caterpillars, oak-worms, or natural flies, the following is an excellent method: cut a round bough of fine green-barked withy, about the thickneſs of one's arm, and taking off the bark about a foot in length, turn both ends together, into the form of an hoop, and faſten them with a pack-needle and thread; then ſtop up the bottom with a bung-cork: into this put your baits, tie it over with a colewort-leaf, and, with

with a red-hot wire bore the bark full of holes, ſee Fig. 21, and lay it in the graſs every night; in this manner cadis may be kept till they turn to flies. To graſhoppers you may put graſs.

But, that I may not miſlead: I take the ruff-coat to be a ſpecies of cadis incloſed in a huſk about an inch long, ſurrounded by bits of ſtone, flints, bits of tile, &c. very near equal in their ſize, and moſt curiouſly compacted together like moſaic.

One of the inſects laſt deſcribed, was in the river *Wandle* in *Surry*; I put it into a ſmall box, with ſand in the bottom, and wetted it five or ſix times a day, for five days; at the end whereof, to my great amazement, it produced a lovely large fly, nearly of the ſhape of, but leſs than a common white-butterfly, with two pair of cloak wings and of a light cinnamon-colour. The figure of the huſk, and alſo of the fly, in two poſitions, is given in Fig. 25, 26, 27. This fly, upon enquiry, I find is called, in the north, large light brown; in *Ireland*, and ſome other places, it has the name of the flame-coloured brown; and the method of making it, is given in the additional liſt of flies for *September*; where, from its ſmell, the reader will find it called the large fœtid light brown.

There are many other kinds of theſe wonderful creatures, which for the reader's ſatisfaction, in the figures 28, 29, 30, 31, are accurately delineated.

For your float, in ſlow ſtreams, a neat round gooſe-quill is proper; but for deep or rapid rivers, or in an eddy, the cork, ſhaped like a pear, is indiſputably the beſt; which ſhould not, in general, exceed the ſize of a nutmeg; let not the quill, which you put through it, be more than half an inch above and below the cork; and this float, though ſome prefer a ſwan's quill, has great advantage over a bare quill; for the quill being defended from the water by the cork, does not ſoften, and the cork enables you to lead your line ſo heavily, as that the hook ſinks almoſt as ſoon as you put it into the water; whereas, when you lead but lightly, it does not get to the bottom till it is near the end of your ſwim. See the form of the float, Fig. 16. and in leading your line, be careful to balance them ſo nicely, that a very ſmall touch will ſink them; ſome uſe for this purpoſe lead ſhaped like a barley-corn, but there is nothing better to lead with than ſhot, which you muſt have ready cleft always with you; remembering, that when you fiſh fine, it is better to have on your line a great number of ſmall than a few large ſhot.

Whip the end of the quill round the plug with fine ſilk, well waxed; this will keep the water out of your float, and preſerve it greatly.

In fiſhing with a float, your line muſt be about a foot ſhorter than your rod; for if it is longer, you cannot ſo well command your hook when you come to diſengage the fiſh.

Perch and chub are caught with a float, and alſo gudgeons, and ſometimes barble and grayling.

For carp and tench, which are ſeldom caught but in ponds, uſe a very ſmall gooſe or a duck-quill float; and for ground-bait, throw in every now and then a bit of chewed bread.

Some may chuſe to make their own lines; in which caſe, if they prefer thoſe twiſted with the fingers, they need only obſerve the rules given by the article for that purpoſe: but for greater neatneſs and expedition, I would recommend an engine lately invented, which is now to be had at almoſt any fiſhing-tackle ſhop in *London*; it conſiſts of a large horizontal wheel, and three very ſmall ones, incloſed in a braſs box about a quarter of an inch thick, and two inches in diameter; the axis of each of the ſmall wheels is continued through the under-ſide of the box, and is formed into a hook: by means of a ſtrong ſcrew it may be fixed in any poſt or partition, and is ſet in motion by a ſmall winch in the centre of the box.

To twiſt links with this engine, take as many hairs as you intend each ſhall conſiſt of, and, dividing them into three parts, tie each parcel to a bit of fine twine, about ſix inches long, doubled, and put through the aforeſaid hooks; then take a piece of lead, of a conical figure, two inches high and two in diameter at the baſe, with a hook at the apex, or point; tie your three parcels of hair into one knot, and to this, by the hook, hang the weight.

Laſtly, Take a quart or larger bottle-cork,

and cut into the ſides, at equal diſtance, three grooves; and placing it ſo as to receive each diviſion of hair, begin to twiſt: you will find the link begin to twiſt with great evenneſs at the lead; as it grows tighter, ſhift the cork a little upwards; and when the whole is ſufficiently twiſted, take out the cork, and tie the link into a knot; and ſo proceed till you have twiſted links ſufficient for your line, obſerving to leſſen the number of hairs in each link, in ſuch proportion as that the line may be taper. See the engine, Fig. 32. Fig. 33. is the form of the cork.

When you uſe the fly, you will find it neceſſary to continue your line to a greater degree of fineneſs; in order to which, ſuppoſing the line to be eight yards in length, faſten a piece of three or four twiſted links tapering, till becomes the ſize of a fine graſs, and to the end of this fix your hook-line, which ſhould be either of very fine graſs, or ſilk-worm gut. A week's practice will enable a learner to throw one of theſe links, and he may lengthen it, by a yard at a time, at the greater end, till he can throw fifteen yards neatly; till when he is to reckon himſelf but a novice.

For the colour, you muſt be determined by that of the river you fiſh in; but I have found that a line of the colour of pepper and ſalt, when mixed, will ſuit any water.

Many inconveniencies attend the uſe of twiſted hairs for your hook-line; ſilk-worm gut is both fine and very ſtrong, but then it is apt to fray; though this may, in ſome meaſure, be prevented by waxing it well.

Indian, or ſea-graſs, makes excellent hook-lines; and though ſome object to it as being apt to grow brittle, and to kink in uſing, with proper management it is the beſt material for the purpoſe yet known, eſpecially if ordered in the following manner:

Take as many of the fineſt you can get, as you pleaſe, put them into a veſſel, and pour therein the ſcummed fat of a pot wherein freſh, but by no means ſalt meat has been boiled; when they have lain three or four hours, take them out one by one, and ſtripping the greaſe off with your finger and thumb, but do not wipe them, ſtretch each graſs as long as it will yield, coil them up in rings, and lay them by, and you will find them become near as ſmall, full as round, and much ſtronger than the beſt ſingle hairs you can get. To preſerve them moiſt, keep them in a piece of bladder well oiled, and, before you uſe them, let them ſoak about half an hour in water; or, in your walk to the river-ſide, put a length of it into your mouth.

If your graſs is coarſe, it will fall heavily in the water, and ſcare away the fiſh; on which account, gut has the advantage. But, after all, if your graſs be fine and round, it is the beſt thing you can uſe.

Suppoſing you would make the plain hackle or palmer, which are terms of the ſame import, the method of doing it is as follows, *viz.*

Hold your hook in a horizontal poſition, with the ſhank downwards, and the bent of it between the fore-finger and thumb of your left hand; and having a fine briſtle, and other materials, lying by you, take half a yard of fine red marking ſilk, well waxed, and, with your right hand, give it four or five turns about the ſhank of the hook, inclining the turns to the right hand: when you are near the end of the ſhank, turn into ſuch a loop as you are hereafter directed to make for faſtening off, and draw it tight, leaving the ends of the ſilk to hang down at each end of the hook. Having ſinged the end of your briſtle, lay the ſame along on the inſide of the ſhank of the hook, as low as the bent, and whip four or five times round; then ſinging the other end of the briſtle to a fit length, turn it over to the back of the ſhank, and, pinching it into a proper form, whip down and faſten off, as before directed; which will bring both ends of the ſilk into the bent. After you have waxed your ſilk again, take three or four ſtrands of an oſtrich feather, and holding them, and the bent of the hook as at firſt directed, the feathers to your left hand, and the roots in the bent of your hook, with that end of the ſilk which you juſt now waxed, whip them three or four times round, and faſten off: then turning the feathers to the right, and twiſting them and the ſilk with your fore-finger and thumb, wind them round the ſhank of the hook, ſtill ſupplying the ſhort ſtrands with new ones, as they fail, till you come to the end and faſten off. When you have ſo done, clip off the ends of the feathers, and trim the body of the palmer

ſmall

ſmall at the extremities, and full in the middle, and wax both ends of your ſilk, which are now divided and lie at either end of the hook.

Lay your work by you, and taking a ſtrong bold hackle, with fibres about half an inch long, ſtraiten the ſtem very carefully, and holding the ſmall end between the fore-finger and thumb of your left hand, with thoſe of the right, ſtroke the fibres the contrary way to that which they naturally lie; and taking the hook, and holding it as before, lay the point of the hackle into the bent of the hook with the hollow, which is the paleſt ſide, upwards, and whip it very faſt to its place; in doing whereof, be careful not to tie in many of the fibres; or if you ſhould chance to do ſo, pick them out with the point of a large needle.

When the hackle is thus made faſt, the utmoſt care and nicety is neceſſary in winding it on; for if you fail in this, your fly is ſpoiled, and you muſt begin all again; to prevent which, keeping the hollow or pale ſide to your left hand, and as much as poſſible, the ſide of the ſtem down on the dubbing, wind the hackle twice round, and holding faſt what you have ſo wound, pick out the looſe fibres, which you may have ſo taken in, and make another turn: then lay hold of the hackle with the third and fourth fingers of your left hand, with which you may extend it while you diſengage the looſe fibres as before.

In this manner proceed till you come to within an eighth of an inch of the end of the ſhank, where you will find an end of ſilk hanging, and by which time you will find the fibres at the great end of the hackle ſomewhat diſcompoſed; clip theſe off cloſe to the ſtem, and, with the end of your middle finger, preſs the ſtem cloſe to the hook, while, with the fore-finger of your right hand, you turn the ſilk into a loop; which when you have twice put over the end of the ſhank of the hook, loop and all, your work is ſafe.

Then wax that end of the ſilk which you now uſed, and turn it over as before, till you have taken up nearly all that remained of the hook, obſerving to lay the turns neatly ſide by ſide; and laſtly, clip off the ends of the ſilk: thus will you have made a bait that will catch trout of the largeſt ſize in any water in *England*.

And leſt the method of faſtening off, which occurs ſo often in this kind of work, ſhould not appear ſufficiently intelligible, the reader will ſee it repreſented in Fig. 34.

It is true, the method above deſcribed will require ſome variations in the caſe of gold and ſilver-twiſt palmers; in the making whereof, the management of the twiſt is to be conſidered as another operation; but this variation will ſuggeſt itſelf to every reader, as will alſo the method of making thoſe flies, that have hackle under the wings.

As the foregoing directions mention only the materials for making the ſeveral flies, the reader may yet be at a loſs both with reſpect to their form and ſize; therefore we have in the Plate given the five, which may be conſidered as radical flies; and they are, the palmer, Fig. 35, the green-drake, 36, the dun-cut, 37, the hawthorn-fly, 38, and the ant-fly, 39. The two firſt are each a ſpecies by itſelf; the third is a horned fly: the fourth has hackle under his wings; and the fifth, as moſt flies of the ant-kind have, has a large bottle-tail; and to one or other of theſe figures, it is imagined all flies are reducible.

In adjuſting their different ſizes; it muſt be owned there is great difficulty; all that can be ſaid is, that the figures 11 and 12, exhibit the uſual ſize of the palmer, the green and gray-drake. Fig. 13, may ſerve as a ſpecimen for moſt flies that are not directed to be made large; and when directions are given to make the fly ſmall, the reader is to conſider Fig. 14, as an example.

Gnats cannot be made too ſmall.

Some, in making a fly, work it upon, and faſten it immediately to, the hook-link, whether it be of gut, graſs, or hair: others whip on the ſhank of the hook a ſtiff hog's briſtle bent into a loop; concerning theſe methods there are different opinions.

The latter, except for ſmall flies, ſeems the more eligible way; and it has this advantage, that it enables you to keep your flies in excellent order; to do which, ſtring each ſpecies ſeparately, through the loops, upon a fine piece of cat-gut, of about ſeven inches long; and ſtring alſo thereon, through a large pin-hole, a very ſmall ticket of parchment, with the name of the fly written on it; tie the cat-gut into a ring, and lay them in round flat

boxes, with paper between each ring; and when you uſe them, having a neat loop at the lower end of your hook-line, you may put them on and take them off at pleaſure.

In the other way, you are troubled with a great length of hook-link, which, if you put even but few flies together, is ſure to entangle, and occaſion great trouble and loſs of time. And as to an objection which ſome make to a loop, that the fiſh ſee it, and therefore will not take the fly, you may be aſſured there is nothing in it.

See GROUND ANGLING.
GROUND BAIT.
GROUND PLUMBING.

When you have hooked a fiſh, never ſuffer him to run out with the line: but keep your rod bent, and as near perpendicular as you can; by this method the top plies to every pull he makes, and you prevent the ſtraining of your line: for the ſame reaſon,

Never raiſe a large fiſh out of the water by taking the hair to which your hook is faſtened, or indeed any part of the line into your hand; but either put a landing-net under him, or for want of that, your hat; you may indeed in fly fiſhing, lay hold of your line to draw a fiſh to you; but this muſt be done with caution.

Your ſilk for whipping hooks and other fine work, muſt be very ſmall; uſe it double and wax it, and indeed any other kind of binding, with ſhoemaker's wax, which of all wax is the toughеſt, and holds beſt: if your wax is too ſtiff, temper it with tallow.

If for ſtrong fiſhing, you uſe graſs, which, when you can get it fine, is to be preferred to gut, remember always to ſoak it about an hour in water before you uſe it: this will make it tough, and prevent its kinking.

Whenever you begin fiſhing, wet the end of the joints of the rod; which, as it makes them ſwell, will prevent their looſening. And,

If you happen with rain or otherwiſe to wet your rod, ſo that you cannot pull your joints aſunder, turn the ferrule a few times round in the flame of a candle, and they will eaſily ſeparate.

Before you fix the loop of briſtle to your hook, in order to make a fly, to prevent its drawing, be ſure to ſinge the ends of it in the flame of a candle; do the ſame by the hair, to which at any time you whip a hook.

If at any time you happen to be overheated with walking, or other exerciſe, avoid ſmall liquors, eſpecially water, as you would poiſon; and rather take a glaſs of rum or brandy; the inſtantaneous effects whereof, in cooling the body, and quenching drought, are amazing.

Never be tempted in the purſuit of your recreation to wade; at leaſt not as I have ſeen ſome do, to the waiſt. This indiſcreet practice has been known to bring on fevers that have terminated in abſceſſes, and endangered the loſs of a limb.

Be always neat in your tackle, and provided with plummets, a knife, different kinds of hooks, floats, and a few ſhots, or any thing elſe you ought to be furniſhed with, before you ſet out for your recreation.

In a pond it is beſt to angle near the ford where the cattle go to drink, and in rivers in ſuch places where ſuch ſort of fiſh you intend to angle for, do uſually frequent; as for breams, in the deepeſt and quieteſt part of the river; for eels under over-hanging banks; for chub, in deep ſhaded holes; for perch, in ſcowers; for roach, in the ſame place as perch; for trouts in quick ſtreams, and with a fly upon the ſtream on the top of the water.

And if you fiſh in ſuch places where you can diſcern the gravelly botrom, then be ſure that you conceal yourſelf as much as is poſſible.

In ſuch waters as are peſtered with weeds, roots of trees, and ſuch like, fiſh lie cloſe and warm, and they reſort thither in great ſhoals, and there they will bite freely; but take great care how you caſt in the hook, and how you ſtrike a bite, for the leaſt raſhneſs loſes hook and line.

And if the hook happens to be entangled, you ſhould be provided with a ring of lead, about ſix inches round, faſtened to a ſmall pack-thread, and thruſt the ring over the rod, letting it go into the water, holding faſt by the other end of the packthread, and work it gently up and down, and it will ſoon diſengage the hook.

It is good angling in whirlpools, under bridges, at the falls of mills, and in any place where the water is deep and clear, and not diſturbed with wind or weather.

The beſt times are from *April* to *October*, for in cold, ſtormy and windy weather, the fiſh will

will not bite; and the beſt times in the day are from three till nine in the morning, and from three in the afternoon till ſun-ſet.

If the wind be eaſterly, it will be in vain to go to angle; but you may angle well enough if it blow from any other point, provided it do not blow hard; but it is beſt in a ſoutherly wind, and a cloſe, lowering, warm day, with a gentle wind, and after a ſudden ſhower to diſturb the water, at which time they will beſt riſe at the fly, and bite eagerly; and the cooler the weather is in the hotteſt month, the better it is.

In winter all weathers and all times are much alike, only the warmeſt are the beſt.

It is very good angling a little before the fiſh ſpawn, for then their bellies being full, they frequent ſandy fords to rub and looſen their bellies, at which time they will bite freely.

It is alſo very good angling in a dull, cloudy day, after a clear, moon-ſhiny night, for in ſuch nights they are fearful to ſtir to get food, lying cloſe, ſo that being hungry the next day, they will bite boldly and eagerly.

At the opening of ſluices and mill dams, if you go with the courſe of the water, you can hardly miſs of fiſh that ſwim up the ſtream to ſeek for what food the water brings down with it.

It is good angling at the ebb, in waters that ebb and flow; but yet the flood is to be preferred, if the tide is not ſtrong. For fly-fiſhing, *ſee* APRIL, AUGUST, *&c.* For proper directions, *ſee Article* FISHING.

Directions and Cautions to be obſerved in ANGLING.

To know at any time what baits fiſh are willing to take, open the belly of the firſt you catch, and take his ſtomach very tenderly; open it with a ſharp penknife, and you will diſcover what he then feeds on. The procuring proper baits is not the leaſt part of the angler's ſkill.

The ants-fly is to be met with from *June* to *September*, and may be kept in a bottle with ſome earth, and the roots of graſs from the ant-hills where they are bred. They are excellent bait for roach, dace, and chub, if you angle with them under the water about a hand's breadth from the bottom.

It is uſual for every angler to have his peculiar haunt. Now for the attracting and drawing together the fiſh into ſuch a place, it will be proper once in four or five days to caſt in ſome corn boiled ſoft, or garbage, or worms chopt to pieces, or grains ſteeped in blood and dryed; but for carp and tench, ground malt is the moſt proper to keep them together.

If you fiſh in a ſtream, it will be beſt to caſt in the grain above the hook, down the ſtream.

The beſt way of angling with the fly is down the river, not up, and in order to make them bite freely, be ſure to uſe ſuch baits as you know they are naturally inclined to, and in ſuch manner as they are accuſtomed to receive them.

If your baits be of paſte, for the keeping them on your hook, add a little flax, or wool.

The eyes of fiſh are good baits for all fiſh.

Wear not light coloured or gay clothes when you are fiſhing, but rather black or dark coloured; and, if poſſible, ſhelter yourſelf under ſome buſh or tree, or ſtand ſo far from the bank-ſide that you can but diſcern the float; for fiſh are timorous, and fearful of every thing they ſee.

The next thing to be obſerved is the floating for ſcale fiſh, in either pond or river. Firſt, take notice that the ſeed brings the fiſh together; and there is no better in all angling than blood and grains, though paſte is good, but inferior to theſe.

Remember to plumb your ground-angling with fine tackle, as ſingle hairs for half the line next the hook, round and ſmall plumbed, according to the float.

Other ſpecial baits are theſe; brandling, gentles, paſte, dock-worms, or caddis, (otherwiſe called cock-bait) they lie in gravelly huſks, under the ſtones in the river.

The natural fly is a ſure way of angling to augment the angler's diverſion: with the palmer, may-fly, and oak-fly the angler muſt uſe ſuch a rod as to angle with the ground-bait; the line muſt not be ſo long as the rod.

Let the angler withdraw his fly as he ſhall find it moſt convenient and advantageous in his angling: when he comes to deep water, whoſe

whoſe motion is ſlow, let him make his line about two yards long, and drop his fly behind a buſh, and he will find excellent ſport. *For* PASTE *and* WORMS, *ſee their own Articles.*

ANGLING *by Hand,*

Is of three ſorts.

The firſt is performed with a line about half the length of the rod, a good weighty plummet, and three hairs next the hook, which is called a running line, and with one large brandling, or a dew worm of a moderate ſize, or two ſmall ones of the firſt, or any other ſort proper for a trout, or indeed almoſt any worm whatſoever; for if a trout be in humour to bite, he will bite at any worm, and if you fiſh with two, bait your hook thus:

Firſt, run the point of your hook in at the very head of your firſt worm, and ſo down through his body, till it be paſt the knot, and then let it out, and ſtrip the worm above the arming, (that you may not bruiſe it with your fingers) till you have put it on the other, by running the point of your hook in below the knot, and upwards through his body, towards his head, till it be juſt covered with the head, which being done, you are then to ſlip the firſt worm down over the arming again, till the knot of both worms meet together.

The ſecond way of angling in hand, and with a running line, is with a line ſomething longer than the former, and with tackle made after the following manner:

At the utmoſt extremity of your line, where the hook is always placed in all the other ways of angling, you are to have a large piſtol or carbine bullet, into which the end of your line is to be faſtened, with a peg or pin even and cloſe with the bullet, and about half a foot above that, a branch of line of two or three handfuls long, or more, for a ſwift ſtream, with a hook at the end thereof, baited with ſome of the fore-mentioned worms; and another half a foot above that, armed and baited after the ſame manner, but with another ſort of worm, without any lead at all above; by which means you will always certainly find the true bottom in all depths, which with the plummets upon your line above you can never do, but that your bait muſt always drag, while you are ſounding, (which in this way of angling muſt be continually) by which means, you are like to have more trouble, and perhaps leſs ſucceſs. And both theſe ways of angling at the bottom, are moſt proper for a dark and muddy water, by reaſon that in ſuch a condition of the ſtream a man may ſtand as near as he will, and neither his own ſhadow, nor the nearneſs of the tackle, will hinder his ſport.

The third way of angling by hand with a ground bait, and much the beſt of all others, is with a line full as long, or a yard longer than your rod, with no more than one hair next the hook, and for two or three lengths above it, and no more than one ſmall pellet of ſhot for a plummet, your hook little, your worm of the ſmalleſt brandlings, very well ſcoured, and only one upon your hook at a time, which is thus to be baited; the point of your hook is to be put in at the tag of his tail, and run up his body quite over all the arming; and ſtill ſtript on an inch, at leaſt, upon the hair, the head and remaining part hanging downwards, and with this line and hook thus baited, you are ever more to angle in the ſtreams, always in a clear rather than a troubled water, and always up the river, ſtill caſting out your worm before you, with a clean light, one-handed rod, like an artificial fly, where it will be taken ſometimes at the top, or within a very little of the ſuperficies of the water, and almoſt always before that light plumb can ſink it to the bottom, both by reaſon of the ſtream, and alſo that you muſt always keep your worm in motion, by drawing ſtill back towards you, as if you were angling with a fly.

And indeed whoever ſhall try this way, will find it the beſt of all others, to angle with a worm in a bright water eſpecially; but then his rod muſt be very light and pliant, and very true and finely made, and with a ſkilful hand it will ſucceed beyond expectation; and in a clear ſtream, is undoubtedly the beſt angling for a trout or grayling with a worm, by many degrees, that any man can make choice of, and the moſt eaſy and pleaſant to the angler.

And

And if the angler be of a conſtitution that will ſuffer him to wade, and will ſlip into the tail of a ſhallow ſtream to the calf of the leg, or knee, and ſo keep off the bank, he ſhall take almoſt what fiſh he pleaſes.

The ſecond way of angling at the bottom, is with a cork, or float, and that is alſo of two ſorts.

With a worm, or with a grub or caddis.

With a worm, you are to have your line within a foot or a foot and an half as long as your rod, in a dark water, with two, or if you will, with three; but in a clear water never with above one hair next the hook, and two, or three, or four, or five lengths above it, and a worm of what ſize you pleaſe; your plumbs fitted to your cork, and your cork to the condition of the river, (that is, to the ſwiftneſs or ſlowneſs of the ſtream) and both when the water is very clear, as fine as you can, and then you are never to bait with more than one of the leſſer ſort of brandlings: or if they be very little ones indeed, you may then bait with two after the manner before directed.

When you angle for a trout, you are to do it as deep, that is, as near to the bottom as you can, provided your bait do not drag; or if it do, a trout will ſometimes take it in that poſture; if for a grayling, you are then to fiſh further from the bottom, he being a fiſh that uſually ſwims nearer to the middle of the water, and lies always looſe; or however is more apt to raiſe than a trout, and more inclined to raiſe than to deſcend even to a groundling. With a grub or caddis you are to angle with the ſame length of line; or if it be all out as long as your rod, it is not the worſe, with never above one hair for two or three lengths next the hook, and with the ſmalleſt cork, or float, and the leaſt weight of plumb you can, that will but ſink, and that the ſwiftneſs of your ſtream will allow; which alſo you may help and avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a ſtream, or the eddies betwixt two ſtreams, which alſo are the moſt likely places wherein to kill a fiſh in a ſtream, either at the top or bottom.

Of grubs for a grayling; the aſh grub which is plump, milk white, bent round from head to tail, and exceedingly tender, with a red head; or the dock-worm; or the grub of a pale yellow, longer, lanker, and tougher than the other, with rows of feet all down his belly, and a red head, alſo are the beſt, *i. e.* for a grayling; becauſe though a trout will take both theſe, (the aſh grub eſpecially) yet he does not do it ſo freely as the other; and a certain author ſays, he has uſually taken two graylings for one trout with that bait; but if he happened to take a trout with it, it was commonly a very good one.

Theſe baits are uſually kept in bran, in which an aſh grub commonly grows tougher, and will better endure baiting; though he is ſtill ſo tender, that it will be neceſſary to warp in a piece of ſtiff hair with your arming, leaving it ſtanding out about a ſtraw's breadth at the head of your hook, ſo as to keep the grub either from ſlipping totally off when baited, or at leaſt down to the point of the hook, by which means your arming will be left naked and bare, which is neither ſo ſightly, or ſo likely to be taken, though to help that (which will often however fall out) you may arm the hook deſigned for this bait with the whiteſt horſe-hair that you can get, which itſelf will reſemble, and ſhine like that bait, and conſequently will do more good, or leſs harm, than arming of any other colour.

Theſe grubs are to be baited thus; the hook is to be put in, under the head, or the chaps of the bait, and guided down the middle of the belly, without ſuffering it to peep out by the way, for then (the aſh grub eſpecially) will iſſue out water and milk, till nothing but the ſkin ſhall remain, and the bend of the hook will appear black through it, till the point of your hook come ſo low, that the heart of your bait may reſt, and ſtick upon the hair that ſtands out to hold it, by which means it can neither ſlip of itſelf, neither will the force of the ſtream nor quick pulling out, upon any miſtake, ſtrip off.

Now the caddis or cob bait (which is a ſure killing bait, and for the moſt part ſurer than any of the other) may be put upon the hook two or three together, and is ſometimes (to a very good effect) joined to a worm, and ſometimes to an artificial fly, to cover the point of the hook; but is always to be angled:

angled with at bottom (when by itſelf eſpecially) with the fineſt tackle; and is for all times in the year, the moſt holding bait of all other whatſoever both for trout and grayling. *See* SNAP-ANGLING, BAITS, FLOAT ANGLING, TRIMMER-ANGLING, and FLY-ANGLING, ROCK-FISHING, BLADDER-ANGLING, MAGGOT-FISHING.

To allure FISH *to bite.*

Take gum ivy, and put a good quantity of it into a box made of oak, like thoſe the apothecaries uſe of white wood for their pills. Rub the inſide of the box with this gum, and when you angle, put three or four worms therein, letting them remain but a ſhort time; for if long, it kills them: then take them out, and uſe them, putting more in their ſtead, out of the worm-bag and moſs; and continue to do this all day.

Gum-ivy is a tear which drops from the body of the larger ivy, being wounded. It is of a yellowiſh red colour, of a ſtrong ſcent, and ſharp taſte. That which is ſold in the ſhops is often counterfeit and adulterated, therefore to get true gum-ivy, at *Michaelmas* or ſpring, drive ſeveral great nails into large ivy-ſtalks, and having wriggled them till they become very looſe, let them remain, and a gum will iſſue out of the hole. Or you may ſlit ſeveral great ivy-ſtalks, and viſit them once a month, or oftener, to ſee what gum flows from the wounded part. This gum is excellent for the angler's uſe; perhaps nothing more ſo under the form of an unguent. Alſo,

Take aſſa-fœtida, half an ounce; camphire, two drachms; bruiſe them well together with ſome drops of oil of olive, and put it into a pewter-box, to uſe, as the receipt from Monſieur *Charras*. Some, inſtead of oil of olive, uſe the chemical oil of lavender and camomile; and ſome add the quantity of a nutmeg of *Venice* turpentine to it. But for a trout in a muddy water, and for gudgeons in a clear water, the beſt unguents are thus compounded, *viz.*

Take aſſa-fœtida, three drachms; camphire, one drachm; *Venice* turpentine, one drachm, beat all together with ſome drops of the chemical oils of lavender and camomile, of each an equal quantity; and uſe it as in the firſt direction.

Take *Venice* turpentine, the beſt hive-honey, and oil of pollibody of the oak, drawn by retort; mix all together, and uſe it as the firſt ointment is directed.

Take oil of ivy-berries, made by expreſſion or infuſion, and put ſome in a box, and uſe it to ſcent a few worms juſt before you uſe them.

Diſſolve gum-ivy in the oil of ſpike, and anoint the bait with it, for a pike.

Put camphire in the moſs wherein are your worms, the day you angle.

Diſſolve two ounces of gum-ivy in a gill of ſpring water; mix them together with the like quantity of the oil of ſweet almonds; then take what quantity of worms you intend to uſe that day, being firſt well ſcoured in moſs, and put them in linen thrums (the ends of the weaver's warp when he has finiſhed his piece) well waſhed in ſpring water, and ſqueezed: then wet the thrums with this compoſition, and put them with the worms into a linen bag for uſe.

Take aſſa-fœtida, three drachms; ſpikenard of *Spain*, one drachm: put them in a pint of ſpring water, and let them ſtand in a ſhady place fourteen days in the ground: then take the ſolution out, and having drained it through a linen cloth, put to the liquor one drachm of ſpermaceti, and keep it cloſe in a ſtrong glaſs bottle. When you go to angle, take what quantity of worms you intend to uſe that day, (they being firſt well ſcoured in moſs) put them upon a china ſaucer, and pour a little of this water upon them; then put them in the moſs again for uſe.

Take juice of camomile, half a ſpoonful; chemical oil of ſpike, one drachm; oil of comfrey by infuſion, one drachm and a half; gooſe-greaſe, two drachms: theſe being well diſſolved over the fire, let them ſtand till they are cold; then put them into a glaſs bottle, which keep unſtopped three or four days; ſtop it afterwards very well, and when you angle, anoint the bait with this compoſition.

Some add to it three drachms of the ſpirit of vitriol, and call it the univerſal and infallible bait.

Take

Take a handful of houſe-leek, and half a handful of inner green bark of the ivy-ſtalk: pound theſe well together, and preſs out the juice, and wet your moſs therewith. When you angle put ſix or eight worms therein out of the other bag.

Some uſe the juice of nettles and houſe-leek, as the laſt receipt, and ſome only the juice of houſe-leek.

Some anoint their baits with the marrow got out of a heron's thigh-bone; and ſome uſe the fat and greaſe of a heron.

Oil of anniſeed, ſpikenard of *Spain*, ſpermaceti, powdered cummin-ſeed, galbanum, are all highly commended; and may be tried ſingly or compounded; either mixed up in a paſte, or uſed as unguents.

Make up a paſte with mulberry juice, hedge-hog's fat, oil of water lilies, and a few drops of oil of penny-royal. Some highly commend this.

Oil of amber, roſemary, and myrrh, alike of each, mixed with the worms, or in paſte, is ſaid to make the bait ſo powerful, that no fiſh will reſiſt it.

Sea-gull's fat, mixed with eringo juice, is an attractive unguent.

Unpickled ſamphire bruiſed, made up in balls for ground-bait with walnut-oil, is excellent for carp, bream, or tench. Alſo bean-flour, with a little honey, wetted with rectified ſpirits of wine and a little oil of turpentine, made up in ſmall pellets, and thrown in over night, will make the fiſh very eager, and keep them at the place, where you will be ſure to find them next morning.

Take the oils of camomile, lavender, anniſeed, each a quarter of an ounce, heron's greaſe, and the beſt of aſſa-fœtida, each two drachms, two ſcruples of cummin-ſeed, finely beaten to powder; *Venice* turpentine, camphire, and galbanum, of each a drachm; add two grains of civet, and make them into an unguent; this muſt be kept cloſe in a glazed earthen pot, or it loſes much of its virtue; anoint your line with it as before, and your expectation will be anſwered. *See* PASTE.

ANGLING *in the middle, for trout or grayling*,

Is of two ſorts; 1. with a pink, or minnow, for a trout.

2. With a worm, grub, or caddis, for a grayling.

As for the firſt it is with a minnow, half a foot or a foot, within the ſurface of the water; ſome indeed uſe minnows kept in ſalt; but others diſapprove of them, unleſs where living ones are not poſſible to be had; nor are artificial ones to be uſed, where the natural ones are to be had: but a bull-head with his gill-fins cut off is by ſome recommended as a better bait for a trout, (at ſometimes of the year eſpecially) than a minnow, and a loach much better than either.

The ſecond way of angling in the middle is with the worm, grub, caddis, or any other ground bait for a grayling; he taking it much better there than at the bottom, as has been ſaid before; and this is always in a clear water, and with the fineſt tackle.

To which may be added alſo, and with very good reaſon, a third way of angling by hand with a ground bait, as a third way of fiſhing in the middle, which is common to both trout and grayling, and the beſt way of angling with a worm.

The time for ANGLING, *ſeaſonable and unſeaſonable, ſee* April, &c.

Calm and clear weather is very good to angle in; but cool cloudy weather in ſummer is beſt; provided it be not ſo boiſterouſly windy as that you cannot guide your tackle.

The cooler the weather is in the hotteſt months, the better it is: and if a ſudden violent ſhower hath diſturbed and muddied the river, then is the time for angling in the ſtream at the ground with a red worm.

In like manner it is a very good time for angling before the fiſh ſpawn; for then their bellies being full, they come into ſandy fords, and there rub their bellies to looſen them, at which time they will bite very freely.

If you would fiſh for carp and tench, you muſt begin early in the morning, fiſhing from ſun riſing till eight of the clock, and from four in the afternoon till night, and in hot months till it is very late.

In the heat of the ſummer, carps will ſhew themſelves on the very top of the water, at

which time, if you fish with a lob worm, as you do with a natural fly, you have excellent sport, especially if it be among reeds.

In *March*, *April*, *September*, and all the winter (in which season fish swim very deep near the ground) it is best fishing in a serene day, for then they will bite faster; but all the summer time mornings, evenings, and cool cloudy weather, are the best time for angling.

Here take notice, that you will find that fish rise best at the fly after a shower of rain, that has only beaten the knats and flies into the river, without muddying it.

The proper months and times of the day for the fly, are *March*, *April*, *May*, and the beginning of *June*; in which months, fish in the morning about nine of the o'clock; and in the afternoon between three and four. A warm evening is also very seasonable, if the gnats play much.

It is also a very good time for angling after a clear moon-shiny night, if the succeeding day prove cloudy; for if the fish have abstained from food all night, (for in bright nights they will not stir for fear) the next day they are hungry and eager, and the gloominess of the day will make them bite boldly.

It is a good time for angling, when you perceive the trouts to leap pleasantly at the flies above water; or the pikes to pursue other fish.

In a word, an experienced angler observes the times, seasons, and places; otherwise, though his baits are ever so good, they will have but little effect.

If you go with the course of the water at the opening of sluices or mills, you will find that trout and other fish will then come out to seek for what food the water brings down with it.

And first, in the extremity of heat, when the earth is parched with a drought, there is but little sport to be had, especially in either muddy or clear shallow rivers.

Secondly, in the winter, or spring time, when any hoary frost happens, the fish will not bite kindly all that day, except it be in the evening, and that proves serene and pleasant. But it is not proper to fish at any time, when the wind blows so high that you cannot manage your tackle to advantage.

Thirdly, it is not good fishing in the time of sheep-shearing, for then the fish glut themselves with what is washed off the sheep, and will scarce bite till that season be over.

Also the sharp east and northerly winds do very much obstruct the recreation of anglers; nor is it good to fish immediately after spawning time; for at that time their appetite is much palled.

It is very strange to be observed, what a natural instinct there is in fish, in foreknowing the approach of a shower of rain, for upon the approach of a cloud that threatens a shower, they will not bite; and the observation of this has saved several anglers from being wet to the skin.

Lastly, if the preceding night prove dark and cloudy, the succeeding day will be no good day to angle in, unless it be for small fish; for at such time the larger prey abroad for the lesser; who, by instinct, knowing the danger, hide themselves till the morning; and having fasted all night, become then very hungry, while the larger having gorged themselves, lie absconded all the day. For directions for ARTIFICIAL FLY-FISHING, see the Article FISH.

ANGLING LINE; to make this line, the hair should be round and twisted even, for that strengthens it, and should also be as near as may be of equal bigness; then lay them in water for a quater of an hour, whereby you will find which of them shrink, then twist them over again, and in the twisting, some intermingle silk, which is not good, but a line of all silk is not amiss; also a line made of the strongest fiddle string is very good, but that will soon rot with the water; now the best colour for lines, is sorrel, white and grey; the two last colours for clear waters, and the first for muddy rivers, neither is the pale watery green despicable, which colour may be made thus; put a pint of strong allum, half a pound of soot, a small quantity of juice of walnut leaves, with the like of allum into a pipkin, boil them about half an hour together, then take it off the fire; when it is cool, steep your hair in it; or else thus,

boil

boil in a bottle of allum water, somewhat more than a handful of marigold flowers, till a yellow scum arise; then take half a pound of green copperas, with as much verdegrise, and beat them together to a fine powder; and with the hair, put them into the allum water, and let it lie a day, or more; then take the hair out, and let it dry. *See* LINES FOR FISHING.

ANGLING ROD. The time to provide stocks is in the winter solstice, when the trees have shed their leaves, and the sap is in the roots; for after *January* it ascends again into the trunk and branches, at which time it is improper to gather stocks, or tops; as for the stocks they should be lower grown, and the tops the best rush ground shoots that can be got, not knotty, but proportinable and slender, for otherwise they will neither cast or strike well, and the line, by reason of their unpliableness, must be much endangered; now when both stock and top are gathered in one season, and as strait as may be, and use them not till fully seasoned, which is a year and four months, but they are better if kept two years; and for the preserving both from rotting and worm eating, rub them over thrice a year with sallad or linseed oil; sweet butter will serve if never salted; and with any of these you must chafe your rods well; if bored, pour in either of the oils, and let them soak therein twenty-four hours, then pour it out again; this will preserve the tops and stocks from injuring. *See* LINE, HOOK, FLOAT, *and* ROD, *&c.*

Night ANGLING, *and Ground* ANGLING.

Great fish, (but chiefly trouts) are shy, and fearful of ensnarements; and observe that the most secure season to seek their food is at night.

For night angling you must provide large garden worms; or instead of them, black snails: and having baited your hook with them, cast them off at a distance, and then draw your line to you again upon the surface of the water, not suffering the bate to sink; with which use not a leaden plummet, but only a float; but in ground-angling you must use a plummet without a float; and this method of ground-angling is very good in cold weather, for then the fish lie low.

You may easily hear the fish rise, and therefore give him time to swallow the bait; and then gently give him a twitch to secure him.

If you find that the fish does not freely take the bait at the top of the water, put some lead to it, and sink your bait, and proceed as in day angling.

It has been observed, that the best trouts bite in the night, and do most commonly rise in the still deeps, seldom in the quick streams. *See* BLADDER ANGLING, DRABLING, FLY FISHING, *&c.*

ANTICOR, (*or advant coeur*) is an inflammation in a horse between his fore legs, the same with a quinzy in mankind. Most writers are agreed, that this disorder proceeds from hard-riding, exposing a horse to the cold, and giving him cold water to drink when he is hot, full feeding, and whatever else may cause a sudden stagnation of the blood. Some will have it to proceed from fatness and rank feeding.

When you touch a swelling of this kind, the impression of the fingers remain for some time, as if you had made them in a bit of puff-paste, filling up again by degrees, as the paste would rise. This swelling contains bloody water, that insinuates between the flesh and the skin, and proves that all the blood in the veins is corrupted.

The cure should first be attempted by large and repeated bleedings, to abate the inflammation; and Mr. *Gibson* approves of striking one or other of the veins of the hind parts to make a revulsion. Next to bleeding, if the horse be costive or bound in his body, clysters are of use; and Dr. *Bracken* directs the following as a general one. Take leaves of mallows and pellitory of the wall, of each three handfuls; camomile flowers, one handful; annifeed and sweet fennel seed, each half an ounce; linseed, one ounce; boil these in three quarts of water to two; then strain and press out the liquor strongly, and add of caryocostinum electuary, one ounce; common salt, two ounces; and common plaister oil, three ounces, mixt. These should be injected

through a very long pipe for the purpoſe, and as warm as a man can bear his cheek to the ſide of the bladder it is tied up in, and it ſhould be repeated every two or three days, as occaſion offers.

ANTLER, a ſtart or branch of a deer's attire.

Bes ANTLER, the ſtart or branch next above the brow antler.

Brow ANTLER, the ſtart or branch next the head.

APIARY. See the Article BEE.

APOPLEXY, or FALLING EVIL, a diſeaſe that ſeizes the heads of hawks, commonly by reaſon of too much greaſe as well as blood; or becauſe they have been too long in the heat of the ſun, or have made too long a flight in the heat of the day: and as it is very cuſtomary with them to be full of greaſe in the mew: it is very good when they are empty to give them a little lard, or ſweet butter, ſoaked in roſe water, ſweetened with a little ſugar-candy pounded; but the beſt way is to draw their meat through black cherry water.

APOPLEXY, (*in Horſes.*) *See* PALSY.

APOSTHUME, (*in Hawks*) a diſeaſe in the head, attended with ſwellings therein; occaſioned by divers ill humours, and the heat of the head: it may be diſcovered by the ſwelling of the eyes, by the moiſture that comes from their ears, and by their ſlothfulneſs.

For cure give them a pill of butter, as big as a nut, well waſhed in roſe water, and mixed with honey of roſes and fine ſugar, for three or four mornings, when they have meat: they muſt be held on the firſt till they have made one or two mewts, then take four drams of the ſeed of rue, two drams of hepatic aloes, and one ſcruple of ſaffron; reduce all to fine powder, and mix them with honey of roſes, and make a pill, and give them: it will purge and ſcour their heads; then about two hours after give them ſome good hot meat.

When the nares of a hawk are ſtuffed up with filth; after a convenient ſcouring, take pepper and muſtard-ſeed, beaten to a fine powder, put into a linen cloth, and ſteep it for ſome time in ſtrong white wine vinegar; of which put ſome drops upon her nares, that they may ſoak in, and they will ſoon ſcour her head.

APPROACHING, IN FOWLING, is a particular device to approach or come near thoſe birds that are ſhy which frequent marſhy and watery places, without being ſeen by them.

This is performed by a ſort of machine, of three hoops tied together, all at proper diſtance, according to the height of the man that is to uſe it, and having boughs tied all round it, and with cords to bear on his ſhoulders; ſo that a man getting in is concealed by the boughs, and can approach near them unſuſpected till he comes within reach of ſhot.

As for herons, wild geeſe, duck, teal, &c. they are apt to keep the waters in the daytime, and on the meadows near the brinks of the rivers, and as far as they can from hedges and trees, for fear of being ſurprized; and when the water is 2 or 300 paces diſtance from trees, they will leave the middle of the ſtream, and muddle along the ſides of the river where the water is ſhallow; but when they perceive any body near, even a beaſt to paſs along, they will quit the ſides and withdraw to the middle again.

Geeſe, ducks and teals quit the water in the evening, and paſs the night in the fields, but in the morning return to the water; however you may eaſily approach them by the means of a machine, as repreſented in the following figure, carried by a man, wherein he is concealed; and they may be ſhot whenever he is within a due diſtance from them. *See* Plate II.

To make this machine, take three ſmall hoops, which you are to tie with a cord in this manner; take a cord D, E, M, N, tie two ends together, and doing the ſame by the other two, divide the whole into four parts, and yet nothing muſt be cut; and faſten to every quarter D, E, M, N, another cord, five or ſix feet long, paſs the head of it through the middle, ſo that two of the cords remain before and the other behind; or elſe fix a piece of wood in the ground, the height of the man that is to carry the machine, put this cord upon it, and take a hoop F, C, L, O, which

Bird

Fig. 2.

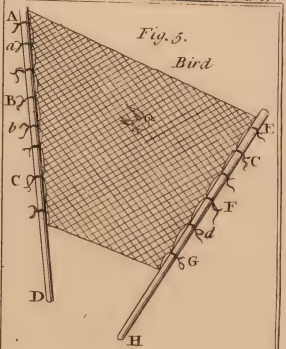


Fig. 5.

Bird

Fig. 6. Bird

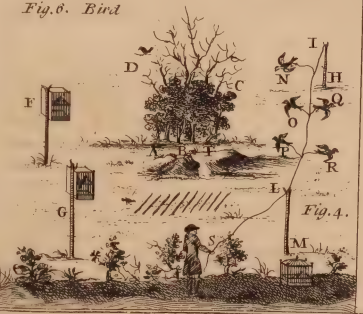
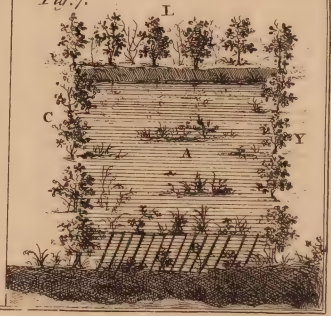


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.



which you muſt tie to the four quarters with the four cords, exactly to the height of the cincture; take another hoop and tie it likewiſe to the four cords, G, B, K, P, againſt the middle of the thighs, and the third in the like manner to the ſame cords, high as the ancles, and then place ſome very light branches of trees quite round theſe hoops, and tie them to three hoops, ordering them ſo that the birds may not ſee the perſon within the machine with his gun; but in caſe he finds that the birds ſeem to diſcern him, he muſt advance very ſlowly towards them.

The birds, which keep moving continually, ſeeing him come near, will fancy it is themſelves that drew near the tree, and not the tree near them, by which means he may come near enough to fire upon them.

The beſt time to make uſe of this machine is in the morning, when the birds are returning out of the fields; for he may fire upon them as they paſs, becauſe they will not paſs altogether but in ſeveral flocks.

APPUI, or ſtay upon the hand, is the reciprocal ſenſe between the horſe's mouth and the bridle-hand, or the ſenſe of the action of the bridle in the horſeman's hand.

The true and right *appui* of the hand, is the nice bearing or ſtay of the bridle; ſo that the horſe, awed by the ſenſibility and tenderneſs of the parts of his mouth, dare not reſt much upon the bitt-mouth, nor chack or beat upon the hand to withſtand it.

Such a horſe has a dull, deaf, *appui*; that is, he has a good mouth, but his tongue is ſo thick that the bit can't work or bear upon the bars; for the tongue being not ſenſible, or tender as the bars, is benumbed or hardened by the bitt; ſo the *appui* is not good. This and the following are terms uſed of an *appui*.

The bitt does not preſs the bars in the quick, by reaſon of the groſſneſs of the tongue, or elſe of the lips.

Your horſe has a reſt or ſtay that forces the hand, which ſhews that he has a bad mouth.

This horſe has no *appui*, no reſt upon the hand; that is, he dreads the bitt mouth, he is apprehenſive of the hand, and he cannot ſuffer the bitt to preſs, or bear, though never ſo little upon the parts of his mouth; and thus it comes to paſs he does not eaſily obey the bridle.

A horſe that is taught a good *appui*, if you mean to give that horſe a good reſt upon the hand, it behoves you to gallop him and put him often back; a long ſtretch gallop is very proper for the ſame end, for in galloping he gives the horſeman an opportunity of bearing upon the hand.

Such a horſe has too much *appui*, he throws himſelf too much upon the bitt; a horſe that has a fine ſtay or reſt upon the hand, *i.e.* equal, firm, and light, or one that obeys the bridle. *See* HAND.

A full *appui* upon the hand, is a firm ſtay, without reſting very heavy, and without bearing upon the hand.

Horſes for the army ought to have a full *appui* upon the hand.

A more than full reſt or *appui* upon the hand, is ſaid of a horſe that is ſtopped with ſome force; but ſtill ſo that he does not force the hand. This *appui* is good for ſuch riders as depend upon the bridle, inſtead of their thighs.

APRIL.

Of Fly-fiſhing in the month of April; *or the flies taken for fiſhing in that month; or the making of artificial flies.*

All the ſame tackles and flies that were taken in the month of *March*, will be taken in this month alſo; (ſee MARCH) with this diſtinction only, concerning the flies, that all the browns be lapped with red ſilk, and the duns with yellow.

1. To theſe, a ſmall bright brown, made of ſpaniel's fur, with a light grey wing, in a bright day and a clear water, is very well taken.

2. There is alſo a little dark brown, the dubbing of that colour, and ſome violet camlet mixt; and the wing of the grey feather of a mallard.

Alſo dub with the hair of a dark brown ſpaniel, or calf, that looks ruddy by being expoſed to wind and weather, warped with yellow. Wing dark ſtarling's feather,

Taken from eight to eleven.

This

This is a good fly, and to be ſeen in moſt rivers; but ſo variable in its hue, as the ſeaſon advances, that it requires the cloſeſt attention to the natural fly, to adapt the materials for making it artificially: which is alſo the caſe with the violet or aſh-coloured dun. When this fly firſt appears, it is nearly of a chocolate colour: from which, by the middle of *May*, it has been obſerved to deviate to almoſt a lemon colour: northern anglers call it, by way of eminence, the dark brown; others call it, the four-winged brown: it has four wings lying flat on its back, ſomething longer than the body, which is longiſh but not taper; this fly muſt be made on a ſmall hook.

3. From the ſixth of this month to the tenth, there is a fly, called the violet fly, made of a dark violet ſtuff, with the wings of the grey feather of a mallard.

4. About the 12th of this month comes in the fly, called the whirling dun; which is taken every day, about the mid-time of the day, all this month through; and ſometimes from thence to the end of *June*; and is commonly made of the down of a fox's cub, which is of an aſh colour at the roots next the ſkin, and ribbed about with yellow ſilk, with the wings of the pale grey feather of the mallard.

Alſo you may uſe an artificial fly called *the little whirling dun*, which is made thus: the down from the body of a fox-cub, and a little light ruddy brown mixed, warped with grey or ruddy ſilk, a red hackle under the wing; with wings of a land-rail, or ruddy brown chicken, which is better. This is a killing fly in a bluſtering day, as the great whirling dun is in the evening, and late at night.

5. There is alſo a yellow dun; the dubbing of camel's hair, and yellow camlet, and wool mixt, and a white grey wing. Alſo dub with a ſmall quantity of pale yellow crewel mixed with fox-cub down from the tail, and warped with yellow; with wings of a paliſh ſtarling's feather.

Taken from eight to eleven, and from two to four.

6. There is alſo this month another little brown fly, beſides that mentioned before, made with a very ſlender body, the dubbing of dark brown and violet camlet mixt, and a grey wing; which though the direction for making be like the other, is yet another fly, and will take when the other will not, eſpecially in a bright day and clear water.

7. About the 20th of this month comes in a fly, called the horſe-fleſh fly; the dubbing of which is a blue mohair, with pink-coloured and red tammy mixt, with a light-coloured wing, and a dark-brown head. This fly is taken beſt in the evening; and kills from two hours before ſun-ſet till twilight, and is taken the month through.

To the former flies may be added:

1. Light Bloa. Body, light fox-cub fur, a little light foal's hair, a little ſquirrel's bloa, and the whitiſh yellow of the ſame, all theſe well mixed together, warped with yellow ſilk, with wings of a light fieldfare's feather.

2. Dun. Body, dunneſt filmers, or martern's fur; *Indian* fox dun; light-dun fox-cub; coarſe hair of the ſtump of a ſquirrel's tail of a brightiſh brown, or a yellowiſh caſt; warped with yellow ſilk, with wings of the light feather of a fieldfare.

3. Plain Hackle. Body, black oſtrich herl, with red or black cock's hackle over it; and, in hot weather, add gold twiſt.

4. Red Hackle. Body, red ſilk and gold twiſt, and a red cock's hackle, till June. Afterwards uſe orange ſilk for the body An excellent fly.

N. B. This is more properly the orange fly. It reſembles in colour a Seville orange. Wings may be added, either of a ruddy hen or chicken, or of the ſofteſt feather of a rook's wing; the firſt will give it an orange, the latter a dunniſh hue. It has four wings, two next the body, of a very dark grey colour, and two ſerving as a caſe over them, ſometimes of a dirty blackiſh colour, and ſometimes of an orange colour.

5. Bloa Watchet. Is a ſmall fly, and appears on the water in a cold day (hook No. 9 or 10, *in Plate Angling*). The body, fur of a water-rat, black part of a hare's ſcut, the pale root's cut off, a very little brown bear's hair, warped with pale-brown, or olive coloured ſilk, with wings of a hen black-bird.

6. Yel-

6. YELLOW WATCHET. Body, water rat's fur, the blackeſt part of a hare's ſcut, greeniſh-yellow crewel for feet, warped with green ſilk, with wings of the lighteſt part of a blackbird's feather.

7. KNOTTED GREY GNAT. Body, darkeſt part of a hare's ſcut, dark-brown foal's hair, dark fur of the back of an old fox, warped with grey ſilk, with wings of the bloa feather of a fieldfare.

8. GREEN-TAIL. Body, dark part of a hare's ſcut, and darkeſt bloa fur of an old fox: light part of a ſquirrel's tail, and a hair or two of the coarſe browniſh part of it for feet, warped with aſh-coloured ſilk, with wings of a hen pheaſant.

9. SAND FLY. Body, dark-brown foal's hair, a little bloa ſquirrel's fur, and the whitiſh-yellow of the ſame, warped with yellow ſilk, with wings of the light part of a fieldfare's feather.

10. BRIGHT BEAR. Dubbing, of bright bear's hair, warped with ſad cloth-coloured ſilk, with wings of the feather of a ſhepſtare's quill feather; others dub the body with yellow ſilk, which is better.

11. YELLOW DUN. Dubbing, of yellow wool, and aſh-coloured fox-cub down mixed together, dubbed with yellow ſilk, with wings of the feather of a ſhepſtare's quill; others dub it with dun bear's hair, and the yellow fur got from a martern's ſkin, mixed together, and with yellow ſilk, with wings of a ſhepſtare's quill-feather. Make two other flies, their bodies dubbed as the laſt; but in the one mingle ſanded hog's down; and in the other black hog's down, with wings of a ſhepſtare's quill-feather; and there is alſo an excellent fly made of dun bear's hair, yellow martern's fur, ſanded hog's down and black hog's down, all mixed in an equal proportion together, warped with yellow ſilk, with wings of the feather of a ſhepſtare's quill. Theſe ſeveral flies mentioned for April, are very good, and will be taken all the ſpring and ſummer.

AQUATIC, that which lives, breeds, or grows, in or about the water; as aquatic animals, plants, *&c.*

ARABIAN HORSE. Gentlemen and merchants, who have travelled thoſe parts, report, that the right *Arabian* horſes are valued at an incredible and intolerable price; being valued at 500*l.* and as others ſay, at 1, 2, and 3000*l.* an horſe. That the *Arabs* are as careful of keeping the genealogies of their horſes, as princes in keeping their pedigrees: that they keep them with medals; and that each ſon's portion is uſually two ſuits of arms, and one of their horſes.

The *Arabs* boaſt, that they will ride fourſcore miles without drawing bitt; but this has been performed by ſome of our *Engliſh* horſes; and much more was done by a highwayman's horſe, who having committed a robbery, on the ſame day rode from *London* to *York*, being 200 miles.

Notwithſtanding their great value, and the difficulty of bringing them from *Scandaroon* to *England* by ſea, yet by the care, and at the charge of ſome breeders in *England*, the *Arabian* horſe has been no ſtranger to this iſland; and, perhaps, at this day, ſome of the race may be ſeen here, if not the true *Arabian* ſtallion. *See* STALLION.

ARCHED LEGS; a horſe is ſaid to have arched legs when his knees are bent archwiſe.

This expreſſion relates to fore-quarters, and the infirmity here ſignified, happens to ſuch horſes as have their legs ſpoiled with travelling.

The horſes called Braſſicourts, have likewiſe their knees bent archwiſe; but this deformity is natural to them.

ARM OF A HORSE. *See* FORE THIGH.

To ARM. A horſe is ſaid to arm himſelf when he preſſes down his head, as if he would check, and bends his neck ſo as to reſt the branches of his bridle upon his counter, in order to diſobey the bitt mouth, and guard his bars and his mouth, which are relieved by over-bending his neck.

Since your horſe arms himſelf, give him a knee'd branch that will raiſe him, and make him carry his head well. *See* TO CARRY LOW.

ARM WITH THE LIPS.

A horſe is ſaid to arm himſelf with the lips, when he covers his bars with his lips, and makes the preſſure of the bitt too deaf and firm; this is commonly done by thick-lipped

lipped horſes. You muſt order your bitt-maker to forge you a bitt-mouth, with a cannon, or ſcratch mouth, that is broader near the bankets than at the place of it's preſſure, or reſt upon the bars; and this will hinder your horſe from arming himſelf with his lips.

Sometimes we ſay, the lips arm the bar; *i. e.* cover, or ſcreen it. *See* DISARM.

ARMAN, a confection of wonderful efficacy to prevent a total loſs of appetite in horſes. *See* DRENCH.

ARRESTS, are mangy humours upon the ſinews of the hinder legs of a horſe, between the ham and the paſtern. They ſeldom appear upon the ſhank ſinew.

Their names are taken from their likeneſs to the arreſts or the ſmall bones of fiſh. *See* RAT-TAIL.

ARZEL, a horſe is ſaid to be arzel, that has a white mark upon his far foot behind.

Your ſuperſtitious cavaliers perſuade themſelves, that by an unavoidable fatality, ſuch horſes are unfortunate in battle: and ſuch is the ſtrength of this prejudice, that they do not care to uſe them.

ASSART, an offence committed in a foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots that are thickets or coverts to the foreſt.

ASTHMA, IN FARRIERY, is either moiſt or dry: the moiſt, is when there is a free diſcharge of matter by the noſtrils in conſequence of coughing; the dry, is when the cough produces little or no diſcharge.

The moiſt aſthma is a cough that proceeds from a load of phlegm, or of ſlimy matter, diſcharged into the veſſels of the lungs, occaſioning difficulty, and ſometimes great oppreſſion in breathing: it is manifeſted by the following ſymptoms: the flanks have a ſudden and quick motion; the horſe breathes ſhort, but not with his noſtrils open, as is obſerved in horſes that are feveriſh or broken-winded; he firſt wheezes ſome time and rattles in his throat; then he coughs; and this cough is ſometimes dry, at others it is moiſt: he frequently ſnorts after coughing, and throws up pieces of phlegm through the mouth or noſe; and after drinking he frequently does the ſame; he alſo does the ſame at the beginning and ending of his exerciſe; this diſcharge gives him conſiderable reliefe. Some horſes wheeze ſo exceſſively, and are ſo extremely ſhort-winded, that they cannot eaſily move until they have been gently exerciſed for ſome time in the air; though after that they will go through their work to admiration.

This moiſt aſthma ſhould carefully be diſtinguiſhed from that purſiveneſs and thick-windedneſs which full or foul feeding occaſions; alſo from the ſame ſymptom when it is occaſioned by a want of exerciſe, or taking up a horſe from winter graſs; in which caſes the former is cured by a decreaſe, and the latter by an increaſe of feeding.

Aſthmatic complaints, whether the moiſt or the dry, are uſually tedious and obſtinate; but if the horſe is young, and the diſeaſe not of long ſtanding, a recovery is ſometimes brought about. The exerciſe ſhould be moderate, and in open air; the diet ſhould be ſparing, for in all diſeaſes of the lungs a full ſtomach renders the oppreſſion greater: their hay ſhould be of the beſt ſort, always ſprinkled with water, given in ſmall quantities, and the oftener in proportion: their corn and water ſhould be managed with the ſame care.

If the horſe is full of rich blood, bleed freely, and repeat the operation as often as the oppreſſion and the difficulty of breathing may require: if his blood is poor, proportionably leſs ſhould be taken away; and unleſs the caſe is very urgent, bleeding ſhould be omitted.

Give, over night, a bolus with two drachms of calomel, and next morning the following purging ball:

Take one ounce of aloes; of gum ammoniaicum, aſſa-fœtida, galbanum, and oil of anniſeeds, of each two drachms; with treacle enough to make them into a ball.

This bolus and purging ball may be repeated at proper diſtances of time; and, on the days free from purging, give every morning one of the following pectoral balls.

Pectoral Ball.

Take of the cordial ball, half an ounce; of powdered ſquills and Barbadoes tar, (or, in its ſtead, the common balſam of ſulphur) of each two drachms: make them into a ball for one doſe. Or,

Take

Take gum ammoniacum, aſſa-fœtida galbanum, and liver of antimony, of each two ounces; and freſh ſquills, enough to form a paſte; which make into balls of from one to two ounces each, according to the greater or leſs violence of the diſeaſe.

The dry aſthma, called alſo the nervous aſthma, is a cough proceeding from ſome irritation on the nerves in the membranous part of the lungs and midriff; but there is not any thing diſcharged by it except a little clear water from the noſe, notwithſtanding the violence of the cough, and its continuance, when once begun, which for ſome time is almoſt inceſſant; the coughing fits have no regular return; they are more frequent when walking than in other exerciſe, except when ſuddenly ſtopped after hard riding, &c. on which occaſions the cough is very troubleſome; after drinking it is troubleſome too: and a change of weather will ſometimes make it very teazing for two or three days; but it is generally worſt in a morning. Sometimes, when no particular circumſtance occurs to diſorder the horſe, the cough will be ſeldom heard for a week or two together; and yet, though this cough is ſo teazing, the horſe eats heartily, hunts, and performs his buſineſs very well; if he is tolerably treated, he keeps a good coat, and maintains moſt of the uſual ſigns of health.

At eight years of age the dry aſthma commonly makes its appearance. The cough may begin at four or five, and at times be very violent; but at eight, and after, he labours with his flanks, and that in the greateſt degree after feeding: he has, at that time, an almoſt conſtant working of his noſtrils, and a motion with his fundament; after which it uſually terminates in broken-wind or in death.

Bleeding in moderate quantities is more or leſs neceſſary, according to the ſtrength of the horſe, and the difficulty of breathing; after which give the following bolus at night, repeat it the next night, and on the morning following work them off with a proper purge.

The Preparative Bolus.

Take calomel, two drachms; and honey enough to make a bolus.

In eight or ten days repeat one bolus at night, and the next morning repeat the purge.

During the operation of theſe medicines, it is neceſſary to keep the horſe well clothed and littered; and he ſhould be well ſupplied with ſcalded bran and warm water.

After the ſecond purge, give one of the following balls every morning, letting him faſt two hours after each, and continue their uſe for two months, or longer.

Aſthmatic Balls.

Take antimony, finely levigated, half a pound; gum guaicum, four ounces; myrrh and gum ammoniacum, of each two ounces; Venice ſoap, half a pound; honey or treacle, enough to make a maſs, of which two ounces may be taken for one ball. Or,

Take gum ammoniacum, freſh ſquills, and Venice ſoap, of each four ounces; anniſated balſam of ſulphur, one ounce; make them into a maſs, of which two ounces may be made into a ball.

If the diſeaſe be obſtinate, the bolus with calomel may be repeated at proper intervals, with or without the purge, taking care that it does not ſalivate.

On diſſecting horſes that have laboured under the dry aſthma for ſome time, the heart and the organs of reſpiration appear ſomewhat enlarged; which preternatural enlargement is an effect of the continual labouring with the breath, and not the cauſe of the diſeaſe.

A diſcovery has lately been made of a cure of an aſthmatic or broken-winded horſe, by letting him drink freely of water in which lime has been infuſed, and was firſt obſerved by an old horſe, rendered uſeleſs by his cough, being reſtored to health by drinking the water that had ſettled in an old lime kiln. It was afterwards tried on a horſe 18 years old, that was broken-winded, when it proved ſalutary to him.

ATTACHMENTS. A court belonging to the foreſt, wherein the officers do nothing but receive the attachments of the foreſters, and inroll them in the verdurer's rolls, that they may be in readineſs againſt the time that the court of *Swainmote* is kept; for this court

cannot determine any offence or treſpaſs, if the value thereof be above four-pence; for all above that value muſt be inrolled in the verderer's rolls, and ſent from thence to the court of *Swainmote*, to be tried there according to the laws of the foreſt.

For notwithſtanding the greateſt part of all the preſentments do firſt begin in this court, yet this court cannot proceed farther therein; neither is a preſentment in this court any conviction againſt the offender in thoſe offences, becauſe he may traverſe the ſame, until it has paſſed the court of *Swainmote*; to which all treſpaſſes preſented at the court of attachments muſt neceſſarily come, before the offenders can be puniſhed, or ſtand convicted in law of their offences.

ATTAINT, is a blow, or wound, received by a horſe in his inner feet, from another horſe that follows him too cloſe; or from an over reach in frofty weather, when a horſe being rough ſhod, or having ſhoes with long calkers, ſtrikes his hinder feet againſt his fore legs, or leg. This word is likewiſe uſed to ſignify a blow that the horſe's foot receives from the fore, or hinder oppoſite foot; or a blow given by one of the hinder feet ſtriking againſt the cronet of the fore foot. Hence they ſay,

Your horſe could not have given himſelf a ruder attaint: for I find with the probe, that it penetrates between the hoof and the coffin bone, which gives reaſon to ſuſpect that the tendon is affected, and that the attaint reaches to the cronet.

Upper attaint, is a violent blow given with the two hind feet, upon the ſinew of the fore legs.

ATTIRE OF A DEER. Of a ſtag, if perfect, is called the burr: the pearls, (the little knobs on it) the beam; the gutters, the antler; the ſur-antler royal, ſur royal; and all at top the croches.

OF A BUCK; the burr, the beam; the brow-antler, the ſur-antler; the advancer, palm, and ſpellers.

If croches grow in the form of a man's hand, it is then called a palmed head. Heads bearing not above three or four, the croches being placed aloft, all of one height, are called crowned heads: heads having doubling croches, are called forked heads; becauſe the croches are planted on the top of the beam, like forks.

If you are aſked what a ſtag bears you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to expreſs an odd number: as if he hath four croches on his near horn, and five on his far; you muſt ſay, he bears ten, a falſe right on his near horn, (for all that the beam bears are called rights:) but if four on the near horn, you may ſay he bears twelve, a double falſe right on the near horn: for you muſt not only make the number even, but alſo the horns even with that diſtinction.

AVANCERS, the ſame as ADVANCERS.

AUBIN, is a broken pace of a horſe between an amble and a gallop; which is not eſteemed.

AVERTI, a French word uſed in the manage, as applied to the pace or motion of a horſe: ſignifying a motion that is injoined, regulated, and required in the leſſons.

Pas ecoute, and Pas-d'ecole, (*i. e.* liſtening paces, or ſchool paces) ſignify the ſame thing.

AUGUST, the flies of this month are the ſame as uſed in *July*; which ſee. To which add,

1. The ANT-FLY; the dubbing of the black-brown hair of a cow, ſome red warpt in for the tag of his tail, and a dark wing.

2. The FERN-FLY; the dubbing of the fur of a hare's neck; and that is of the colour of fern, or brackin; with a darkiſh grey wing of a mallard's feather.

3. The WHITE HACKLE; the body of white mohair, and wrapped about with a white hackle feather; and this is aſſuredly taken for thiſtle down.

4. The HAIRY LONG-LEGS; the body made of bear's dun, and blue wool, mixt, and a brown hackle feather over all.

5. Alſo another made of lightiſh bear's hair and a dunniſh hackle; add a few hairs or light blue mohair and a little fox-cub down, warped with light-grey or pale-blue ſilk; the head large. The latter is to be uſed chiefly in a cloudy windy day, with a long line, and the head of this inſect only.

The PEACOCK HACKLE, and three following flies of *May*, and the two ſubſequent months, and the brown of the laſt month, ſerve alſo for this; in which alſo are taken the

1. GREY-FLY; the body, light-grey foal's hair mixed with the dark part of a hare's ſcut; warped with grey ſilk, with wings of a hen-pheaſant's feather.

2. BLACK ANT-FLY; the body, darkeſt part of a hare's ſcut, and dark-brown wool, or ſheep's ruffet, equally mixed, and one ſingle ruddy heel of a peacock, all twiſted together, warped with copper-coloured ſilk; the wings a fieldfare's feather.

3. BROWN ANT FLY; the body, bright-brown bear's hair, much weather beaten, almoſt of an orange-colour towards the tail, and therefore a few hairs of a light brown, or flame-coloured calf, or ſpaniel's hair is to be added in the tail-part, warped with orange-coloured ſilk; the wings the light feather of a fieldfare or ſtarling.

Note. The following method of imitating the *black* and *brown* ANT-FLY with other materials have been found to ſucceed.

1. BLACK-ANT; is brown bear's hair, and a little grey ſquirrel's hair next the roots, peacock herl, warped with copper-colour or aſh.

2. BROWN-ANT; is ſeal's fur and brown bear's hair, with peacock herl, warped with orange, with wings of this and the former, ſtarling's feather longer than the body.

3. BUSS-BROWN; is dubbing the light-brown hair of a cur, with the head black, and wings of the feather of a red hen, warped with orange-coloured ſilk.

4. HEARTH-FLY; is dubbing the wool of an old black ſheep, with ſome grey hairs in it, for the body and head: wings of a light ſhepſtare's quill-feather, warped on with black ſilk.

5. PISMIRE-FLY; is dubbing of bright-brown bear's hair, warped with red ſilk, and wings of the ſaddeſt-coloured ſhepſtare's quill-feather.

AVIARY; a place ſet apart for feeding and propagating birds. It ſhould be ſo large as to give the birds ſome freedom of flight, and turfed to avoid the appearance of foulneſs on the floor.

AIRY, or AERY, a neſt or company of hawks or eagles, ſo called from the old French word *aire*. See HAWK.

BABBLING, is ſaid of hounds which are too buſy after they have found a good ſcent.

BACK; to back a horſe, or mount a horſe, *ados*, is to mount him bare-backed, or without a ſaddle. A weak-backed horſe is apt to ſtumble: ſuch a horſe defends himſelf with his back, is when he leaps and plays with his fillets, and doubles his reins to incommode his rider.

BACKING A COLT, after he has been exerciſed ſome time morning and evening; and you find him obedient, as directed under the head of Colt; and when you have made him trot a good pace about in your hand, ſee whether your tackling be firm and good, and every thing in its true and proper place; when having one to ſtay his head, and govern the chafing rein, you may take his back, yet not ſuddenly, but by degrees, with divers heavings and half-riſings, which if he endure patiently, then ſettle yourſelf; but if he ſhrink and diſlike it, then forbear to mount, and chafe him about again, and then offer to mount, and do this till he be willing to receive you.

After you are ſettled, receive your ſtirrups, and cheriſh him, put your toes forward, let him that ſtays his head lead him forwards half a dozen paces, then cheriſh him again, ſhake and move yourſelf on the ſaddle, then let the ſtayer of his head remove his hand a little from the caveſon; as you thurſt your toes forward, let him move him forward with his rein, till you have made him apprehend your own motion of the body and foot, which muſt go equally together, and with ſpirit; alſo that he will go forward without the other's aſſiſtance, and ſtay upon the reſtraint of your own hands; then cheriſh and give him graſs, and bread to eat; alight from his back, mount and unmount twice or thrice together, always mixing them with cheriſhings; thus exerciſe him, till he be made perfect in going forwards, and ſtanding ſtill at pleaſure; this being done, the long rein may be laid aſide, and the band about the neck, and only uſe

the trenches and caveſon with the martingal, and let the groom lead the way before, or another horſe going only ſtrait forwards, and make him ſtand ſtill when you pleaſe, which will ſoon be effected by trotting after another horſe, ſometimes equal with him, ſometimes before, ſo that he fix upon no certainty but your own pleaſure, and be ſure to have regard to the well carriage of his neck and head, and as the martingal ſlackens, ſo ſtraighten it from time to time.

BACK WORM, or ſilander; a diſeaſe incident to hawks.

Theſe worms are about half a yard long, trouble the birds very much, and, in time, will kill them; they lie warpt up in a thin ſkin about the reins, and proceed from groſs and viſcous humours in the bowels, occaſioned through ill digeſtion and want of natural heat.

This diſtemper is eaſily diſcerned by theſe ſymptoms, *viz.* by the hawk's ſtinking breath, caſting her gorge, croaking in the night, trembling, ruffling, and writhing her tail; by the muting, which is ſmall and unclean; and alſo by keeping at a ſtay in a low ſtate of health.

The back worm is rarely quite killed, but a careful falconer giving her cloves of garlic, ſteeped in wormwood once a month, and once a fortnight againſt his putting her into the mew, which will qualify the worm; without this care ſhe will be ſpoiled.

There is another ſort of ſilander, which lies in the gut or pannel, being long, ſmall, white and red worms—for cure take alloes hepatic, filings of iron, nutmeg, and as much honey as will ſerve to make them into a pill, which give her in the morning as ſoon as ſhe has caſt; and after ſhe has muted it clean away, then give her good hot meat. *See* WORMS.

BADGER, of this animal there are two kinds; the dog-badger ſo called, on account of reſembling a dog in his feet; and a hog-badger, as reſembling a hog in his cloven feet.

The latter are different from the former, being whiter and larger, and having thicker heads and ſnouts; they do alſo differ in their food the one eating fleſh and carrion like a dog; and the other roots and fruits like a hog: and theſe kinds of badgers, where they have their earths uſe to caſt their ſiants, or dung, in a ſmall hole, and cover it; whereas the dog-badgers make their ſiants at a good diſtance from their burrows, which are deep, with a variety of chambers, holes and angles.

The hog-badger being fat and lazy, earths in open, eaſy and light grounds, whereas the other ſort frequent thickets, rocks, and mountainous places, making their retreats deeper and narrower.

A badger is known by ſeveral other names, as a grey, a brock, a boreſon, or a bauſon; the young ones are called pigs, the male is called the boar, and the female the ſow.

The badger is naturally a very ſleepy creature, and ſeldom ſtirs out but in the night-ſeaſon to ſeek his prey; and above all other food, hog's fleſh is moſt grateful to his palate; inſomuch, that if you take a piece of pork, and trail it over the badger's burrow, he will ſoon make his approach out.

They live to a great age, and when their ſight fails them, by reaſon of old age, they keep to their burrows, and receive their food from the younger.

They are of a very chilly and cold nature, and therefore will not go out when it ſnows. Their fleſh is of a ſweet rankiſh taſte, but is eaten in many countries.

The beſt ſeaſon to take them is in *September*.

They have very ſharp and venomous teeth; their legs are longer on the right ſide than on the left, ſo that when they run, they chuſe the ſide of an hill, bank, furrow or cart-rout.

The dog-badger's ears, ſnout, and throat are yellowiſh, and they are longer legged than the hog-badger; they accompany not together, yet they both prey on all manner of fowl, young pigs, rabbets, and the like food; doing great hurt in warrens.

They are ſtout and are hardy in defending themſelves, and will endure ſevere blows; yet their noſe and ſnout is ſo tender, that a little blow thereon will kill them.

Although the badger and the fox are much alike in ſeveral qualities, yet they often fight with one another, eſpecially on the account of food, ſo that it is good ſport to ſee the conteſt between them. The

The hunting and purſuing them however is much the ſame at the concluſion: but the badger runs to his earth or burrow, much ſooner than the fox, and being earthed, makes good and defends his caſtle much longer; and to ſay the truth, the pleaſure of the chaſe does chiefly conſiſt in the unkennelling and unearthing of them, which requires ſkill and labour.

You are to take notice, that although all hounds will eagerly purſue, and hunt both the fox and the badger, yet there is not one of them that will endure to feed on their fleſh; and there are ſome dogs more proper for this chaſe than others; thoſe are the terriers, ſpoken of in fox hunting; which ſee.

The labour and ingenuity of badgers in making their burrows, is worth obſervation. When they earth, after they have entered a good depth for the clearing the earth out, one lieth on his back and another layeth earth on his belly; and ſo taking his hinder feet in his mouth, draweth him out of his burrow; and he having unladen himſelf of earth goeth to the ſame work again, and thus they do till their chambers, or places of retreat, are finiſhed.

Then they proceed to gather in their furniture, that is, the materials for their couch or lodging, as ſtraw, leaves, moſs, and the like, which with their feet and head they warp up ſo cloſe together, that they will get to their burrows a pretty good bundle. Some burrows have ſeven or eight diſtinct chambers.

Of hunting the BADGER.

In doing this, you muſt ſeek the earths, and burrows where he lies, and in a clear moonſhine night go and ſtop all the burrows, except one or two, and therein place ſome ſacks, faſtened with drawing ſtrings, which may ſhut him in as ſoon as he ſtraineth the bag.

Some uſe no more than to ſet a hoop in the mouth of the ſack, and ſo put it into the hole; and as ſoon as the badger is in the ſack and ſtraineth it, the ſack ſlippeth off the hoop and ſecures him in it, where he lies trembling till he is taken out of it.

Theſe ſacks or bags being thus ſet, caſt off the hounds, beating about all the woods, coppices, hedges and tufts, round about, for the compaſs of a mile or two, and what badgers are abroad, being alarmed by the hounds, will ſoon betake themſelves to their burrows; and obſerve that he who is placed to watch the ſacks, muſt ſtand cloſe and upon a clear wind; otherwiſe the badger will diſcover him, and will immediately fly ſome other way into his burrow.

But if the hounds can encounter him before he can take his ſanctuary, he will then ſtand at a bay like a boar, and make good ſport, vigorouſly biting and clawing the dogs. The general manner of their fighting, is lying on their backs, uſing both teeth and nails, and by blowing up their ſhins defend themſelves againſt all bites of the dogs, and blows of the men upon their noſes, as aforeſaid. And for the better preſervation of the dogs, it is good to put broad collars about their necks made of greys ſkins.

When the badger perceives the terriers to begin to yearn him in his burrow, he will ſtop the hole betwixt him and the terriers, and if they ſtill continue baying, he will remove his couch into another chamber, or part of his burrow, and ſo from one to another, barricading the way before them, as he retreats, until he can go no farther.

If you intend to dig the badger out of his burrow, you muſt be provided with the ſame tools as for digging out a fox; and beſides you ſhould have a pail of water to refreſh the terriers, when they come out of the earth to take breath and cool themſelves.

It will alſo be neceſſary to put ſome ſmall bells about the necks of your terriers, which making a noiſe will cauſe the badger to bolt out.

The tools uſed for the digging out of the badger, being troubleſome to be carried on men's backs, ſhould be brought in a cart.

In digging you muſt conſider the ſituation of the ground, by which you may judge where the chief angles are; or elſe inſtead of advancing the work, you will hinder it.

In this order you may beſiege them in their holds, or caſtles, and may break their platforms, parapets, caſements, and work to them with mines

mines and countermines, until you have overcome them.

There are advantages which accrue by killing this animal. Their flesh, blood, and greaſe, though they are not good food, yet are very uſeful for phyſicians, and apothecaries, for oils, ointments, ſalves, and powders for ſhortneſs of breath, the cough of the lungs, for the ſtone, ſprained ſinews, colt aches, &c. and the ſkin being well dreſſed is very warm and good for antient people, who are troubled with paralytic diſtempers.

BAG IN ANGLING. A line is ſaid to bag, when one hair, (after it is twiſted) runs up more than any of the reſt.

BAG IN FARRIERY, is when, in order to retrieve a horſe's loſt appetite, they put an ounce of aſſa-fœtida, and as much powder of ſavin, into a bag, to be tied to the bitt, keeping him bridled for two hours, ſeveral times a day: as ſoon as the bag is taken off he will begin eating. The ſame bag will ſerve a long time.

BAIT; a thing prepared to take, or bring fiſhes to. *See* ALLURING FISH, ANGLING.

There are three ſorts of bait for taking fiſh: the natural ones, and thoſe generally are living, as worms of all kinds, eſpecially the red maggots, bobs, frogs, graſshoppers, bees, beetles, dores, butterflies which are admirable for the chub, waſps, hornets, ſnails, ſmall fiſh, &c.

Next are the artificial baits, which are of two ſorts; firſt ſuch as imitate the living baits, eſpecially flies for every month and ſeaſon of the year; almoſt for every fiſh, ſo great is the variety of them, that frequent the meadows and rivers.

Theſe flies are made on the bodies of your hooks, the bodies of your flies being made of wool, and the wings of ſeveral ſorts of feathers, coloured to the life, reſembling thoſe you counterfeit, and with theſe draw your hook gently on the top of the water, and generally againſt the ſtream, and the fiſh will bite at them with greedineſs. *See* FLY-FISHING, ANGLING, &c. and the MONTHS of the Year for Fiſhing.

The ſecond ſort of artificial baits, are paſtes of ſeveral compoſitions, of which more in Article PASTE: but for the preſent, we are to obſerve, concerning the Red, or earth worm (for the taking of which conſult that article) it is good for ſmall fiſh all the year round, and ſmall fiſh are good baits for pike at all times; ſheeps blood and cheeſe, are good baits in *April*; the bobs, dried waſps, and bees, are for *May*; brown flies, for *June*; maggots, hornets, waſps, and bees, for *July*; ſnails in *Auguſt*; graſshoppers in *September*; corn, bramble berries, and ſeeds, at the fall of the leaf; your artificial paſtes, are for *May*, *June*, and *July*; and frogs for *March*.

Concerning all your artificial flies, the great dun fly will do the latter end of *February*, if there be fair weather, for it is a time that the air is warm, and that the fiſh begin to partake of the ſun's heat, ſo that in reaſon, you may expect they will bite freely.

The little dun fly is proper for *March*; the ſtone, or *May* fly, for *April*; the red and yellow for *May*; the black, dark, yellow and mooriſh fly for *June*, the waſp, and ſhell, and the cloudy, or blackiſh fly is for *Auguſt*; but generally fiſh more eagerly riſe at theſe flies at this ſeaſon, when moſt ſorts of flies reſort to the water ſide.

The beſt way to make theſe flies, is to get the living one of the ſeveral kinds, thereby to imitate nature, both for ſhape, colour, or ſize.

Thoſe fiſh which bite the moſt freely at flies are chubs, chevins, trouts, and ſalmon.

To make the great dun fly; let the body be of black wool, and the wings of the dun feathers of a drake's tail.

The little dun fly has his body made of dun wool, and his wings of the mail of a partridge. Theſe are for *March*. *See* MARCH.

The body of the ſtone, or *May* fly muſt be of black wool, but under his wings and tail muſt be of a pale yellow, with ſome ſilk of that colour, and his wings muſt be of drake's down. This fly is for *April*. *See* APRIL.

The red or ruddy fly, muſt have his body made of reddiſh wool of the mail of a mallard, and the red feathers of a capon's tail. This fly is for *May*. *See* MAY.

The yellow, or greeniſh fly, muſt have his body made of black wool, with a yellow liſt on each ſide, and the wings of a red cock's mail.

The mooriſh fly has his body made of duſkiſh wool, and the wings of the blackiſh mail of a drake.

The

The tawny fly muſt be made of a tawny wool, the wings made contrary one againſt the other, of the whitiſh mail of a white drake. Theſe flies are for *June*. *See* JUNE.

The waſp fly is made of black wool, capped about with yellow ſilk, and the wings of a buzzard's down, or of a drake's feathers. This fly is for *July*. *See* JULY.

The ſhell fly, termed alſo the green fly, has the body made of greeniſh wool, and his wing of the herle of a peacock's tail. This is alſo for *July*.

The cloudy dark fly muſt be made after a different manner, formed on a ſmall piece of cork, bound about with black wool and black ſilk, and wings of the under mail of a mallard, with a black head.

When you draw it on your hook, be ſure to do it ſo that no part of the hook be diſcerned. This fly is for *Auguſt*. *See* AUGUST.

The rougher the bodies of the flies are, and the more ſhining, the better they are eſteemed; and when you have got a ſet of good flies, they will ſerve you many years, if kept carefully.

Take this for a rule that the brighteſt flies are for cloudy and dark weather, and the dark flies are for bright and clear weather.

It may not be improper to lay down ſome directions here, for artificial fly fiſhing. Firſt obſerve to have the wind in your back, and in caſting off your line, be ſure the fly fall firſt to the water.

For every ſort of fly have ſeveral of the ſame differing in colour, to ſuit with the ſeveral waters and weathers.

In flow rivers or ſtill places, caſt your line as far you can, and let it ſink a little, then gently draw it back, and let the fly float leiſurely with the current: your line ſhould be as long again as your rod, unleſs the river be very ſhallow and clogged up.

You muſt have a nimble hand and quick eye, to ſtrike preſently upon the riſing of the fiſh, otherwiſe the fiſh will be apt to throw out the hook, finding his miſtake.

As to what concerns live baits, remember they are to be kept each ſort by themſelves, and to be fed with ſuch things as they are wont to eat when at liberty.

The red worm takes much delight in black fat earth; if you mix ſome fennel chopt ſmall with it, they will improve very much.

Give them ſometimes a little ox or cow dung newly made; you may keep them in a box, or ſmall bag.

But red worms, as alſo all other ſorts of worms ſcour quickly, grow very tough and bright by putting them into a thin clout, greaſed with freſh butter, or greaſe, before you put them into moſs, which is the beſt to keep them in; the moſs muſt firſt be waſhed clean, and the water ſqueezed out: and for the food you are to give them, drop a ſpoonful of cream into the moſs every three or four days, and remove the moſs every week, keeping it in a cool place.

White great maggots are to be fed with ſheep's ſuet and beaſts liver cut ſmall.

Frogs and graſshoppers do well in wet moſs and long graſs, which muſt be moiſtened every night: cut off their legs and wings when you uſe them.

The bob, cadis-worm, cancer, and ſuch like, are to be preſerved with the ſame things where you take them.

Live flies muſt be uſed as you catch them.

The waſp, hornet, and humble bee, may be dried in an oven, after the bread is drawn, but have a care of ſcorching them; then dip their heads in ſheep's blood, which muſt be dryed on; and ſo keep them in a clean box, and they will continue good for a quarter of a year.

Laſtly, as for compound paſtes, there are ſeveral ſorts; which ſee under Article PASTE; particularly a way of boiling beans, with which you may take great quantity of fiſh.

Take a new pot glazed on the inſide, and boil ſome beans in it, ſuppoſe a quarter of a peck, with river water; after you have ſteeped them for ſeven or eight hours in ſome water that was almoſt warm, when they are near half boiled, put in three or four ounces of honey, according to the quantity of the beans, and two or three grains of muſk; let them boil a little, and uſe them in this manner:

Seek out a clean place, where there are no weeds, that the fiſh may ſee and take the beans at the bottom of the water. The place ſhould be two or three hundred paces from their holes, according to the bigneſs thereof.

thereof; throw in your beans at five or ſix in the morning and evening, for the ſpace of ſeven or eight days, that you may draw the fiſh thither; and three days before that on which you deſign to fiſh, bait them with the beans before ordered, except that before you take them off the fire, you mix with them ſome of the beſt aloes, reduced into powder, about the quantity of two beans; give it a boil and then take it off.

The fiſh that eat it, will void all they have in their bodies, and for three days after will faſt, and then will come to ſeek for food, in the place where they found the bait, therefore you muſt be ready at two or three in the afternoon to ſpread your nets, and when you have done ſo, and thrown in eight or ten handfuls of beans, withdraw, in order to return thither again pretty late in the evening for caſting the net. *See* ALLURE FISH TO BAIT, ANGLING *and* LEDGER BAIT.

To BAIT, or BATE, (in Falconry) is when a hawk flutters with her wings, either from perch, or fiſt, as if it were ſtriving to get away.

BAITS *for intoxicating fowl.*

There are ſeveral artificial baits for intoxicating of fowl, without tainting or hurting their fleſh, ſome of which are compoſed as followeth:

Take a peck, or a leſſer quantity, of wheat, rye, barley, peas, or tares, to which put two or three handfuls of nux vomica, and boil them in running water until they are almoſt ready to burſt, then take it off the fire, and when they are cold ſtrew them upon the land, where you deſign to take the fowl, and ſuch as eat thereof will immediately be intoxicated, and lie as if dead, ſo that you may take them up at pleaſure, provided you ſtay not too long, for the dizzineſs will not laſt long upon them, therefore be near at hand.

As the greater ſort of land fowl are thus taken, ſo may you take ſmall birds, only with this alteration, that inſtead of wheat, peas, or the like large grain, you uſe hemp-ſeed, rape-ſeed, or canary-ſeed, but above all muſtard-ſeed.

If you approve not of nux vomica, you may boil the ſaid grains or ſeeds in the lees of wine (the ſtronger the better) as you did in the running water, and apply them to uſe as above, and it will work to the ſame effect, being eſteemed more wholſome, having nothing of a poiſonous nature in it; but in an hour or two the fumes will be perfectly gone off.

Inſtead of boiling the ſaid grains or ſeeds in the lees, you may ſteep them therein; but then they will require a longer time before they are ſufficiently ſwoln and fit for uſe.

Or inſtead of nux vomica, or lees of wine, you may infuſe the ſaid grains, or ſeeds, in the juice of hemlock, mix therein the ſeeds of henbane and poppy, or either of them. Theſe muſt ſtand two or three days infuſing, before they are fit to ſtrew on the ground for uſe.

Having ſhewed you how to take land fowl, I ſhall give ſome inſtructions for the taking of water fowl, eſpecially at ſuch times as they range up and down to ſeek their food on land; for effecting of which,

Take the ſeeds, leaves, and roots of the herb called bellenge, and having cleanſed them from all filth, put them into a veſſel of clean running water, and let them lie ſteeping therein twenty-four hours at leaſt; then boil them in the ſaid water until it is almoſt conſumed; take it off the fire, let it cool; then ſcatter it in ſuch places where the fowl have their haunts; they will greedily eat it ſo that they will become immediately intoxicated, and lie in a ſtupor as if dead; but you muſt watch them, for the fumes will ſoon wear off.

Some add to this decoction the powder of brimſtone boiled therein, which is very effectual.

For deſtroying of crows, ravens, kites, and ſuch like miſchievous birds that are injurious to warrens and parks by killing conies and lambs, as alſo chickens: take the garbage or entrails of any fowl, or for want thereof, of a pig or rabbit; this garbage ſteep in the lees of wine with nux vomica, and when it is well infuſed therein, put it in ſuch places where theſe birds uſe to reſort: it muſt be done very early in the morning, or in the evening; and having a place prepared to lie concealed in near

near at hand, you may take thoſe that are intoxicated by the eating.

Or inſtead of the garbage, you may take little pieces of fleſh, and thruſt therein a ſmall piece of nux vomica, cloſing the place that it may not be diſcerned, and ſcatter the ſaid pieces up and down where their haunts are, and it will have the ſame effect.

Having ſhewed how to take fowl and birds by intoxicating baits, I will give you a receipt how to recover them, that they may be made tame.

Take a ſmall quantity of ſallad oil, more or leſs, according to the bigneſs of the fowl or bird, and drop it down its throat; then chafe its head with a little ſtrong white-wine vinegar, and it will ſoon recover.

BALOTADES, are the leaps of a horſe between two pillars, or upon a ſtrait line, made with juſtneſs of time, with the aids of the hands, and the calves of the legs; and that in ſuch manner, that when his fore feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder feet without yerking out.

Thus it is that the air, or manage of balotades differs from caprioles; the horſe yerks, or ſtrikes out his hinder legs with all his force, keeping them near and even. Balotades differ likewiſe from croupades in this, that in the former the horſe ſhews his ſhoes when he lifts, or raiſes his croup, but in croupades he draws his hinder feet under him.

BALZANE. *See* WHITEFOOT.

BANDOG, a dog for the houſe, bull, bear, *&c.* which ſhould be choſen with ſuch like properties and qualities, that he has a large and very big body, well ſet, a great head, ſharp fiery eyes, a wide black mouth, flat jaws, with a fang on either ſide, appearing lion-like faced: his teeth even on both his jaws and ſharp, a great breaſt, big legs and feet, ſhort tail, not too curſt nor too gentle of diſpoſition, nor laviſh of his barking, no gadder; and laſtly, that he hath a good ſhrill voice for the terror of thieves. *See* DOG. But for the choice of them when young, *ſee* SHEPHERD'S MASTIFF.

BANGLE EARS, an imperfection in a horſe remedied in the following manner: take his ears, and place them ſo as you would have them ſtand, and then with two little boards, three fingers broad, having two long ſtrings knit to them, behind the ears ſo faſt in the places where they ſtand that they cannot ſtir; then behind the head at the root of the ear, you will ſee a great deal of empty, wrinkled ſkin, which you muſt pull up with your finger and thumb, and clip away with a ſharp pair of ſciſſars cloſe by the head; then with a needle and ſilk ſtitch the two outſides of the ſkin together, and with green ointment heal up the ſore; which done, take away the ſplints that hold up the ears, and in a ſhort time you will find them keep the ſame poſition you placed them in.

BANQUET, is that ſmall part of the branch of the bridle that is under the eye, which being rounded like a ſmall rod, gathers and joins the extremities of the bitt to the branch, and that in ſuch manner, that the banquet is not ſeen, but covered by the cap, or that part of the bitt that is next the branch.

Banquet line, is an imaginary line drawn by the bitt-makers along the banquet in forging a bitt, and prolonged upwards and downwards to adjuſt the deſigned force, or weakneſs of the branch in order to make it ſtiff or eaſy: for the branch will be hard and ſtrong, if the ſevil hole is on the outſide of the banquet line with reſpect to the neck; and the branch will be weak and eaſy if the ſevil hole is on the inſide of the line, taking the center from the neck. *See* BRANCH *and* SHOULDER.

BANDS OF A SADDLE; are two pieces of flat iron, three fingers broad, nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, one on each ſide, contrived to hold the bows in the ſituation that makes the form of the ſaddle.

To put a bow in the band, is to nail down the two ends of each band to each ſide of the bow.

Beſides theſe two great bands, the fore-bow has a ſmall one, called the wither-band, and a creſcent to keep up the wither-arch.

The hinder-bow has likewiſe a ſmall band to ſtrengthen it.

To BAR A VEIN, or ſtrike it, is an operation performed by a farrier upon the veins of a horſe's legs, and other parts of his body,

with intent to ſtop the courſe, and leſſen the quantity of the malignant humours that prevail there.

When horſes have got traverſe mules, or kibed heels, and rat tails, or arreſt in the hinder legs, the cure is to bar a vein.

In order to bar a vein, the farrier opens the ſkin above it, and after diſengaging it, and tying it above and below, he ſtrikes between the two ligatures.

BARB. A horſe brought from *Barbary*: ſuch horſes are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very clean ſhaped, and ſmall legs.

The *Spaniſh* and *Engliſh* horſe, are much better bodied, and have larger legs than the *Barb*.

The *Barb* is little inferior to the *Arabian*, *Spaniſh*, or *Turkiſh* horſe; but he is accounted by our modern breeders too ſlender and ladylike to breed on, and therefore in *England*, they prefer the *Spaniſh* and *Turkiſh* horſe before him.

He is ſo lazy and negligent in his walk, that he will ſtumble on carpet ground. His trot is like that of a cow, his gallop low, and with much eaſe to himſelf. But he is for the moſt part ſinewy and nervous, excellent winded, and good for a courſe, if he be not over-weighed.

The mountain barbs are accounted the beſt, becauſe they are the ſtrongeſt and largeſt: they belong to the *Allarbes*, who value themſelves, as much as they are prized by any other nation, and therefore they will not part with them to any perſon except to the *Prince of the Band*, who can command them for his own uſe at any time, and at his pleaſure.

But as for the other more ordinary ſorts, they are to be met with in the hands of ſeveral of our nobility and gentry.

BARBARY FALCON, by ſome called the *Tartaret Falcon*, is a bird ſeldom found in this country, and is called a paſſenger, as well as a haggard.

It is ſometimes leſſer than the tercel-gentle, and plumbed red under the wings, ſtrong armed, with long talons and ſtretchers.

The *Barbary* falcon is adventurouſly bold, and you may fly her with the haggard all *May* and *June*. They are hawks very ſlack in mewing at firſt; but when once they begin, they mew their feathers very faſt.

They are called *Barbary* falcons, becauſe they make their paſſage through that country, and *Tunis*, where they are more frequently taken than at any other place.

BARBED, implies bearded like a fiſh-hook.

BARBEL, is ſo called, on account of the barb or beard, that is under his noſe or chaps, and is a leather-mouthed fiſh; and though he ſeldom breaks his hold when hooked; yet if he proves to be a large one, he often breaks both rod and line. The male is eſteemed much better than the female.

They ſwim together in great ſhoals, and are at their worſt in *April*, at which time they ſpawn, but come ſoon in ſeaſon: the places where they chiefly reſort, are ſuch as are weedy and gravelly riſing grounds, in which this fiſh is ſaid to dig and rout with his noſe like a ſwine.

In the ſummer he frequents the ſtrongeſt, ſwifteſt currents of the water, as deep bridges, wears, *&c.* and is apt to ſettle himſelf amongſt the piles, hollow places, and moſs or weeds; and will remain there unmoveable; but in winter he retires into deep waters, and helps the female to make a hole in the ſands to hide her ſpawn in, to hinder its being devoured by other fiſh. This fiſh is of good taſte and ſhape, eſpecially his palate is curiouſly ſhaped: it is a very curious and cunning fiſh, for if his baits be not ſweet, clean, well ſcoured, and kept in ſweet moſs, he will not bite; but well ordered and curiouſly kept he will bite with great eagerneſs.

The beſt bait for him is the ſpawn of a ſalmon, trout, or any other fiſh; and if you would have good ſport with him, bait the places where you intend to fiſh with it a night or two before, or with large worms cut in pieces, and the earlier in the morning, or the later in the evening that you fiſh, the better it will be.

Alſo the lob-worm is a very good bait; but you muſt be ſure to cover the hook all over with the bait.

Green gentles are alſo a very good bait; and ſo likewiſe are bits of tough cheeſe laid n ſteep for twenty-four hours in clarified honey;

honey; with which if you bait the ground, you can hardly miſs taking them if there be any.

Graves, which are the ſediment of tallow melted in the making of candles, cut into pieces, are an excellent ground-bait for barbel, gudgeons, and many other fiſh, if thrown in the night before you angle.

Your rod and line muſt be both long and ſtrong, with a running plummet on the line, and let a little bit of lead be placed a foot or more above the hook, to keep the bullet from falling on it; ſo the worm will be at the bottom where they always bite, and when the fiſh takes the bait, your plummet will lie, and not choak him; and by the bending of the rod you may know when he bites, as alſo with your hand you will feel him make a ſtrong ſnatch, then ſtrike, and you will rarely fail if you play him well and leave him; but in ſhort, if you manage him not dexterouſly he will break your line.

Fiſhing for barbel is at beſt but a dull recreation. They are a ſullen fiſh, and bite but ſlowly. The angler drops in his bait, the bullet at the bottom of the line fixes it to one ſpot of the river. Tired with waiting for a bite, he generally lays down his rod, and exerciſing the patience of a ſetting dog, waits till he ſees the top of his rod move; then begins a ſtruggle between him and the fiſh, which he calls his ſport; and that being over, he lands his prize, freſh baits his hook, and lays in for another.

The beſt time for fiſhing is about nine in the morning, and the propereſt time for it is the latter end of *May*, *June*, *July*, and the beginning of *Auguſt*.

BARBS, or BARBLES, are knots of ſuperfluous fleſh, that grows upon the channels of a horſe's mouth; that is, the interval that ſeparates the bars, and lies under the tongue.

Though it ſeems to be a meer trifle, theſe however will hinder a horſe from drinking as uſual; and if he does not drink freely, he eats the leſs, and languiſhes from day to day, perhaps, without any one's knowing the occaſion of it.

They are eaſily ſeen by drawing the tongue aſide; and cured, by ſnipping them cloſe off and waſhing the mouth with ſalt and water.

BARK WORM. *See* Ash Grub.

BARKING, this fox-hunters call the noiſe made by a fox in the time of clicketting.

BARDELLE, is a ſaddle made in the form of a great ſaddle, but only of cloth ſtuffed with ſtraw, and tied tight down, without either leather, wood, or iron; they are not uſed in *France*, but in *Italy* they trot their colts with ſuch ſaddles, and thoſe who ride them are called *Cavalcadours*, or *Scozone*.

BARNACLES, horſe-twitchers, or brakes; theſe are things which farriers uſe to put upon horſes noſes, when they will not ſtand quietly to be ſhod, blooded, or dreſſed, of any ſore; ſome call them pinchers, but then they are ſo termed to diſtinguiſh them from the foregoing, ſince theſe have handles, whereas the others are bound to the noſe with a lace or cord. Indeed there is a third ſort, though differing very little from the firſt. This ſort is held together at the top by a ring incloſing the buttons, firſt having the top buttons held by an iron pin rivetted through them, but the meaneſt ſort of all is that which we called roller barnacles, or wood twitchers, being only two rollers of wood bound together, with the horſe's noſe between them, and, for want of better, they ſerve inſtead of iron branches.

BARS of a Horse's Mouth, are the ridge, or higheſt parts of that place of the gum that never bears any teeth, and is ſituated between the grinders and the tuſhes, on each ſide of the mouth; ſo that that part of the gum which lies under, and at the ſide of the bars, retains the name of gum.

The bars are that part of the mouth upon which the bitt ſhould reſt and have its appui, for though a ſingle cannon bears upon the tongue, the bars are ſo ſenſible and tender, that they feel the effect of it even through the thickneſs of the tongue.

Theſe bars ſhould be ſharp ridged, and lean; ſince all the ſubjection a horſe ſuffers, proceeds from thoſe parts; for if they have not theſe qualities, they will be very little or not at all ſenſible, ſo that the horſe can never have a good mouth: for if they be flat, round and inſenſible, the bitt will not work its effect, and conſequently ſuch a horſe can

be no better governed by the bridle, than if one took hold of his tail.

A horſe is ſaid to fall foul of the bar, when in the ſtable he entangles his legs upon the partition bar, that is put to ſeparate two horſes, and keep them from falling upon one another.

Barbs and vigorous tickliſh horſes are apt to fall foul of the bar, and when they do, they ſtruggle and fling; and wound themſelves in the hocks and thighs, and the legs, and are in danger of laming themſelves, unleſs you ſpeedily cut the cord that keeps up the end of the bar, and ſo ſuffer that end to fall to the ground.

BASS, a fiſh, which from its greedineſs, ſometimes grows to the length of a yard and a half; yet, according to ſome, they are thought to be of a large ſize when they weigh fifteen pounds. They are ſhaped pretty much like a ſalmon; the colour on the back is of a dark dirty blue; on the belly ſilver. When young, they have black ſpots on the back and lateral lines, which, as they increaſe in bulk, quite vaniſh. The ſcales are of a middling ſize, thick, and adhere very cloſely; the mouth is large, and full of ſmall teeth; in the palate there is a triangular bone, and there are two more in the throat; the tongue is broad, ſlender, and rough, there being a rough bone in the middle; the eyes are large, and of a ſilver colour, with dark cloudy ſpots; a ſmall circle next the pupil is yellow. It is a very voracious fiſh, and yet the fleſh is of a good flavour and very wholſome. They will live either in the ſea, rivers, or ponds; but the ſea baſs are beſt, and next to them are thoſe that are taken in the mouths of large rivers. The way of catching them is with nets; ſometimes they are caught with an angle in fiſhing for mullet.

BAT FOWLING, is a night exerciſe, and takes all ſorts of birds, both great and ſmall, that rooſt not only on the ground, but on ſhrubs, buſhes, hawthorn-trees, and the like places, and is therefore proper for woody, rough, and buſhy places.

The depth of winter is the beſt ſeaſon for this ſport, and the darker the night, and the colder the weather, ſo much the better.

As to the manner of bat-fowling, it may be performed either with nets or without, juſt as you pleaſe.

If it be without nets, and ſuppoſing the company to be twelve or fifteen, one-third part of the number ſhould carry poles, to which ſhould be bound at the top little bundles of dry wiſps of hay or ſtraw, (or inſtead of them, pieces of links, or hurds dipt in pitch, roſin, or the like, that will blaze) another third-part are to attend upon thoſe fires with long poles, rough and buſhy at the upper ends, to knock down the birds that fly about the lights: and the other third-part muſt have long poles to beat the buſhes and other places, to cauſe the birds to fly about the lights, which they will do, being as it were amazed, and will not part from them, ſo that they may be knocked down very eaſily; and thus you may find good diverſion for dark nights.

One of the company ſhould alſo carry a candle and lanthorn, that if all the lights ſhould happen to be extinguiſhed, they may be lighted again; but you muſt be ſure to obſerve the greateſt ſilence poſſible, eſpecially till the lights are kindled.

BAT FOWLING WITH NETS is performed as follows; let two or three perſons carry lanthorns and lighted candles, extended in one hand (ſuch as are uſed in Low Belling, which ſee) and in the other hand ſmall nets, ſomething like a racket, but leſs, which muſt be fixed at the end of a long pole, to beat down the birds as they ſit at rooſt; they being ſurprized at the great blazing light, will ſet ſtill till they are knocked down.

A croſs-bow is very uſeful in this ſport, to ſhoot them as they ſit.

BATHING A FALCON, is when weaned from her ramaged fooleries, being alſo hired, rewarded, and thoroughly reclaimed, ſhe is offered ſome water to bath herſelf in, in a baſon where ſhe may ſtand up to her thighs; for doing this you muſt chuſe a temperate clear day. When you have thus hired the hawk, and rewarded her with warm meat, carry her in the morning to ſome bank, and there hold her in the ſun, till ſhe has endured her gorge, taking off her hood that ſhe may prune

prune and pick herſelf; having ſo done, hood her again, ſet her near the baſon and take off her hood; let her bathe again as long as ſhe pleaſes; after ſhe has done take her up, let her pick herſelf as before, and then feed her; but if ſhe does not like to bathe herſelf in the baſon, then ſhew her ſome ſmall river or brook for that purpoſe.

By the uſe of this bathing ſhe will gain ſtrength and a ſharp appetite, and ſo grow bold; but give her no waſhed meat on thoſe days that ſhe bathes.

BATTLE ROYAL, [in cock-fighting] a fight between three, five, or ſeven cocks all engaged together, ſo that the cock which ſtands longeſt gets the day. *See* COCKING.

BAWK IN ANGLING, is a knot in a hair or link of a line, occaſioned often by the twiſting of an eel, and if not rectified in time the line will break in that place.

BAWREL, is a hawk, for largeneſs and ſhape, ſomewhat like a lannier, but hath a longer body and tail; ſhe is generally a faſt goer aforehead, and a good field hawk, and in incloſures will kill a pheaſant, but being a long-winded hawk is unfit for coverts.

To BAY, to bark as a dog does; among huntſmen deer are ſaid to bay, when after they have been hard run they turn head againſt the hounds.

BAY COLOUR. A bay horſe is what we commonly call red, inclining to cheſnut.

This colour varies ſeveral ways: it is a dark-bay, or a light bay, according as it is more or leſs deep: and we have likewiſe dapple bays.

All bay horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſhes them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

BAYARD, a bay horſe.

BEAGLES, hunting dogs, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* the ſouthern beagle, which is ſomething leſs than the deep-mouthed hound, and ſomething thicker and ſhorter.

The fleet northern, or cat-beagle, which is ſmaller, and of a finer ſhape than the ſouthern beagle, and is a hard runner.

Theſe two beagles, by croſſing the ſtrains, breed an excellent ſort, which are great killers.

There is alſo a very ſmall ſort of beagles, not bigger than a lady's lap-dog, which make pretty diverſion in hunting the coney; and alſo the ſmall hare, if the weather be dry; but by reaſon of the ſmallneſs, this ſort is not ſerviceable.

BEAK, the nib, or bill of a bird; in falconry, the upper part of a hawk's bill that is crooked.

BEAKING, [in cock-fighting] the fighting of thoſe birds with their bills, or holding with the bill, and ſtriking with the heels.

BEAM, [in the head of a deer] is that part which bears the antlers, royals, and tops, and the little ſtreaks therein called cutters.

BEAM FEATHERS, are the long feathers of a hawk's wing.

Of the nature and properties of a BEAR, *and after what manner hunted.*

There are two ſorts of bears, a greater and a leſſer; the the laſt is more apt to climb trees than the other.

Bears are bred in many countries; in the *Helvetian Alpine* region, they are ſo ſtrong and courageous, that they can tear to pieces both oxen and horſes, for which reaſon the inhabitants are laborious in the taking them.

A bear is of a moſt venerous and luſtful diſpoſition, for day and night the females, with moſt ardent inflaming deſires, do provoke the males to copulation, and for this cauſe, at that time, they are moſt fierce and angry.

The time of their copulation is in the beginning of winter, and the manner of it is like to a man's; the male moveth himſelf upon the belly of the female, which lieth flat on her back, and they embrace one another with their fore feet; and remain a very long time in that act.

They are naturally very cruel and miſchievous unto all tame beaſts, and very ſtrong in all parts of the body but their head, where a ſmall blow will kill them.

They go to mate in the beginning of the winter, ſome ſooner, ſome later, according to their reſt and feeding; and their heat laſteth not more than fifteen days.

When the ſhe-bear perceiveth herſelf with cub,

cub, ſhe withdraws herſelf into ſome cave or hollow rock, and there remains till ſhe brings forth her cubs.

When they enter into their den, they convey themſelves backward, that ſo they may put out their footſteps from the ſight of the hunters.

The nature of all of them is to avoid cold, and therefore in the winter time they hide themſelves, chuſing rather to ſuffer famine than cold, lying for three or four months together, and never ſee the light; whereby, in a manner, their guts are clung together; and coming forth, are ſo dazzled by long darkneſs, being in the light again, that they ſtagger and reel to and fro; and then, by a ſecret inſtinct they remedy the ſtraightneſs of their guts, by eating an herb, called Arum; in Engliſh Wake-robin, or Calves-foot; by acidity whereof their guts are enlarged: and being recovered, they remain more fierce and cruel than at other times, while their young are with them.

They are whelped moſt commonly in *March*; ſometimes two, and not above five in number; the moſt part of them are dead one whole day after they are whelped, but the ſhe bear ſo licks them and warms them with her breath, and hugs them in her boſom, that ſhe quickly revives them.

As ſoon as the dam perceiveth her cubs to grow ſtrong, ſhe ſuckleth them no longer, by reaſon of their curſtneſs; as they will bite her if they cannot get ſuck enough.

After this ſhe preyeth abroad upon any thing ſhe can meet with, which ſhe eats and caſts up to her young ones, and ſo feeds them till they can prey themſelves. They will climb a tree for the fruit.

If they be hunted they will follow a man, but not run at him unleſs they are wounded.

They are very ſtrong in their paws; they will ſo hug a man, or dog, till they have broke his back, or ſqueezed the guts out of his belly; with a ſingle paw they will pull a luſty dog to his tearing and devouring mouth.

They will bite ſo ſeverely, that they will bite a man's head to the brains: as for an arm or leg, they will cruſh it as a dogs does a ſlender bone of mutton.

When they are hunted, they are ſo heavy that they make no ſpeed, and are always in ſight of the dogs; they ſtand not at a bay as the boar, but fly wallowing; but if the hounds ſtick in, thy will fight valiantly in their own defence; ſometimes they will ſtand up ſtraight on the hinder feet, which you may take as a ſign of fear and cowardice, for they fight ſtouteſt and ſtrongeſt on all four.

They have an excellent ſcent, and will ſmell farther than any other beaſt, except a boar.

They may be hunted with hounds, maſtiffs, or greyhounds; and they are chaſed and killed with bows, boar-ſpears, darts and ſwords; ſo are they alſo taken in ſnares, caves, pits, and with other engines.

They naturally abide in mountains; but when it ſnows, or in hard weather, then they deſcend into vallies and foreſts, for proviſion.

They caſt their leſſes ſometimes in round croteys, and ſometimes flat like a bullock, according to their feeding.

They go ſometimes a gallop, and at other times an amble: but they go moſt at eaſe when they wallow.

When they come from their feeding, they beat commonly the highways and beaten paths, and whereſoever they go out of the highways, there you may be ſure they are gone to their dens; for they uſe no doubling nor ſubtilties.

They tumble and wallow in water and mire as ſwine, and they feed like a dog; ſome ſay their fleſh is very good food.

The beſt way of finding the boar is with a lean hound; and yet he who is without one, may trail after a bear as we do after a buck or roe, and you may lodge and hunt them as you do a buck.

For the more ſpeedy execution, mingle maſtiffs among the hounds; for they will pinch the bear, and ſo provoke her to anger, until at laſt they bring her to the bay, or elſe drive her out of the plain into the covert, not letting her be at reſt till ſhe fights in her own defence.

BEARD IN ANGLING, is that part of the hook which is a little above the point, and projecting out, to hinder the fiſh from ſlipping off the hook.

BEARD, OR UNDER BEARD, OR CHUCK OF A HORSE, is that part underneath the lower mandible on the outside, and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle. It is also called the chuck. *See* CURB and GENETTE.

BEARD OF A HORSE, should neither be too high raised, nor too flat, so that the curb may rest in its right place.

It should have but little flesh upon it, and be almost nothing but skin and bone, without any kind of chops, hardness, or swelling.

High BEARING COCK, one larger than the cock he fights with.

BEASTS OF THE CHASE, are five, the buck, the doe, the fox, the roe, and the martin.

BEASTS OF THE FOREST, are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf.

BEASTS *and* FOWLS OF THE WARREN, are the hare, the coney, the pheasant, and the partridge.

BEARING CLAWS: the foremost toes of a cock are so called by cock-fighters, which, if they be hurt or gravelled he cannot fight.

To BEAT, [with Hunters] a term used of a stag which runs first one way and then another, who is then said to beat up and down: also the noise made by conies in rutting time, which is called beating, or tapping.

BEAT UPON THE HAND. *See* CHACK.

BEAT, to beat the dust or powder, is said of a horse that at each time or motion, does not take in ground enough or way enough with his fore-legs.

A horse beats the dust at *terra a terra*, when he does not embrace, or take in ground enough with his shoulders, and makes all his times and motions too short, as if he made them in one place.

He beats the dust at curvets, when he does them too precipitately, and too low.

He beats upon a walk, when he walks too short, and makes but little way, whether in strait lines, rounds, or passagings.

BEAVER, this animal differs not much from the otter, excepting his tail, being of colour somewhat yellow, interspersed with ash. There are great numbers of them in *Virginia*, *New-England*, *New-York*, and those parts: and the river *Tivy* in *Wales*, was once famous for this animal.

They are an amphibious animal like the otter, living both on land, and in water; both fresh and salt; keeping in the last in the day, and on the first in the night; but without water they cannot live, for they participate much of the nature of fish, which may be gathered from their tails and legs.

They are much about the bigness of mungrel curs; their fore-feet are like those of a dog, and their hinder like those of a goose, having a web to assist them in swimming: they have a short head, a flat hairy snout, small round ears, very long teeth; and the under teeth standing out beyond their lips, about the breadth of three fingers, and the upper about that of half a finger, being very broad, crooked, strong, and sharp, set deep in their mouths: being their only weapon to defend themselves against other animals, and take fish, as it were, upon hooks; and with these they will soon cut asunder a tree as thick as a man's thigh; the tail is without hair, and covered over with a skin like the scales of a fish, about half a foot long, and six fingers broad.

BEAVER-HUNTING.

The common method of hunting them is thus: their caves, or places of abode, being found, in which are several chambers, or places of retreat, by the water-side, built one over another for them to ascend or descend, according as the water rises or falls; and the building of them is admirable to behold; being made with sticks, and plastered with dirt, very artificially, in form of a bee-hive; but for largeness, as big as a moderate sized oven.

The caves being found, you must make a breach therein, and put a little dog in it; which when the beaver perceives, he instantly makes to the end of his cave, and there defends himself with his teeth, till all his building is razed or demolished, and he is exposed to his enemies, who kill him with proper instruments. The dogs used for killing them are such as for the otter.

The

The beaver cannot dive long under water, but muſt put up his head for breath; which being ſeen by thoſe that are hunting them, they kill them with gun-ſhot, or ſpears, ſuch as are uſed for killing the otter.

They are taken for their ſkins and cods, which are of a high price, thoſe ſkins are beſt that are blackeſt.

One who dwelt in *Virginia*, gives the following account of them. That they dwell, or inhabit, in low, mooriſh, boggy places, through which runs a rill of water; and this rill, at ſome convenient place, they ſtop by making a dam acroſs it; and by this dam (which is made artificially with earth and ſticks) they make their caves; and to which belong commonly two or three hundred beavers, reſembling as it were a town.

If this dam is at any time broken by any to take them, or otherwiſe becomes decayed, (the water being their chief refuge) they immediately repair it.

And by obſervation, they have a chief over them, who takes care thereof: the reſt are very obſervant to him when he has aſſembled them together, which he does by flapping his tail in the water, and ſo making a noiſe.

BED and BEDDING IN ANGLING, are ſaid of hairs where they are twiſted kindly, ſo that the link is equally round in every part. Alſo the ſubſtance of the body of an artificial fly. Eels are ſaid to bed when they get into the ſands or mud in large quantities.

BED OF SNAKES; a name hunters give to a knot of young ones; and a roe is ſaid to bed when ſhe lodges in a particular place.

BEES. The firſt object of conſideration to a perſon intending to keep bees, is a proper ſituation for his apiary, which ſhould always be facing the ſouth, or as near it as poſſible, for the more ſun the bees have the more vigorous they are, and work with greater ardour; and if the place is near the dwelling-houſe they will be the more familiarized, and thereby be the more tame and tractable: let the apiary be defended from the north and eaſterly winds as much as poſſible, either by buildings, or cloſe and high hedges of quick and white thorn, which will furniſh ſubſiſtence for the bees; and the whole ſpot ſecured from the approach of cattle or poultry, as well as from the dripping or ſhade of trees, eſpecially yews, elders, or laurels. The ſtock ſhould be placed at leaſt four feet diſtance from each other, not on ſhelves, nor againſt a wall or pales, but ſo as any perſon may approach them behind; and the ground near them ſhould be kept free from rank weeds, and frequently cleaned. The ſtands for ſtraw hives ſhould be triangular, ſixteen inches from the ground, but ſomewhat lower in the front to admit the rains to run off, and the floors, on which the hives are to ſtand, ſhould be made ſecure from cracks or joints, and the upper part planed ſmooth, and at the front a ſmall landing-place for the bees ſhould be added, by fixing two pegs of wood driven into the floor, but the landing-place ought not to be cloſe to the floor, but at a ſufficient diſtance to let the rain paſs between it and the floor. Of all ſuch hives as are to ſtand unſheltered by a covering, thoſe made of ſtraw are to be preferred; but their ſizes vary in different countries; yet thoſe of about half a buſhel are the moſt convenient, about nine inches high and twelve wide on the inſide, without tops, but quite upright. They are to have covers of ſtraw, bound together in the ſame manner as the hives, but quite flat, and broad enough to extend half an inch beyond the edge of the hive, on which they are to fit cloſe and even. Their being made ſeparate from the hives, enables them to be put on and off at pleaſure. One cover only is requiſite to every pair of hives, and the cheapeſt and beſt is an old milk-pan, which will effectually carry off any rain that may fall on it, provided it ſhall extend at leaſt an inch over the ſides of the hives on every ſide, and its weight will ſteady the hive. There are variety of ſhapes of wooden boxes, which require great nicety in their conſtruction, to deſcribe which will far exceed the limits of the work. Some apiaries have their hives conſtructed in form of a ſphere or globe, on the idea that as bees naturally hang round together, the nearer the hives come to that form the better they are. To prevent inconveniencies, hives ſhould be made of every ſize, the better to ſuit different ſwarms, either great or ſmall, but too large will be more prejudicial than too ſmall; obſerving particularly,

cularly, that the inside of the hive be made as smooth as possible, and all the projecting ends of the straw cut close off; for which purpose clip off and cut away all the staring straws in the inside, and make it as smooth as you can; first wetting the skirts of the hive, then hold it over a blaze of straw, turning it constantly and regularly for a few moments; then let it stand a little, and do so a second time; and, if need require, a third time; afterwards rub it with a piece of mower's rubbing stone, by which means you will mightily ease the bees; for although you may think you have done sufficient, you shall hear them, if you listen in an evening, harping, like mice, for divers nights together.

If you use an old hive, and it is musty, holding it over the fire several times will sweeten it; and the bees will better like to be in a hive so ordered, than a new one, not purged with fire. Many people rub them before they use them with fennel and other sweet herbs; and also sprinkle them with honey and beer, or other sweet liquors; but the former method is sufficient, in my opinion; however, this may be left to the pleasure of the owner.

The next thing after this is to stick your hive; and many and various are the fashions. But the method I would advise is this:

Take a willow stick, about nine or ten inches long, and, according to the thickness thereof, cleave it into several thin pieces, shaving each until it will bend, then sharpen both ends, and stick three such splinters in the centre of the crown of the hive, and bend the three other ends to the sides of the hive, that they may stand like so many bows; then enter them in triangularly; and afterwards put a strong splinter quite through the middle of the hive, within four inches of the bottom. If it be a large hive, put another across that, about an inch lower; otherwise, not.

The spring is the proper season for purchasing swarms, and autumn for stocks; and the time for removing should be in the evening.

The queen bee is longer by half, and much bigger, than a common honey-bee, yet not so big as a drone, but somewhat longer.

She differs from the common bee, both in shape and colour: her back is all over of a bright-brown; her belly, from the top of her fangs to the tip of her train, is clean, beautiful, and of a dark-yellow, something deeper than the richest gold; her head is more round than the little bees, by reason her fangs are shorter; her tongue is not half so long as theirs, for which reason she is incapable of working, for it is impossible for her short tongue to extract much out of any flower, were she never so industrious; her wings are of the same size with an ordinary bee, and, therefore in respect of her long body, seem very short, as they reach but to the middle of her train, or nether part; she hath straighter and longer legs and thighs than a honey-bee, which are of the colour of their belly; but her two hind legs are more yellow: she hath a lofty pace, and a countenance very expressive of majesty; her nether part is much longer than her upper part, and more sharp than an ordinary bee, having in it four ringlets or partitions, and, in each ringle, a golden bar, instead of those three whitish rings which other bees have at their three partitions: her sting is but little, and not half so long as the other bees; consequently, she is not so well qualified for defence as the ordinary bees, who are properly to be considered as her guards.

To bring forth young is the whole of her duty, and it has been ascertained as a fact, that a single queen, in the course of seven weeks, can produce 10 or 12,000 young, and that she commonly brings forth from 30 to 40,000 in nine months. About the middle of the spring is the height of her laying, when she generally lays about 200 eggs a day. And though it is disputed by some, yet there are other gentlemen of equal veracity, assert that the drone's particular purpose is that of nuptial consummation, of whom they say that 7 or 800 are required to impregnate the many thousand eggs deposited by the queen. But Mr. Thorley had degraded the drones, by rendering them as useless; and young Mr. Wildman has attempted to render the queen equally infignificant; and asserts, that the common bees copulate, though not visible to any observer. However it is generally admitted,

the common or working bee has but three rings, or partitions, and thoſe are of a lighter colour than the queen bee, and is of no ſex.

The drones are the males, and without a ſting, inſtead of which they have the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of its ſex, have no fangs, and are ſoley at the ſervice of the queen.

The beſt method of removing them is, to put a hive at each end of a long ſtick, covered with ſheets, let a man carry them on his ſhoulder, and take great care not to ſhake them, leſt the combs ſhould be broken: this ſhould alſo be done in the night, while they reſt, and the month of *April* is the moſt proper ſeaſon: but obſerve not to remove them to a place leſs pleaſant than that they are taken from; for, in this caſe, they will ſoon fly away.

When they are conveyed to the place where they are to remain, (if it be in the day-time) they muſt not be opened or fixed till evening; that, having reſted well during the night, they may renew their uſual occupations in the morning. Then watch them carefully for two or three days, obſerving if they leave the hive; for if they ſhould, it is moſt likely that they are inclined to go away.

The wild bees (as they are called) breed in foreſts, fields, wilderneſſes, ruins of caſtles or churches, or in the clefts of trees, particularly the oak. To diſcover and take ſuch bees attend to the following directions: Having obſerved any water where the bees come to drink, place by the ſide of it a ſmall box, with honey or ſugar in it, and with a ſmall hole in its ſide, into which the bees will enter to ſip; and when a number are in, let them out one at a time, purſuing them ſeparately, by which they may be traced to their home. To judge of the diſtance they live at, put ſugared water, which they will come to taſte, and, as they ſip, ſprinkle them with ſome diſtinguiſhing colour, and you will learn, by the ſame bees coming often, if their abode is near the ſpot; or if great numbers come ſoon, you may be ſure they dwell nigh, for they give immediate notice to each other.

When you have diſcovered where they are; if in a tree, and not eaſily to be come at, they muſt be ſmoaked out, and ſettled by ringing ſome braſs veſſel: then ſweeten your hive with herbs, and ſhake them into it; but as they ſettle on a bough, it is often proper to cut down the bough, and cover it with a ſheet, cloſe to which you muſt place your hive, and the bees will go into it. Sometimes they cannot be ſmoaked from the tree, in which caſe it muſt be ſawed to get them out, or ſome other method uſed, as experience will direct.

BELLING, } [with Hunters] the noiſe
BELLOWING, } made by a hart in rutting time.

BELLY; a thick-bellied, a well-bodied, a well thick-flanked horſe; that is, a horſe that has large, long, and well-made ribs; or ſuch as are neither too narrow nor too flat; thence they ſay,

Such a horſe has no body, he is thin flanked; that is, his ribs are too narrow, or ſhort, and the flank turns up; which makes his body look flankleſs, like a greyhound.

A horſe of this nature is commonly called in *French* an *eſtrac*; which, generally ſpeaking, is a fine ſort of tender horſes, not very fit for travelling or fatigue, unleſs they feed very heartily.

We reject all coach horſes that are not well bodied, all that are narrow or thin gutted, and ſeem to have the hide or ſkin of their flanks ſtitched upon their ribs; but a hunter is not the worſe liked for being light-bellied: nay, on the contrary, he is preferrrd to a thicker flanked horſe, provided he is well-winded, of good mettle, light, and a great eater.

BELLY-FRETTING, } is a grievous pain
BELLY-ACHE, } in the belly of an horſe, beſides the cholic, proceeding either from eating of green pulſe, which grows on the ground, or raw, undried peas, beans, or oats; or elſe when ſharp fretting humours, inflammations, or abundance of groſs matter, is got between the great gut and the panicle; the ſigns of which pain, is much wallowing, great groaning, *&c.*

The cure is to rake the horſe, by firſt anointing your hand with ſallad oil, and thruſting it into his fundament, and pulling out as much dug as can be reached; and afterwards to give him a glifter of water and ſalt

ſalt mixed together; and then give him to drink the powder of wormwood and centaury, brewed in a quart of madeira wine.

BEVY, of Roe-Bucks, [with Foreſters] a herd, or company of thoſe beaſts.

BEVY, of Quails, [with Fowlers] is a term uſed for a brood, or flock of young quails.

BEWITS [in Falconry] pieces of leather, to which a hawk's bells are faſtened, and buttoned to his legs.

BILLITING, [among Hunters] the ordure or dung of a fox.

BINDING, [in Falconry] a term uſed in tiring; or when a hawk ſeizes his prey.

BIRD. Birds are either land-fowl or water-fowl. Thoſe that are brought up in cages, require that ſome care ſhould be taken of them when they happen to be hurt, or fall ſick; for which the following remedies may be uſed, as there is occaſion.

For thoſe that are hurt, gently pull off the feathers from the place, or you may cut them; and ſpreading a villa magna plaiſter upon ſoft leather, applying it thereto.

To bring birds to an appetite, take rhubarb, agaric, aloes, ſaffron, cinnamon, anniſe, and ſugar-candy, of each a dram; beat all theſe ingredients together, and reduce them into a powder; and give them as much of this powder as will lie upon a ſilver penny, in a pellet, at night: and this will make them caſt much.

To purge birds, and bring them to a ſtomach, give them two pills of the old liquid conſerve of Provence roſes, of about the bigneſs of a ſmall pea.

We proceed next to the ways how to take birds that are at large: there is a way of intoxicating, and catching them with your hands; in order to which, take ſome lees of wine and hemlock juice, and having tempered them together, let ſome wheat, for the ſpace of one night, be ſteeped therein; when throwing the ſame into a place where the birds reſort to feed, they will eat thereof, and will drop down.

There are various ways of taking birds; one of which is in the night, with a low-bell, hand-net, and light; a ſport uſed in plain and champaign countries; alſo in ſtubble fields, eſpecially that of wheat, from the middle of *October* to the end of *March*; after this manner.

At night, when the air is mild, and the moon does not ſhine, take your low-bell, which muſt be of a deep and hollow ſound, of ſuch a reaſonable ſize that a man may carry it conveniently with one hand; and which does toll juſt as a ſheep's while it feeds: you muſt alſo have a box, much like a large lanthorn, and about a foot and a half ſquare, big enough for two or three great lights to be ſet in it; and let the box be lined with tin, and one ſide open to caſt forth the light, fix this box to your breaſt to carry before you, and the light will be viſible a great diſtance before you, whereby you may ſee any thing that is on the ground, within the compaſs of the light, and conſequently the birds that rooſt on the ground.

As for the taking them, have two men with you; one on each ſide, but a little behind you, that they may not be within the rays of the light that the lanthorn or box caſt forth; and each of them muſt be provided with an hand-net three or four foot ſquare, fixt to a long ſtick, to carry in their hands; ſo that when either of them ſees any birds on his ſide, he muſt lay his net over them, and take them up, making as little noiſe as poſſible; and they muſt not be over haſty in running to take them up; but let him that carries the light and low-bell be the foremoſt, for fear of raiſing others, which their coming into the rays of the light may occaſion; for all is dark, except where the light caſts its rays.

'Tis to be obſerved, that the ſound of the low-bell cauſes the birds to lie cloſe and not dare to ſtir, while you put your nets over them: the light amazes them: you muſt obſerve ſilence, for fear of raiſing them.

If you would practiſe this ſport by yourſelf, then carry the low-bell in one hand, as before directed, and in the other a hand-net, about two foot broad, and three foot long, with an handle to it; which is to lay upon them as you ſpy them. Some like this way better than the former.

If you take a companion, you may have

a fowling-piece, if you eſpy a hare to ſhoot it: for it is hazardous to take it with a net.

Some there are, who inſtead of fixing the light to their breaſt, tie the low-bell to their girdle, by a ſtring which hangs to their knees, and their motions cauſe the bell to ſtrike; and then they carry the light in their hand, extending the arm before them; but the lanthorn, or box, muſt not be ſo large as that which you fix to your breaſt.

Another way of taking ſmall birds, is by bat-fowling, the ſame being likewiſe a night-exerciſe; by which you may take all ſorts of birds, both great and ſmall, that rooſt not only on the ground, but on ſhrubs, buſhes, hawthorn trees, and the like places.

The depth of winter is the beſt ſeaſon for this ſport; and the darker the night, and colder the weather, ſo much the better. *See* BAT-FOWLING.

Some take great and ſmall fowl by night in champaign countries, with a long trammel net, which is much like the net uſed for the low-bell both for ſhape, bigneſs and meſh.

This net is to be ſpread upon the ground, and let the nether or further end thereof, being plumbed with ſmall plummets of lead, lie cloſe on the ground; and then bearing up the former end by the ſtrength of men, at the two foremoſt ends only, trail it along the ground; not ſuffering the end which is borne up to come near it, by at leaſt a yard.

Then at each end of the net muſt be carried great blazing lights of fire, ſuch as have been ſpoken of before; and, by the lights, men muſt, with long poles, raiſe up the birds as they go, and as they riſe under the nets to take them; and you may, in this manner, go over a whole corn field or other ground, which will yield both pleaſure and profit.

There are, and may be, more ways than one for taking ſmall birds, when the ground is covered with ſnow; to inſtance in the following one; ſee Plate II. Fig. 2. pitch upon a place in your yard or garden, from which you may ſee the birds about twenty or thirty paces from ſome window or door, from whence the birds cannot ſee you, to the end they may not be frightened: clear this place of the ſnow, to the breadth of ſix or ſeven foot, and of the ſame length, ſo as to form a ſquare, as repreſented by the lines, O, P, Q, R; place a wooden table, or door in the middle, as at A, to which you muſt have faſtened before at the ſides, B, C, D, E, ſome ſmall pieces of pipe-ſtaves, about ſix inches long and an inch broad: but before you nail them on, make a hole, exceeding the thickneſs of the nail, to the end it may eaſily turn about each nail.

You are, under the four ends which are not nailed, to place four pieces of tile, or ſlate, to hinder them from penetrating into the ground, as you may ſee at F and G, in ſuch a manner that the table may not be fixed, but with the leaſt jog fall down.

You muſt make a ſmall notch, or little ſtay, in the end of the table, at the place marked H, in order to put into it the end ſtaff marked I, which ſhould be ſeven inches long, and one broad, and the other end ought to reſt upon a piece of tile, or ſlate; ſo that the door, or table, hanging thereon, would be ready to fall towards the horſe, were it not for that piece of wood which is bored towards the middle, in order to put in and faſten the end of a ſmall cord, whoſe other end is conveyed to the window or door M, N, deſigned for this purpoſe.

This done, put ſome ſtraw upon the table to cover it, with ſome corn underneath it, and a little about it: now, ſo ſoon as the hungry little birds ſee the earth free from ſnow, and covered with ſtraw, they will fly thither, and when they have eat up the corn about the table, they will alſo proceed to feed upon that under it: you muſt from time to time peep through ſome hole in the door, or leave it a little open, and when you find the birds have got under the machine, pull the cord M, which will draw out the ſtick I, and ſo the table will fall upon the birds, which you muſt preſently ſeize, and ſet your machine as before.

If the table does not fall readily enough, but ſo that the birds may have time to eſcape, and if it be not heavy enough of itſelf, you muſt lay earth, or ſome ſuch thing, upon it, that may the leaſt frighten the birds from coming near it.

Small birds, may be taken in the night-time,

time, with nets and ſieves: they retire in the winter time into coppices, hedges, and buſhes, by reaſon of ſevere cold and winds which incommode them. The net made uſe of for this purpoſe, is that which the *French* call a carrelet, repreſented in Plate II. Fig. 5.

Take two poles, A B C D, E F G H, let them be ſtrait, and light, ten or twelve feet long; to the end the net may be lifted up high enough wherewith to take the birds; tie the net to theſe two poles, beginning with the two corners, at the two ſmall ends A, E, tie the other two corners, C, G, as far as you can toward the two thick ends of the poles, D, H, faſten packthreads all along at both the ſides, or two or three places; to each you may ſee marked by the capital and ſmall letters, a B, b C, F d. There muſt be three or four perſons employed, one to carry the net, another to carry the light, and a third a long pole.

As ſoon in the night as you have got to the place where you think the birds are, retired, and have found a good buſh, or kind of thicket, the net muſt be unfolded, and pitched where it ſhould be, and exactly to the height of the buſh: and it muſt be ſo ordered, that the net be placed between the wind and the birds; for it is the nature of all birds to rooſt with their breaſt againſt the wind. The other perſon with the lighted torch, muſt ſtand behind the middle of the net, and the third muſt beat the buſhes on the other ſide of the hedge, and drive the birds towards the light, he muſt lay on ſtoutly with his pole; the birds ſuppoſing it to be day will make towards the light, and ſo falling into the net, become a prey to you; when you have taken them out, you may pitch your net again.

In great timber woods, under which holly buſhes grow, birds uſually rooſt; and there much game is to be met with.

By this way, twenty or thirty dozen of birds, have been taken in one night.

This ſport is ſo much the better when the weather is cold and dark.

You may divert yourſelf from *September* to *April*, in taking all ſorts of birds in the middle of a field; and make uſe of the following device:

Pitch upon a place in a piece of ground early in the morning, remote from tall trees and hedges; where ſtick in the ground three or four branches of coppice wood, as A, B, T, Plate II. Fig. 6. five or ſix feet high, and ſo intermingle the tops of them, that they may keep cloſe and firm like a hedge; take two or three boughs of black thorn, as C, D, let them be as thick and cloſe as may be, and place them on the top of the coppice branches, where you muſt make them faſt: provide yourſelf with four or five dozen of ſmall lime-twigs, nine or ten inches long, and as ſlender as can be got: glew them all along, within two inches of the thick end, which muſt be cleft with a knife; place them near, and upon the hedge, and let them be kept up by placing the cleft end ſlightly upon the point of the thorns, and let the middle be borne up a little with ſome other higher thorn, ſo that they may ſtand ſloping, without touching one another; ranging them all in ſuch a manner, that a bird cannot light upon the hedge without being entangled. *See* Plate II. Fig. 6.

You ſhould always have a bird of the ſame ſort you deſign to catch, and bring him up in a ſmall cage that is light and portable: theſe cages muſt be placed upon ſmall forked ſticks, as F, G, ten inches from the ground, ſtuck on one ſide the artificial hedge, or buſh, at a fathom's diſtance; after which retire thirty paces towards S, where you are to ſtick two or three leaved branches in the ground, which may ſerve for a lodge, or ſtand, to hide yourſelf.

When you have taken three or four birds of any ſort, you muſt make uſe of a device repreſented by figure 4; take a ſmall ſtick, I, H, two feet long, and fix it quite upright in the ground, at the diſtance of about two fathoms from the tree; faſten a ſmall packthread to the end I, which muſt be on a ſmall forked ſtick, L M, two feet high, and fix it in the ground, four fathoms diſtant from the other, IH: let the end of it be conveyed to your ſtand, then tie the birds you have taken, by the legs, to that packthread, between the ſtick I H, and the forked one, L, M; the letter, N, O, P, Q, R, repreſent them to you: the thread made uſe of for this purpoſe, muſt be two feet long, and ſo ſlack that the bird may ſtand upon the ground. This done retire to your ſtand; and when you ſee ſome birds fly, pull your packthread S, and the birds that are tied will fly, by which means you

you may take a great many birds; for thoſe that hover in the air perceiving the others fly, will imagine they feed there, which will bring them down, and they will light upon the lime twigs; from which you may take them without any difficulty.

As ſoon as the ſmall birds have done with their neſts, which will be about the end of *July*, you may take them in great numbers, when they go to drink along rivulets, about ſprings, ditches, and pools, in the fields and woods. *See* Plate II. Fig. 7.

Suppoſe the place marked with the letter A, ſhould be the middle of a ditch, or pool full of water, where the birds come to drink, make choice of a bank where the ſun comes but little, as at B: remove every thing that may obſtruct the birds to come eaſily at the water; take ſeveral ſmall lime twigs, a foot long, which you muſt lime over, to within two inches of the thickeſt end, which muſt be ſharp pointed, in order to fix them in a row along the bank B, in ſuch a manner, that they may all lie within two fingers breadth of the ground: they muſt not touch one another: when you have encloſed this bank, cut ſome ſmall boughs or herbs, all which place round the waters at the ſides marked C, L, Y, where the birds might drink, and this will oblige them to throw themſelves where the lime-twigs are, which they cannot diſcern, and leave no places uncovered round the water, where the birds may drink, but that at B: then retiring to your ſtand to conceal yourſelf, but ſo as that you may ſee all your lime-twigs, and when any thing is catched, haſten to take it away and replace the lime-ſticks, where there is occaſion. But as the birds which come to drink, conſider the place where they are to alight for it, for they do it not at once, but reſt upon ſome tall trees if there be any, are on the top of buſhes, and after they have been there ſometime, get to ſome lower branches, and a little after alight on the ground; in this caſe you muſt have three or four great boughs like thoſe repreſented at the ſide Y, which you are to pitch in the ground at the beſt place of acceſs to the ditch, about a fathom diſtant from the water: take off the branches from the middle, to near the top, and let the diſbranched part be ſloping toward the water, to the end you make notches therein with a knife, at three fingers diſtant from each other, in order to put in ſeveral ſmall lime-twigs, as you ſee by the cut; you muſt lay them within two fingers breadth of the branch, and ſo diſpoſe them in reſpect to one another, that no bird which comes to alight thereon can eſcape being entangled: it is certain if you take ſix dozen of birds, as well on the boughs as on the ground, you will catch two thirds on the branches at Y. *See* Plate II. Fig. 7.

The time for this ſport is from two in the morning till evening, half an hour before ſun-ſet; but the beſt time is from about ten to eleven, and from two to three; and laſtly an hour and a half before ſun-ſet, when they approach to the watering place in flocks, becauſe the hour preſſes them to retire to rooſt.

The beſt ſeaſon for this diverſion, is when the weather is hotteſt; you muſt not follow it when it rains, nor even when the morning dew falls, becauſe the birds then ſatisfy themſelves with the water they find on the leaves of trees, neither will it be to any purpoſe to purſue the ſport when the water after great rains lies in ſome places on the ground: it muſt firſt dry up, or elſe you will loſe your labour.

Large, as well as ſmall birds, are taken at ſuch watering places. *See* Low-Bell *and* Pittfall.

How to take Birds *and* Fowls.

For birds: take wheat barley, or other grain that they are fond of, and boil with orpiment, which being ſtrewed in places where the birds frequent, they will eat till they are intoxicated, and may be eaſily taken: or pound the root of white hellebore ſmall, mix it with ſuch ſeed as the birds like, and it will have the ſame effect. For fowls: take any ſeeds they like, ſoak them well in lees or mother of wine; and, leaving it for them to eat, they will be ſo intoxicated, that they may eaſily be taken by the hand.

To teach Birds *to ſpeak.*

Parrots, magpies, jays and ſtarlings ſhould be placed in dark cages, and kept very ſhort of food ſo that they may be often hungry: then either by candle light or in the dark without

without the candle, ſuch words and ſentences, as it is intended they ſhould learn, muſt often be repeated to them, and they will make great proficiency in a ſhort time.

BIRDS, *to keep them from fruit.*

Smear the branches of your trees with the juice of garlick; or hang a bundle of that root on a branch of the tree, and the birds will avoid the fruit

Directions concerning RAVENS, CROWS, JACKDAWS, *and* MAGPIES.

To ſcare from your ground the three former kinds of birds, dig a hole two feet wide and a foot in depth, and ſtick round the borders thereof the long feathers of a crow, or any other black feathers, and a number at the bottom, which will deter them from the place. The number of theſe holes muſt be proportioned to the ſize of the ground. Among fruit trees, lines ſhould be tied from tree to tree, and black feathers, tied at moderate diſtances, will fright them; and dead crows hung in trees, likewiſe anſwer this end. Ravens, crows, and magpies, being great devourers of corn, both in ſeed-time and harveſt, a good gun ſhould be always loaded to bring them down.

A method for catching BIRDS *in the night.*

Having fixed on a dark night for your buſineſs, provide yourſelves with a wicker with a long handle, ſo that it may be held on high, placing therein large candles, or pieces of links, to yield a conſiderable light. This being carried on one ſide the places where the birds rooſt, let two or three of the party carry long boughs, while one on the oppoſite ſide beats the hedges, &c. till the birds fly out, which immediately flying towards the light, may be eaſily ſtruck down. The middle of winter is beſt for this ſport, and on a ſtill evening. If you are among ſhrubs, the wood muſt be beaten on each ſide: and ſome perſons uſe nets on the ends of poles; by which the birds are readily taken.

Method of catching MOOR-HENS, HERNS, OSPREYS, CORMORANTS, &c.

Fix a piece of a roach, gudgeon, eel, or a frog, or a whole minnow, on a hook, at the end of a hare-line, or wire, placed about ſix inches under water, near a ſhallow bank, where theſe birds wade, and faſtened to a ſtake fixed in the ground: and it will be ſoon ſwallowed.

SEA-PIES, CROWS, &c. *to take them.*

Take two oſier-ſticks, lime them well, and lay them on ruſhes, graſs, &c. by the ſide of a river, having firſt fixed a thread to them, at the end of which, a minnow is tied by the tail. The birds ſeeing the minnow, will ſeize it, when, the lime-twigs ſticking to their wings, they will be unable to fly, and conſequently taken with eaſe.

To take BULLFINCHES *and other* BIRDS.

As plumb-trees and current-trees ſuffer much from bullfinches, it is proper to cover ſome of the twigs with lime, in order to take them. The twigs of the gooſberry tree ſhould be alſo limed, to catch the goldfinch, chaffinch, greenfinch, titmouſe, &c. or otherwiſe they will deſtroy the buds. Sparrows may be catched, by placing lime-twigs among the corn, of which they are great devourers.

BIRDLIME is ſtuff prepared after different ways: the common method is to peel a good quantity of holly bark about midſummer; fill a veſſel with it, put ſpring water to it, boil it till the grey and white bark ariſe from the green, which will require twelve hours boiling; then take it off the fire, drain the water well from it, ſeparate the barks, lay the green bark on the ground in ſome cool cellar, covered with any green rank weeds, ſuch as dockthiſtles, hemlock, &c. to a good thickneſs; let it lie ſo fourteen days, by which time it will be a perfect mucilage; then pound it well in a ſtone mortar, till it beeome a tough paſte, and that none of the bark be diſcernible; you then waſh it well in ſome running ſtream, as long as you perceive the leaſt motes in it: when

put

put it into an earthen pot to ferment, ſcum it for four or five days, as often as any thing riſes, and when no more comes change it into a freſh earthen veſſel, and preſerve it for uſe in this manner. Take what quantity you think fit, put it in an earthen pipkin, add a third part of capons or gooſe greaſe to it, well clarified, or oil of walnuts, which is better, incorporate them on a gentle fire, and ſtir it continually till it is cold, and thus it is finiſhed.

To prevent froſt: take a quarter of as much oil of petroleum as you do gooſe greaſe, and no cold will congeal it: the *Italians* make theirs of the berries of the miſſetoe-tree, heated after the ſame manner, and mix it with nut oil, an ounce to a pound of lime, and taking it from the fire, add half an ounce of turpentine, which qualifies it alſo for the water.

Great quantities of bird-lime are brought from *Damaſcus*, ſuppoſed to be made of ſebeſtens, becauſe we ſometimes find the kernels; but it is ſubject to froſt, impatient of wet, and will not laſt above a year or two good. There comes alſo of it into *England*, from *Spain*, which reſiſts water, but is of an ill-ſcent: it is ſaid the bark of our lantona, or way-faring ſhrubs, will make as good bird-lime as any.

How to uſe BIRDLIME.

When your lime is cold, take your rods, and warm them a little over the fire; then take your lime, and wind it about the top of your rod, then draw your rods aſunder one from another and cloſe them again, continually plying and working them together, till by ſmearing one upon another, you have equally beſtowed on each rod a ſufficient proportion of lime.

If you lime any ſtrings, do it when the lime is very hot, and at the thinneſt, beſmearing the ſtrings on all ſides, by folding them together, and unfolding them again.

If you lime ſtraws, it muſt be done likewiſe when the lime is very hot, doing a great quantity together, as many as you can well graſp in your hand, toſſing and working them before the fire, till they are all beſmeared, every ſtraw having its due proportion of lime; having ſo done, put them up in caſes of leather for uſe.

The beſt way of making water BIRDLIME is the following:

Buy what quantity you think fit of the ſtrongeſt bird-lime you can procure, and waſh it as long in clear ſpring water, till you find it very pliable, and the hardneſs thereof removed; then beat out the water extraordinarily well, till you cannot perceive a drop to appear, then dry it well; after this, put it into an earthen pot, and mingle therewith capon's greaſe unſalted, as much as will make it run, when add thereto two ſpoonfuls of ſtrong vinegar, a ſpoonful of the beſt ſalad oil, and a ſmall quantity of *Venice* turpentine; this is the allowance of theſe ingredients, which muſt be added to every pound of ſtrong birdlime as aforeſaid.

Having thus mingled them, boil all gently over a ſmall fire, ſtirring it continually; then take it from the fire, and let it cool; when at any time you have occaſion to uſe it, warm it, and anoint your twigs or ſtraws, or any other ſmall things, and no water will take away the ſtrength thereof.

This ſort of lime is beſt, eſpecially for ſnipes and fieldfares.

Of taking ſmall BIRDS *which uſe hedges and buſhes, with lime-twigs.*

The great lime buſh is beſt for this uſe, which you muſt take after this manner: cut down the main branch or bow of any buſhy tree, whoſe branch and twigs are long, thick, ſmooth, and ſtraight, without either pricks or knots, of which the willow or birch tree are the beſt; when you have pickt it and trimmed it from all ſuperfluities, making the twigs neat and clean, then take the beſt birdlime, well mixed and wrought together with gooſe greaſe, or capons greaſe, which being warmed, lime every twig therewith within four fingers of the bottom.

The body from whence the branches have their riſe muſt be untouched with lime.

Be ſure you do not daub your twigs with too much lime, for that will give diſtaſte to the birds, yet let none want its proportion, or have any part left bare which ought to be touched, for as too much will deter them from coming, ſo too little will not hold them when they are there. Having ſo done, place your buſh in ſome quickſet or dead hedge near unto towns ends, back yards, old houſes or the like; for

thefe are the refort of fmall birds in the fpring time; in the fummer and harveft, in groves, bufhes, or white-thorn trees, quickfet hedges near corn fields, fruit trees, flax and hemp lands: and in the winter about houfes, hovels, barns, ftacks, or thofe places where ftand ricks of corn, or fcattered chaff, *&c.*

As near as you can to any of thefe haunts, plant your lime bufh, and place yourfelf alfo at a convenient diftance undifcovered, imitating with your mouth feveral notes of birds, which you muft learn by frequent practice, walking the fields for that purpofe very often, obferving the variety of feveral birds founds, efpecially fuch as they call one another by.

Some have been fo expert herein, that they could imitate the notes of twenty feveral forts of birds at leaft, by which they have caught ten birds to another's one that was ignorant therein.

If you cannot attain it by your induftry, you muft buy a good bird-call, of which there are feveral forts, and eafy to be made; fome of wood, fome of horn, fome of cane, and the like.

Having learnt firft how to ufe this call, you fhould fit and call the birds unto you, and as any of them light on your bufh, ftep not out unto them till you fee them fufficiently entangled; neither is it requifite to run for every fingle bird, but let them alone till more come, for the fluttering is as good as a ftale to entice them.

This exercife you may ufe from fun-rifing till ten o'clock in the morning, and from one till almoft fun-fet.

You may take fmall birds only with lime-twigs, without the bufh.

Some have taken two hundred or three hundred fmall twigs about the bigneſs of rufhes, and about three inches long, and have gone with them into a field where there were hemp cocks: upon the tops of half a fcore lying all round together, they have ftuck their twigs, and then have gone and beat that field, or the next to it, where they faw any birds, and commonly in fuch fields there are infinite numbers of linnets and green-birds which are great lovers of hemp-feed.

And they flying in fuch vaft flocks, they have caught at one fall of them upon the cocks eight dozen at a time.

But to return, there is another way of taking birds, with lime-twigs, by placing near them a ftale or two made of living baits, placing them aloft that they may be viſible to the birds thereabouts, who will no fooner be perceived, but every bird will come and gaze, wondering at the ſtrangeneſs of the fight, and having no other convenient lighting-place but where the lime-twigs are, you may take what number you like of them. But the owl is a far better ſtale than the bat, being bigger and more eaſily to be perceived, beſides he is never ſeen abroad, but he is followed and perſecuted by all the birds that are near.

If you have not a living bat or owl, their ſkins will ſerve as well, ſtuffed, and will laſt you twenty years; there are ſome have uſed an owl cut in wood and naturally painted, with great ſucceſs.

Another method of taking all manner of ſmall BIRDS *with* BIRDLIME.

In cold weather, that is in froſt or ſnow, all ſorts of ſmall birds gather together in flocks, as larks, chaffinches, linnets, goldfinches, yellow-hammers, buntings, ſparrows, *&c.*

All theſe, except the lark, perch on trees or buſhes, as well as feed on the ground.

If they reſort about your houſe, or adjacent fields, then uſe birdlime that is well prepared and not too old; which order after the following manner:

Put the birdlime into an earthen diſh, adding to it ſome freſh lard or capon's greaſe, putting one ounce of either to a quarter of a pound of birdlime, then ſetting it over the fire, melt it gently together; but you muſt be ſure not to let it boil, which would take away the ſtrength of the birdlime and ſpoil it.

It being thus prepared, and you being furniſhed with a quantity of wheat-ears, cut the ſtraw about a foot long beſides the ears, and lime them for about ſix inches from the bottom of the ears to the middle of the ſtraw;

the lime being warmed that it may run the thinner upon the ſtraw, and therefore be the leſs diſcernable, and liable to be ſuſpected by the birds.

Then go into the field, carrying with you a bag of chaff, and threſhed ears, which ſcatter around for the compaſs of twenty yards in width (this will be beſt in a ſnowy ſeaſon) then ſtick up the limed ſtraws with the ears leaning, or at the ends touching the ground, then retire from the place, and traverſe the ground adjacent; and by that means you diſturb the birds in their other haunts, and they will fly to the place where the chaff, &c. has been ſcattered, and the limed ſtraws ſet up, and by pecking at the ears of corn, and finding that they ſtick upon them, they will ſtraightway mount up from the earth, and in their flight the birdlimed ſtraws lying under their wings, will cauſe them to fall, and not being able to diſengage themſelves from the ſtraw, may be taken with eaſe. You muſt not go and take them up, when you ſee them entangled, for that may prevent you from taking many.

If the birds that fall, where your limed ſtraws are, be larks, do not go near them till they riſe of themſelves and fly in great flocks; by this method ſome have caught five or ſix dozen at a time.

Some of theſe ſtraws may be laid nearer home, for taking finches, ſparrows, yellow-hammers, &c. which reſort near to houſes, and frequent barn-doors; where they may be eaſily taken by the foregoing method.

Having performed this in the morning, take away all the limed ears, that ſo the birds may feed boldly, and not be diſturbed or frighted againſt next morning, and in the afternoon bait the ſame place with freſh chaff and ears of corn, and let them reſt till the next morning; and then having ſtuck up freſh limed wheat-ears, repeat your morning birding recreation.

BISHOPING, a term amongſt horſe-courſers, which they uſe for thoſe ſophiſtications they uſe to make an old horſe appear young, and a bad one good, &c.

BITCH, if ſhe grow not proud ſo ſoon as you would have her, ſhe may be made ſo, by taking two heads of garlic, half a caſtor's ſtone, the juice of creſſes, and about twelve *Spaniſh* flies or cantharides, all which boil together in a pipkin which holds a pint, with ſome mutton, and make broth thereof; give her ſome twice or thrice and ſhe will infallibly grow proud: the ſame pottage given to a dog will make him deſirous of copulation.

Again, when ſhe is lined and with puppy, you muſt not let her hunt, for that will make her caſt her whelps, but let her walk up and down the houſe and court unconfined, and never lock her up in her kennel, for ſhe is then impatient for food, and therefore you muſt make her ſome broth once a day.

If you will ſpay your bitch, it muſt be done before ever ſhe has a littler of whelps, and in ſpaying her, take not out all the roots or ſtrings of the veins, for in ſo doing, it will much prejudice her reins, and hinder her ſwiftneſs ever after, whereas by leaving ſome behind it will make her much ſtronger and more hardy; but whatever you do, ſpay her not when ſhe is proud, for that will endanger her life, but it may be done fifteen days after; though the beſt time of all is when the whelps are ſhaped within her.

For the reſt. *See* Dogs, *and chooſing of them.*

BITT, or Horse-Bitt, in general, ſignifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle; as the bitt-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil-holes, the tranchefil, and croſs the chains; but it often ſignifies only the bitt-mouth in particular.

BITT-MOUTH, is a piece of iron forged ſeveral ways, in order to be put into a horſe's mouth, to keep it in ſubjection.

Of theſe bitt-mouths, ſome are ſingle cannon mouths, ſome are cannon mouths with an upſet, or mounting liberty; ſome ſcatch mouths, ſome mouths after the form of a barge, ſome with two long turning olives, and ſeveral other ſorts; all with different liberties for the tongue, or without liberty.

But all bitt mouths ought ſtill to be proportioned to the mouth of the horſe, according as it is more or leſs cloven and wide, or more or leſs ſenſible and tender; according as the tongue and lips are higher or flatter, and as the palate is more or leſs fleſhy: obſerving with all, that if the horſe be old, the

the palate will always have but little flesh upon it.

A bitt-mouth all of a-piece, without a joint in the middle, is called by the *French*, a bitt that presses *de l'entier*. See BARS.

BITTS; the iron which is put into a horse's mouth, is called a bitt, or bitt-mouth; in the middle whereof there is always an arched space, for the lodging of the tongue, which is called the liberty. It is the opinion of the Duke of *Newcastle*, that as little iron as possible should be put into a horse's mouth; and we seldom use any other than snaffles, cannon mouths jointed in the middle, cannon with a fast-mouth, and cannon with a port-mouth, either round or jointed.

As for the bitts in use, beside the snaffle, or small watering bitt, there is the cannon mouth jointed in the middle, which always preserves a horse's mouth whole and sound; and though the tongue sustains the whole effort of it, yet it is not so sensible as the bars; which are so delicate, that they feel its pressure through the tongue, and thereby obey the least motion of the rider's hands.

The larger it is towards the ends fixed to the branches, the gentler it will be. We should make use of this mouth to a horse as long as we can; that is, if with a simple cannon mouth we can draw from a horse all the obedience he is capable of giving, it will be in vain to give him another; this being the very best of all.

The cannon with a fast-mouth is all of one piece, and only kneed in the middle, to give the tongue freedom: it is proper to secure those mouths that chack or beat upon the hand: it will fix their mouths, because it rests always in one place; so that deadening the same, in a manner, thereby the horse loses his apprehensiveness, and will soon relish this bitt-mouth better than the last; which being jointed in the middle, rests unequally upon the bars, this, however, because not jointed in the middle, is more rude. The middle of this bitt should be a little more forward, to give the more play to the horse's tongue; and the bitt should rest rather on the gums, or outsides of the bars, than upon their very ridges.

The fourth sort is called the cannon mouth with the liberty; after the form of a pigeon's neck. When a horse's mouth is too large, so that the thickness thereof supports the mouth of the bitt, that it cannot work its effects on the bars, this liberty will a little disengage it, and suffer the mouth of the bitt to come at, and rest upon, his gums; which will make him so much the lighter upon the hand.

The port-mouth, is a cannon with an upset or mountain liberty; proper for a horse with a good mouth, but a large tongue working its effects upon the lips and gums; and because the tongue is disengaged, it will subject the horse that hath high bars, and in some degree sensible. This useful bitt, if well made, will never hurt a horse's head.

The scatch-mouth, with an upset or mountain liberty, is ruder than a cannon mouth, because not fully so round, but more edged; and preferable to them in one respect; which is, that those parts of a cannon mouth to which the branches are fastened, if not well rivetted, are subject to slip, but the ends of a scatch-mouth can never fail, because of their being over-lapped; and therefore much more secure for vicious and ill-natured horses.

Mr. *Pignatel*'s cannon mouth with the liberty, is proper for a horse with a large tongue and round bars, as being only supported a little by his lips. Care should be had never to work a horse with one rein, as long as he has one of these bitt-mouths. The description Sir *William Hope* gives of this bitt is, that it has a gentle falling and moving up and down; and the liberty so low as not to hurt the horse's mouth; and certainly the best bitt for horses that have a big tongue.

Some are of opinion, that the best way to fit a horse exactly with a bitt, is to have a great many bitts by them, and change till they hit the right: but at first, be sure to let him have a gentle one; and be rightly lodged in his mouth, so as not to rumple his lips, or to rest upon his tushes; then let him be mounted, and pulled two or three steps back; whereby you will know if his head be firm, if he performs frankly, or only obeys with reluctancy; that so you may give him another bitt, which may gain his consent.

If he inclines to carry low, you are not to give a liberty for the tongue, which will riſe too high; for that by tickling his palate, would bring his head down between his legs.

Note, that large curbs, if they be round, are always moſt gentle.

BLACK MOOR, or COAL-BLACK, is the colour of a horſe that is of a deep, ſhining, and lively black. Horſes entirely black, are accounted dull, but thoſe with a white foot or white ſpots in their forehead, are more alert and ſprightly.

BLACK-BIRD; this bird is known by all perſons.

She makes her neſt many times when the woods are full of ſnow, which happens very often in the beginning of *March*: and builds it upon the ſtumps of trees, by ditch ſides, or in a thick hedge; being at no certainty, like other birds: the outſide of her neſt is made with dry graſs and moſs, and little dry ſticks and roots of trees; and ſhe daubs all the inſide with a kind of clayey earth; faſhioning it ſo round, and forming it ſo handſome and ſmooth, that a man cannot mend it.

They breed three or four times a year, according as they loſe their neſts; for if their neſts are taken away, they breed the ſooner; the young ones are brought up with almoſt any meat whatſoever.

This bird ſings about three months in the year, or four at moſt, though his ſong is worth nothing; but if he be taught to whiſtle, he is of ſome value, it being very loud, though coarſe; ſo that he is fit for a large place, not a chamber.

When black-birds, thruſhes, *&c.* are taken old and wild, and are to be tamed, mix ſome of their kind among them, putting them into cages of three or four yards ſquare, in which place divers troughs, filled, ſome with hawes, ſome with hemp ſeed, and ſome with water; ſo that the tame teaching the wild to eat, and the wild finding ſuch a change, and alteration of food it will, in twelve or fourteen days, make them grow very fat, and fit for the uſe of the kitchen.

BLADDER ANGLING, is as much for diverſion as uſe. It is generally practiſed in large ponds, with an ox's bladder, and a bait fixed on an armed hook, or a ſnap-hook. The quick riſing of the bladder after it has been pulled under water, never fails to ſtrike the fiſh as effectually as a rod; and let him ſtruggle as much as he will, the bladder always ſecures him.

BLAIN, a diſtemper incident to beaſts, being a bladder growing on the root of the tongue, againſt the windpipe, which ſwells to ſuch a pitch as to ſtop the breath. It comes by great chafing and heating of the ſtomach, and is perceived by the beaſt's gaping and holding out his tongue, and foaming at the mouth. To cure it, caſt the beaſt, take forth his tongue, and then ſlitting the bladder, waſh it gently with vinegar and a little ſalt.

BLAZE. *See* STAR and WHITE-FACE.

BLAZES. It is a notion, that thoſe horſes that have white faces or blazes, if the blazes be divided in the middle, croſſways, is the mark of an odd diſpoſition.

BLEAK, and BLEAK-FISHING; ſome call this a freſh water ſprat, or river ſwallow, becauſe of its continual motion; and others will have this name to riſe from the whitiſh colour, which is only under the belly.

It is an eager fiſh, caught with all ſorts of worms bred on trees or plants; as alſo with flies, paſte, and ſheep's blood, *&c.*

And they may be angled for with half a ſcore hooks at once, if they can be all faſtened on: he will alſo in the evening take a natural, or artificial fly; but if the day be warm and clear, no bait ſo good for him as the ſmall fly on the top of the water: which he will take at any time of the day, eſpecially in the evening: and indeed there are no fiſh yield better ſport to a young angler than theſe; for they are ſo eager that that they will leap out of the water for a bait: but if the day be cold and cloudy, gentles and caddis are beſt; about two feet under water.

There is another way of taking bleak, which is by whipping them in a boat, or on a bank ſide, in freſh water, in a ſummer's evening, with a hazel top, above five or ſix feet long, and a line twice the length of the rod: but the beſt method is with a drabble; which is, tie eight or ten ſmall hooks a-croſs a line, two inches above one another, the biggeſt hook the lowermoſt, (whereby you may ſometimes

times take a better fish) and bait them with gentles, flies, or some small red worms; by which means you may take half a dozen or more at a time.

BLEMISH, a hunting term; used when the hounds, or beagles, finding where the chace has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEND-WATER, called also More-hough, a distemper incident to black cattle, comes either from the blood, from the yellows, or from the change of ground. In order to cure it, take bole-armoniac, and as much charcoal dust as will fill an egg-shell, a good quantity of the inner bark of an oak, dried and powdered; pounding the whole together, and give it to the beast in a quart of new milk.

BLEYNE or BLEYME, an imflammation arising from bruised blood between the horse's sole and the bone of the foot, towards the heel: of these there are three sorts, the first being bred in spoiled wrinkled feet, with narrow heels, and are usually seated in the inward or weakest quarter. In this case the hoof must be pared, and the matter let out; then let oil de merveille be poured in, and the hoof be charged with a remolade of soot and terpentine. The second sort, besides the usual symptoms of the first, infects the griffel, and must be extirpated, as in the cure of a quitter bone; giving the horse every day, moistened bran, with two ounces of liver of antimony, to divert the course of the humours, and purify the blood. The third sort of bleymes, is occasioned by small stones and gravel between the shoe and the sole. In this case the foot must be pared, and the matter, if any, let out: if there be no matter then the bruised sole must be taken out, but if there be matter the sore must be dressed like the prick of a nail. *See* Hoof Cast.

Moon BLIND, denotes horses that lose their sight at certain times of the moon's age: to cure which, take half an ounce of lapis calaminaris, heat it red hot, and quench it in a quarter of a pint of plantain water or white wine: to this add half a dram of aloes, and a spoonful of camphor, in powder; and letting them dissolve, drop part of it into the eyes of the horse.

BLINDNESS in Horses, may be thus discerned: the walk, or step of a blind horse, is always uncertain and unequal: so that he dares not set down his feet boldly, when led in one's hand: but if the same horse be mounted by an expert horseman, and the horse himself be a horse of metal, then the fear of the spurs will make him go resolutely and freely, so that his blindness can hardly be perceived.

Another mark by which you may know a horse that has lost his sight, is, that when he hears any body enter the stable, he will prick up his ears, and move them backwards and forwards; the reason is, that a vigorous horse having lost his sight, mistrusts every thing, and is continually in alarm at the least noise he hears.

BLOCK, [in Falconry] is the perch upon which they place the hawk. It ought to be covered with cloth.

BLOOD-HOUND, is of all colours; but for the generality of a black brown, and reddish in several places, especially upon the breast and cheeks: they have long, thin, hanging down ears, and differ from other dogs only in their cry and barking.

Being set on by the voice or word of their keeper, to seek about for game, and having found it, they will never leave off the pursuit, until it be tired; nor will they change it for any other fresh game that they meet with; and they are observed to be very obedient to their masters.

These hounds are of that property, that they do not only keep to their game while living, but it being by any accident wounded, or killed, will find it out; and by the scent of the blood sprinkled here and there upon the ground, which was shed in it's pursuit; by which means deer-stealers are often found out.

The blood-hound differs little or nothing in quality from the *Scottish* sluth-hound, excepting that they are of a larger size, and not always of one and the same colour; for they are sometimes red, sanded, black, white, spotted, and of all colours with other hounds; but most commonly they are either brown or red.

They seldom bark, except in their chace; and are attentive to the voice of their leader.

Those that are white are said to be quickest scented,

ſcented, and ſureſt noſed, and are therefore beſt for the hare; the black ones are beſt for the boar, and the red for the hart and roe.

Though this is the opinion of ſome, yet others differ from them, becauſe their colour (eſpecially the latter) is too like the game they hunt; although there can be nothing certain collected from their colour; but indeed the black hound is the hardier, and better able to endure the cold than the white ones.

They muſt be tied up till they hunt; yet are to be let looſe now and then a little, to eaſe their bellies; and their kennels muſt be kept ſweet and dry.

There is ſome difficulty in diſtinguiſhing a hound of an excellent ſcent; but ſome are of opinion, that the ſquare and flat noſe is the beſt ſign of it; likewiſe a ſmall head, having all his legs of equal lengths, his breaſt not deeper than his belly, and his back plain to his tail; his eyes quick, his ears hanging long, his tail nimble, and the beak of his noſe always to the earth; and eſpecially ſuch as are moſt ſilent and bark leaſt.

You may now conſider the various diſpoſitions of hounds, in the finding out their beaſt.

Some are of that nature that when they have found the game, they will ſtand ſtill till the huntſman comes up; to whom, in ſilence, by their face, eye, and tail, they ſhew the game: others, when they have found the foot-ſteps go forward without any voice, or either ſhew of ear or tail: another ſort, when they have found the footings of the beaſt, prick up their ears a little, and either bark or wag their tails; and others will wag their tails and not move their ears.

Again, there are ſome that do none of theſe; but wander up and down, barking about the ſureſt marks, and confounding their own foot-ſteps with thoſe of the beaſt they hunt: or elſe forſake the way, and ſo run back again to the firſt head; but when they ſee the hare, are afraid, not daring to come near her, except ſhe ſtart firſt,

Theſe, with others who hinder the cunning labour of their colleagues, truſting to their feet, and running before their betters, deface the beſt mark, or elſe hunt counter, and take up with any falſe ſcent inſtead of the true one; or, never forſake the highways, and yet have not learnt to be ſilent.

To theſe alſo may be added, thoſe which cannot diſcern the footing, or pricking of the hare, yet will run with ſpeed when they ſee her; purſuing her eagerly at the firſt, and afterwards tire, or hunt lazily. All theſe are not to be admitted into a kennel of hounds.

But on the contrary, thoſe hounds which are good, when they have found a hare, make ſhew thereof to the huntſman, by running more ſpeedily; and with geſture of head, ears, eyes, and tail, winding to the form, or hare's muſe, never give over proſecution with a good noiſe. They have good hard feet and ſtately ſtomachs.

And whereas the nature of the hare is ſometimes to leap, and make headings; ſometimes to tread ſoftly, with a very ſmall impreſſion in the earth; or ſometimes to lie down, and even to leap or jump out and into her own form, the poor hound is ſo much the more buſied and troubled to retain the ſmall ſcent of her pricking that ſhe leaves behind her, in which caſe it is requiſite that you aſſiſt the hound, not only with voice, eye and hand, but with a ſeaſonable tune alſo, for in froſty weather the ſcent freezes with the earth, ſo that there is no certainty of hunting till it thaws, or that the ſun riſe.

In like manner if a great deal of rain fall between the ſtarting of the hare and time of hunting, it is not right to hunt till the water be dried up; for the drops diſperſe the ſcent of the hare; and dry weather collecteth it again.

The ſummer-time alſo is not fit for hunting, becauſe the heat of the weather conſumeth the ſcent; and the nights being then but ſhort, the hare travelleth not far, feeding only in the morning and evening: beſides, the fragrancy of flowers and herbs then growing, flattens and diminiſhes the ſcent the hounds are guided by.

The beſt time for hunting with theſe hounds, is in autumn; becauſe then the former odours are weakened, and the earth barer than at other times.

Theſe hounds do not only chaſe their game while it lives, but after it is dead alſo, by any manner of caſualty, make to the place where

where it lies; having in this point a ſure and infallible guide; that is, the ſcent and ſavour of the blood, ſprinkled here and there upon the ground; for whether the beaſt is wounded and lives, and eſcapes the hands of the huntſman, or if it be killed and carried out of the park, (if there do but remain ſome marks of blood ſhed) theſe dogs, with no leſs facility and eaſineſs than greedineſs, will diſcover the ſame by it's ſcent, carrying on their purſuit with agility and ſwiftneſs; upon which account they deſerve the name of blood-hounds.

And if a piece of fleſh be ſubtlely ſtolen, and cunningly conveyed away, although all precaution imaginable is uſed, to prevent all appearance of blood, yet theſe kind of dogs, by a natural inſtinct, will purſue deer-ſtealers, through craggy ways and crooked meanders, till they have found them out; and ſo effectually as that they can diſcover, ſeparate, and pick them out from a great number of perſons; nay they will cull them out, though they intermix with the greateſt throng.

BLOOD, a diſtemper in the backs of cattle, which will make a beaſt go as if he drew his head aſide, or after him. In order to cure it, you ſhould ſlit the length of two points under his tail, and let him bleed well; but if he bleeds too much, bind his tail next the body, and then bind ſalt and nettles bruiſed into it.

BLOOD-LETTING, the ſigns or indications of blood-letting in a horſe are theſe: his eyes will look red, and his veins ſwell more than ordinary; he will alſo have an itching about his mane and tail; and be continually rubbing them, and ſometimes will ſhed ſome of his hair; or he will peel about the roots of his ears, in the places where the head-ſtall of the bridle lies; his urine will be red and high-coloured, and his dung black and hard; likewiſe if he has red inflammations, or little bubbles on his back, or does not digeſt his meat well: or if the white of his eyes is yellow, or the inſide of his upper or nether lip be ſo, theſe are ſigns that he ſtands in need of bleeding.

The propereſt time for bleeding horſes, is in the winter and cool months, from *January* to *July*; (but in *July* and *Auguſt*, by reaſon the dog-days are then predominant, it is not good but only in caſe of neceſſity) and ſo from *Auguſt* to *January* again.

As to the manner of bleeding; you muſt never take ſo much blood from a colt as from an older horſe, and but a fourth part as much from a yearling foal; you muſt alſo have regard to the age and ſtrength of the horſe, and before you bleed him, let him be moderately chaſed and exerciſed, reſting a day before, and three days after it, not forgetting that *April* and *October* are two principal ſeaſons for that purpoſe; and he will alſo bleed the better, if he be let to drink before he is blooded, ſo that he be not heated.

Then tie him up early in the morning to the rack without water or combing, leſt his ſpirits be too much agitated, and draw, with a pair of fleams of a reaſonable breadth, about three pounds of blood, and leave him tied to the rack.

During the operation, put your finger in his mouth and tickle him in the roof, making him chew, and moving his chaps, which will force him to ſpin forth: and when you find he has bled enough, rub his body well over with it, but eſpecially the place he is blooded on, and tie him up to the rack for an hour or two, leſt he bleed afreſh: for that will turn his blood.

BLOODY-HEELED-COCK. *See* HEELER.

EBULITION OF THE BLOOD. A diſeaſe in horſes which proceed from want of exerciſe, and gives riſe to outward ſwellings, frequently miſtaken for the farcin.

BLOOD RUNNING ITCH happens to an horſe by an inflammation of the blood, being over heated by hard riding or other hard labour, yet gets between the ſkin and the fleſh, and makes a horſe to rub, ſcrub, and bite himſelf; which, if let alone too long, will turn to a mange, and is very infectious to any horſe that ſhall be nigh him; and the cures both for this and the mange, beſides the general ones, of bleeding in the neck-vein, ſcraping him, and other things, are various.

BLOOD SHOTTEN EYES IN HORSES, In all inflammations of the eyes, whether from external or internal cauſes, bleed immediately, according to the ſtrength of the horſe; purge once every week, and on the

days that purges are not operating, let diuretics be given, ſuch as nitre, to two or three ounces a-day, in maſhes of bran. The diet, if in the houſe, ſhould be maſhes of bran, or ſcalded barley; and, while the inflammation is conſiderable, hay, oats, and all hard meat, which requires chewing, ſhould be avoided; hard labour, and ſometimes hanging down the head to graze, is hurtful.

Dip a doſſil of lint, or a very ſoft ſponge in the following eye-water, and waſh the eye-lid with it two or three times a-day; and, if opportunity favours, ſqueeze the ſponge ſo as a few drops may run into the eye each time you bathe it.

Take of red roſe leaves dried two drachms, infuſe them in half a pint of boiling water, until it is cold; then add to the ſtrained liquor, twenty grains of ſugar of lead.

When the inflammation is nearly gone, the following will be the moſt proper for compleating the cure; as it not only repels the humours, but greatly ſtrengthens the veſſels alſo.

Take of white vitriol, half an ounce; ſugar of lead, one drachm; diſſolve them in a pint of pure water.

If the inflammation is very conſiderable, and the veins on the inſide the eye-lid are very full, much relief is given by opening one of the moſt turgid of them with a lancet.

If there is much ſwelling, as frequently happens after blows, bites, &c. a poultice of ſcalded bran, or the crum of white bread, boiled, muſt be applied, and renewed as often as it cools.

Sometimes, from the violence of the inflammation, the coats of the eye loſe their natural tranſparency, and turn white, or of a pearl colour: in conſequence of this, the ſight is greatly diminiſhed, if not totally obſtructed; but ſometimes a white bliſter forms itſelf on the cornea, as large as a grape: this always relieves, and when it breaks, the cure is ſpeedily effected.

In groſs habits, and where there ſeems to be naturally a weakneſs in the eyes, diſpoſing to this diſeaſe, recourſe is ſometimes had to rowelling, with conſiderable advantage.

It may not be amiſs to give in this place a caution againſt the uſe of powders in eye-waters; for, in the ſtate of inflammation, the eye is very tender, and the fineſt powder will irritate it, and occaſion more or leſs pain; therefore, medicines that admit of ſolution, are the only proper ones in theſe caſes.

BLOSSOM OR PEACH COLOURED HORSE, is one that has his white hair intermixed all over with ſorrel and bay hairs.

Such horſes are ſo inſenſible and hard, both in the mouth and in the flanks, that they are ſcarce valued: beſides that, they are apt to turn blind.

BOAR, WILD, although *England* affords no wild boars, yet being ſo plentiful in *Germany* and other countries, and affording ſo noble a chace, which is ſo much uſed by the nobility and gentry in thoſe parts, I ſhall give the following account:

A wild boar is called a pig of the ſounder, the firſt year of his age; a hog the ſecond; a hog's ſteer the third; and a boar the fourth; when leaving the ſounder, he is alſo termed a ſingler or ſanglier. This creature is farrowed with as many teeth at firſt, as he ſhall ever have afterwards: which only increaſe in bigneſs, not of number; among theſe they have four called tuſhes or tuſks, the two uppermoſt of which do not hurt when he ſtrikes; but ſerve only to whet the other two loweſt, with which they frequently defend themſelves and kill, as being greater and longer than the reſt. This is reckoned a beaſt of venery by the huntſmen.

The common age of a boar is twenty-five or thirty years; they go to run about *December*, and their great heat laſts about three weeks, and although the ſows become cold of conſtitution, not coveting the company of the boar, yet they do not ſeparate until *January*; and then they withdraw themſelves unto their holds, wherein they keep cloſe three or four days, not ſtirring thence, eſpecially if they meet with ſuch places where fern grows, the roots of which they delight to eat.

It is eaſier to take a boar in a toil in *April* or *May*, than in any other ſeaſon, by reaſon they ſleep at that time more ſoundly, which is cauſed by their eating of ſtrong herbs, and buds of trees, cauſeth ſleep. Alſo the ſpring time occaſions their ſleeping.

Their food is on corn, fruits, acorns, cheſnuts, beech-maſt, and all ſorts of roots; when they

they are in marſhy and watery places, they feed on water-creſſes, and ſuch things as they can find; and when they are near the ſea coaſt, they feed on cockles, muſcles, oyſters, and ſuch like fiſh.

A boar moſt commonly lies in the ſtrongeſt holds of thorns and thick buſhes, and will ſtand the bay before he will forſake his den.

If he is hunted from a ſtrong thick covert, he will be ſure to go back the ſame way he came if it be poſſible; and when he is rouſed, he never ſtops, until he comes to the place where he thinks himſelf moſt ſecure.

If it ſo happens that there is a ſounder of them together, then, if any break ſounder, the reſt will run that way; and if he is hunted in a hold or foreſt where he was bred, he will very difficultly be forced to quit it, but ſometimes he will take head and ſeem to go to the outſides of the covert; but it is only to hearken to the noiſe of the dogs; for he will return again, from whence he will hardly be compelled till night; but having broken out and taken head end ways, he will not be put out of his way by man nor beaſt, by voice, blowing, or any thing elſe.

A boar will not cry when he is killing, eſpecially a great boar; but the ſows and young ones will. In fleeing before the dogs, he neither doubleth, nor croſſeth, nor uſeth ſuch ſubtleties as other beaſts of chace do, as being heavy and ſlow, ſo that the dogs are ſtill in with him.

How to hunt a BOAR *at force with dogs.*

The ſeaſon for hunting the wild boar begins about the middle of *September*, and ends in *December*, at which time they go a brimming.

It is not convenient to hunt a young boar of three years old at force; for he will ſtand up as long (if not longer) than any light deer, that beareth but three in the top; but in the fourth year you may hunt him at force as you do a hart at ten, and will ſtand up as long. Therefore if a huntſman goes too near a boar of four years old, he ought to mark whether he went timely to his den or couch, or not; for commonly thoſe boars which tarry till day-light, go into their dens, following their paths or ways a long time, eſpecially where they find fern or beech maſts, whereon they feed; they are very hardy; and in the raiſing of this animal one need not be afraid to come near him, for he values you not, but will lie ſtill, and will not be reared alone.

But if you find a boar which ſoileth oftentimes, and which routeth ſometimes here and ſometimes there, not ſtaying long in a place, it is a ſign that he has been ſcared, and withdraweth himſelf to ſome reſting place, and ſuch boars moſt commonly come to their dens or holds two or three hours before day, and the huntſman muſt take care how he comes too near ſuch a boar, for if he once finds him in the wind, or have the wind of his dogs, he will ſoon be gone.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that if a boar intends to tarry in his couch, he makes ſome doublings or croſſings at the entry of it, upon ſome highway, or beaten path, and then lies down to reſt; by which means a huntſman being early in the woods may judge of his ſubtlety, and accordingly prepare to hunt him with dogs that are either hot ſpirited or temperate.

If it be a great boar, and one that hath lain long at reſt, he muſt be hunted with many dogs, and ſuch as will ſtick cloſe to him, and the huntſman, or ſpear-man, on horſeback, ſhould be ever amongſt them, charging the boar, and as much as poſſible to diſcourage him: for if you hunt ſuch a boar with five or ſix couple of dogs, he will not regard them, and when they have chaſed him a little, he will take courage, and keep them at bay, ſtill running upon any thing that he ſees before him; but if he perceives himſelf charged and hard laid unto with dogs, he will be diſcouraged, and turn head and fly to ſome other place for refuge.

You ought alſo to ſet relays, which ſhould be the beſt old ſtaunchеſt hounds of your kennel; for if they ſhould be young hounds, and ſuch as are ſwift and raſh to ſeize him before the reſt come up, they will be killed or ſpoiled by him.

But if he be a boar that is accuſtomed to flee end ways before the dogs, and to take the champaign country, then you may caſt off four or five couple at firſt, and ſet all the reſt at relays, about the entrance of the fields where you think he is likely to flee; for ſuch

a boar will ſeldom keep the hounds at a bay, unleſs he be forced, and if he does ſtand at bay, then the huntſman ought to ride in unto him as ſecretly and with as little noiſe as poſſible, and when he is near him, let them caſt round about the place where he ſtands, and run upon him all at once, and it will be odds, but that they will give him his death's wound with their ſpears or ſwords, provided they do not ſtrike too low; for then he will defend the ſtrokes with his ſnout; but be ſure you keep not too long in a place, but uſe a quick motion.

You may alſo take notice, that if there be collars of bells about the dog's necks, a boar will not ſo ſoon ſtrike at them; but flee endways before them, and ſeldom ſtand at bay.

It is expedient to raiſe a boar out of the wood early in the morning, before he hath made water, for the burning of his bladder quickly makes him weary: when a boar is firſt raiſed, he is uſed to ſnuff in the wind, to ſmell what is with, or againſt him.

Now if you ſtrike at him with ſword or boar-ſpear, do not, as has been ſaid, ſtrike low, for then you will hit him in the ſnout, which he values not, ſince he watches to take blows on his tuſhes or thereabouts; but lifting up your hand ſtrike right down, and have a ſpecial care of your horſe, for if you ſtrike and hurt him, ſo will he you if he can, therefore in thus aſſaulting boars, the hunters muſt be very careful, for he will ruſh upon them with great fierceneſs.

However, he very rarely ſtrikes a man, till he is firſt wounded himſelf, but afterwards it behoves the hunters to be very wary, for he will run fiercely, without fear, upon his purſuers, and if he receives not his mortal wound, he overthrows his adverſary, unleſs he falls flat on the ground, when he needs not fear much harm; for his teeth cannot cut upwards but downwards; but with the female it is otherwiſe, for ſhe will bite and tear any way.

But further, as the hunting ſpears ſhould be very broad and ſharp, branching forth into certain forks, that the boar may not break through them upon the huntſman, ſo the beſt places to wound him are the middle of his forehead, between the eye-lids, or elſe upon the ſhoulder, either of which is mortal.

Again, in caſe the boar makes head againſt the hunter, he muſt not fly for it, but meet him with his ſpear, holding one hand on the middle of it, the other at the end, ſtanding one foot before another, and having a watchful eye upon the beaſt, which way ſoever he winds or turns; for ſuch is his nature, that he ſometimes ſnatches the ſpear out of the hunter's hands, or recoils the force back again upon him; in theſe caſes there is no remedy, but for another of his companions to come up and charge the boar with his ſpear, and then make a ſhew to wound him with his dart, but not caſting it, for fear of hurting the hunter.

This will make the boar turn upon the ſecond perſon, to whoſe aſſiſtance the firſt muſt again come in, with which both will have work enough: nay when the boar feels himſelf ſo wounded that he cannot live, were it not for the forks of the boar-ſpear, he would preſs upon the vanquiſher and revenge his death.

And what place ſoever he bites, whether man or dog, the heat of his teeth cauſeth an inflammation in the wound.

If therefore he does but touch the hair of the dog he burns it off; nay huntſmen have tried the heat of his teeth, by laying hairs on them as ſoon as he was dead, and they have ſhrivelled up as if touched with a hot iron.

The boar is a beaſt of ſuch great force, and ſo ſlow of foot, by reaſon of his heavineſs, that he is not properly termed a beaſt of venery, for he chiefly truſts in his ſtrength and tuſhes to be his defence, and not to his feet; ſo that he is more properly to be hunted with ſtout maſtiffs than by greyhounds, which cannot ſo well defend themſelves from his fury.

Alſo it ſpoils them from hunting other flying chaces, by reaſon he leaves ſo ſtrong a ſcent, ſo that they hunt with greater eaſe than at light chaſes, which are more painful to them to find, and to hold the ſcent.

The way to know a great BOAR *by his foot*, &c.

To know him by his foot, the form or print of it ought to be great and large, the toes round and thick, the edge of the hoof worn and blunt, without cutting and paring the ground ſo much as the younger doth: and the guards, which are his hinder claws,

or dew claws, ſhould be great and open, one from the other; the treading of his foot ſhould be deep and large, which indicates the weightineſs of his body, and his ſtep ſhould be great and long.

By the length and depth of his routing his ſize may be known; becauſe a wild ſwine routs deeper than our ordinary hogs, becauſe their ſnouts are longer: and alſo by the length and largeneſs of his ſoil, when he walloweth in the mire; alſo when he comes out of the ſoil, he will rub himſelf againſt a tree, by which his height will appear; as alſo when he ſticks his tuſhes into it, by which the largeneſs of them will appear; they alſo obſerve the bigneſs of his leſſes, and the depth of his den.

A boar is ſaid to feed in the corn; but if in the meadows or fallow fields, they ſay he routeth or wormeth, or ferneth; but when he feeds in a cloſe and routeth not, they ſay he graſeth.

Boar hunting is very uſual in *France*, and they call it *ſanglier*. In this ſort of hunting the way is to uſe terrible ſounds and noiſes, as well of voice as horns, to make the chace turn and fly, becauſe they are ſlow and truſt to their tuſks for defence. But this muſt be done after his den or hold is diſcovered, and the nets be pitched.

Though theſe wild boars are frequent in *France*, we have none in *England*; yet it may be ſuppoſed that we had them here formerly; but did not think it convenient to preſerve that game.

In the *French* hunting, when the boar ſtands at bay, the huntſmen ride in, and with ſwords and ſpears ſtrike on that ſide which is from their horſes, and wound and kill them.

But the ancient *Roman* method of hunting the boar, was ſtanding on foot, or ſetting their knees to the ground, and charging directly with their ſpears: and the nature of the boar being ſuch, he ſpits himſelf with great fury, running upon the weapon to come at his adverſary, and ſo, ſeeking his revenge, meets his own deſtruction.

BOAR, a horſe is ſaid to boar when he ſhoots out his noſe as high as his ears, and toſſes his noſe in the wind. *See* WIND.

BOBBING FOR EELS. You muſt provide a large quantity of well ſcoured lob worms, and then with a long needle paſs a thread through them from head to tail, until you have ſtrung about a pound. Tie both ends of the thread together, and then make them up into about a dozen or twenty links. The common way is to wrap them about a dozen times round the hand, and then tying them all together in one place, makes the links very readily. This done faſten them all to a ſmall cord, or part of a trowling line, about four yards in length. Above the worms there ſhould be a ſmall loop to fix the worms to, and for a lead plummet to reſt on. The plummet ſhould weigh about half a pound, or from that to a pound, according to the ſtream, the ſmaller the line the leſs the plumb: it ſhould be made in the ſhape of a pyramid, with a hole through the middle for the line to paſs through; the broad part of the plummet; or the baſe of the pyramid, ſhould be towards the worms, becauſe they will keep it more ſteady. When you have put your plummet on your line, you muſt faſten it to a ſtrong, ſtiff, taper pole, of about three yards long, and then the apparatus is finiſhed.

Being thus prepared, you muſt angle in muddy water, or in the deeps or ſide of ſtreams, and you will ſoon find the eels run ſtrongly and eagerly at your bait. When you have a bite draw them gently up towards the top of the water, and then ſuddenly hoiſt them on the ſhore, or in your boat; by this means you may take three or four at a time.

BODY OF A HORSE. In chuſing a horſe you muſt examine whether he has a good body, and is full in the flanks. It is no good ſign, when the laſt of the ſhort ribs is at a conſiderable diſtance from the haunch bone, or when the ribs are too much ſtraightened in their compaſs; they ought to be as high as the haunch-bone, or very little leſs when the horſe is in good caſe; but though ſuch horſe may for a time have pretty good bodies, yet if they be much laboured they will loſe them.

A narrow cheſted horſe can never have a good body, nor breathe well; and ſuch horſes as have ſtraight ribs and being great feeders, and conſequently come to gulf up their bellies, ſo as it not being poſſible for the entrails to be contained within the ribs, they will preſs down and make a cow's belly; theſe are alſo difficult to be ſaddled, but have generally good backs, and though their croups are not ſo beautiful;

being for the moſt part pointed, yet to ſupply that they have excellent reins; theſe horſes are commonly called ſow backs.

A light-bodied and fiery horſe a man never ought to buy, becauſe he will ſoon deſtroy himſelf, but fierceneſs ought never to be confounded with vigour and high mettle, which laſt does not conſiſt in fretting, trampling, dancing, and not ſuffering any horſe to go before him, but in being very ſenſible of the ſpurs.

You ought to ſhun light-bellied horſes, which are very apt to be troubled with ſpakins, jardens, *&c.* and as painful ſcratches in the hind-legs often take away a horſe's belly, this ought not to deter you from buying, unleſs they be in the back ſinew of the legs, a pretty way above the paſtern joint, which is one of the moſt troubleſome external maladies a horſe can have.

Except a low caſed horſe eats much hay, he cannot be made plump, which will make him have a belly like a cow with a calf, which may be remedied with a ſurcingle a foot and a half broad, with two little cuſhions to it, that may anſwer to the top of the ribs on either ſide the back-bone, to preſerve the back from being galled. In the next place conſider the flank.

Your are to obſerve that the ſtrongeſt ſtate of body, which is the higheſt fleſh, provided it be good, hard, and without inward foulneſs, is the beſt; yet you muſt take notice, that his ſhape and feeding are to be conſidered; to his ſhape and body, ſome that be round, plumb, and cloſe knit will appear fat, when they really are lean and in proverty; and others that are raw-boned, ſlender and looſe knit together, will appear lean, deformed and poor, when they are fat, foul, and full of groſs humours.

So likewiſe as to their feeding; ſome will feed outwardly, carrying a thick rib, when they are inwardly clean, and without all manner of foulneſs: and there are others that appear clean to the eye, ſhewing nothing but ſkin and bone, when they are full of inward fatneſs: in this caſe there are two helps, the one inward, the other outward.

The inward help is only ſmart exerciſe, which diſſolves and melts the foulneſs; and ſtrong ſcourings, which will bring it away.

The outward help in handling and feeling his body, eſpecially the ribs towards his flank, and if his fleſh generally handle looſe and ſoft, your fingers ſinking or pitting in, it is a ſign of his foulneſs; but if his fleſh be hard and firm, and only upon his hindermoſt rib, handles ſoft and downy, it is a ſign there is greaſe and foul matter within, which muſt be removed, let him appear ever ſo lean.

If he be fat and thick, and as it were cloſed up under the chaps, or if his jaws handle full and fleſhy, it is a ſign of much foulneſs, both in the head and body; but if he handles thin, clean, and only with ſome lumps or ſmall kernels within his chaps, in ſuch caſe, it is a ſign only of ſome cold newly taken.

BOLSTERS OF A SADDLE, are thoſe parts of a great ſaddle which are raiſed upon the bows, both before and behind, to hold the rider's thigh, and keep him in a right poſture, notwithſtanding the diſorders the horſe may occaſion.

Common ſaddles have no bolſters. We uſe the expreſſion of fitting a bolſter, when we put the cork of the ſaddle into the bolſter to keep it tight.

That part of the ſaddle being formerly made of cork, took firſt that name, though now is made of wood.

BONE-SPAVIN. *See* SPAVIN.

BORING, an operation in uſe for the cure of wrenched ſhoulders in horſes; which is performed thus: having cut a hole in the ſkin over the part affected, they blow it up with a tobacco-pipe, as a butcher does veal; after which they thruſt a cold flat iron, like the point of a ſword-blade, eight or ten inches up between the ſhoulder-blade and the ribs.

BOTTS. WORMS. Horſes are very ſubject to thoſe vermin, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* the botts, are round worms reſembling thoſe of the earth, and the aſcarides, which are worms about the ſize of a large ſowing needle, and have flat heads.

Worms in horſes are principally owing to a bad digeſtion, a weakneſs in the ſtomach, and a tender conſtitution. In order therefore to

to prevent the formation of theſe troubleſome animals, a bitter drink prepared of zedoary, gentian roots, galen-gals, camomile-flowers, jeſuits bark, and juniper berries, ſhould be frequently given; which will ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion, and effectually prevent the growth of theſe creatures.

The ſymptoms which indicate worms are various, as the animals are different: and ſeated in different parts of the body. The botts, when they are ſeated in the ſtraight gut, are never dangerous, and often thruſt out with the dung. They generally come in the month of *May* and *June*; nor do they hardly ever continue above a fortnight. But when they breed in the ſtomach of horſes, they often cauſe convulſions, and deſtroy the horſe. The botts that breed in the ſtomach, are about the ſize of large maggots, compoſed of circular rings, with little ſharp prickly feet along the ſide of their bellies, like thoſe of the millepedes; they have great heads and ſmall tails, and are of an orange colour. They are generated in the ſtomach, and in the ſtraight gut; thoſe in the gut are of a paler colour than thoſe in the ſtomach, in other reſpects they are the ſame: the eggs of theſe worms are lodged in the ſtomach about its lower orifice; but under the inner coat thereof, which they burſt through with their tails, and hind part of their bodies foremoſt when they are formed into life, the fore part of their bodies remaining ſo firmly in the muſcular coat, that when a ſtomach is examined, and one of theſe worms is found there, it is with difficulty forced out. From this muſcular coat they ſuck their nouriſhment, and often, by ulcerating the part, ſpeedily deſtroy the horſe. Sometimes at their coming to life, they cauſe convulſions, and until the fit comes on, there is rarely any previous ſymptom (ſee CONVULSIONS); though if a bott is diſcovered in the dung, or if any have been ſeen a little time before, the cauſe may be readily judged of.

For the moſt part, *April*, *May*, or *June*, are the ſeaſons in which the bott worms are troubleſome; and are generally thoſe that are ſeated in the gut, from whence they are thrown out with the dung very frequently, and are ſurrounded with much yellow matter. After the juſt named ſeaſon, they are rarely ſeen, and when they appear, ſeldom continue more than two or three weeks; theſe are not ſo dangerous as thoſe in the ſtomach, but they occaſion the horſe to rub his fundament very frequently againſt any poſt that he can come at; they make him very lean, and his hair ſtairs like that of a ſurfeited horſe; he frequently ſtrikes his belly with his hind feet, ſeems as if he was griped now and then, but not ſo violently as to roll, *&c.* as in cholicky complaints; he will often lay himſelf down on his belly very quietly, and then get up to eat, as though nothing ailed him. If a bott is ſeen in his dung, and he frequently rubs his tail as though it itched, there is no doubt of the botts being the cauſe of all other ſymptoms.

The long round worms are like the earth-worms, except they are ſharper at their ends, and are tougher in the middle; they are often eighteen inches long, and as thick as a ſmall finger. Theſe worms are met with in all ſeaſons of the year, and make a horſe very inactive and diſpirited.

The aſcarides, called alſo needle-worms, are a ſmall ſlender ſort of worms, with flat heads; they are ſometimes of a whitiſh, at others of a blueiſh colour; they are principally in the ſmall guts and in the rectum, and are thrown out in great abundance with the excrements; they are obſerved in all the ſeaſons of the year; and make the horſe look lean and jaded, his coat ſtare, he often ſtrikes his belly with his hind-feet, lays down quietly upon his belly, and after a ſhort time, he riſes up without any ſigns of uneaſineſs. And what is more peculiar to this ſort of worms than to others, is, that they occaſion ſick fits that return frequently, but ſoon go off each time, after which he eats with a good appetite; but his tongue is uſually white, and his breath offenſive.

Truncheons are a ſhort thick ſpecies, with black and hard heads.

As the general ſource of worms is a vitiated apperite and a weak digeſtion, bitters will be needful to mend the ſtomach, and mercurial, with other metallic preparations, to deſtroy the preſent race, and prevent the generation of.

of future ones. Of metallic bodies, the propereſt are mercury, antimony, tin, and iron.

As in all worm caſes purging precedes every other means, give him in the morning, faſting, the following bolus:

Take of calomel, three drachms, or half an ounce; diapente, half an ounce; treacle, enough to make a bolus. The next morning give one of the purging balls, directed under the article PURGES, and repeat the bolus and purge every eight days.

Or, the bolus and purge may be united as follows, and given every eighth day.

Rub two drachms of quickſilver, with half an ounce of Venice-turpentine, until no gliſtening can be diſcerned; then add of Succotorine aloes, one ounce; of ginger, two drachms; treacle, enough to make a ball. If this purge too ſlowly, add as much jalap as is neceſſary.

Dr. Bracken adviſes, to begin the cure by giving the horſe two quarts of warm ale-wort, for three mornings, and on the fourth to give the purge: thus the worms will be leſs able to reſiſt the effects of the purge, and ſo be driven out more effectually.

Fine raſpins of tin and Æthiops mineral, of each half an ounce; or one ounce of the filings of iron, may be given in a maſh, or with corn, every night, for three or four weeks.

If the horſe is tender and weakly, and feeds but poorly, give him the following

Stomach Drink.

Take gentian root, ſix ounces; camomile flowers, two handfuls; Peruvian-bark, two ounces; filings of iron, half a pound; juniper berries, four ounces; infuſe them ſix or eight days in three gallons of ale, ſhaking the veſſel now and then; after which give a pint of the clear liquor two or three times a day.

If the horſe is robuſt, but hath worms, from full but bad feeding, give him, with his corn, a handful of rue, garlic, tanſey, ſavin, or other ſuch-like vegetable. Some have ventured to give half an ounce of cut tobacco with the corn, once a day, for two or three weeks.

The round worms are generally deſtroyed with filings of tin; joined with bitters, and a purge now and then thus:

Take the filings of tin, and myrrh, of each half an ounce; make them into a ball with honey, and repeat it twice a day. But before giving this ball, give a purging ball with aloes, and repeat it once in eight days.

If any come away dead, you may conclude that they are all killed.

But of all the ſpecies, bott worms are the worſt, particularly if they are in the ſtomach, thoſe in the guts being rather troubleſome than dangerous. To deſtroy the botts in the ſtomach, calomel ſhould be firſt given, and that freely; but as the convulſions ſoon ſhut up the horſe's mouth, and, uſually, there are no preceding ſymptoms to warn you before the vioſent attack, therefore if botts are any way ſuſpected, loſe no time, immediately get down the following bolus:

Take calomel and London philonum, of each half an ounce; honey, enough to make a bolus; and, if poſſible, repeat a leſſer doſe, in four or five days, and a common purging ball the day following; but if the mouth be cloſed, proceed as directed in the articles CONVULSIONS and STAG-EVIL.

Botts in the ſtraight gut are eaſily deſtroyed by giving a large ſpoonful of ſavin, twice a day, in bran or corn, a little moiſtened, and an aloetic purge at proper diſtances from each other.

Both common ſalt and ſaltpetre are very efficacious in caſes of worms, particularly againſt ſpecies not yet mentioned, and that in ſome counties are called needle-worms; they are ſlender, about an inch long, of a yellowiſh colour. Two ounces of either of theſe ſalts may be given every night in a maſh or any other convenient method, for two or three weeks.

With regard to other kinds of worms, the above medicines will alſo be ſufficient.

You may alſo add three or four cloves of garlic, and a purge of aloes. *See* WORMS.

BOUILLION, is a lump or excreſcence of fleſh that grows either upon or juſt by the fruſh, inſomuch that the fruſh ſhoots out like a lump of fleſh, and makes the horſe halt; and

and this we call the flesh blowing upon the frush.

Your manage horses, which never wet their feet, are subject to these excrescences, which make them very lame.

BOULETTE; a horse is called boulette, when the fetlock, or pastern joint, bends forward, and out of its natural situation: whether through violent riding, or by reason of being too short jointed, in which case the least fatigue will bring it.

BOUTE; a horse is called boute, when his legs are in a straight line from the knee to the coronet.

Short jointed horses are apt to be aboute, and on the other hand long jointed horses are not.

BOW BEARER, an under officer of the forest, whose oath will inform you of the nature of his office, in these words—*I will true man be to the owner of this forest, and to his lieutenant, and, in their absence, I shall truly oversee, and true inquisition make as well of sworn men, as unsworn, in every bailiwick, both in the north bail and south bail of this forest, and all manner of trespass done either to vert or venison, I shall truly endeavour to attach or cause to be attached, in the next court of attachment, there to be present without any concealment had to my knowledge; so help me God.*

BOW. Shooting with the long bow, which is at present much practised, is a very healthy exercise. It is requisite a few rules should be observed, to attain this art. First, a good eye to discern the mark; a judgment to understand the distance of ground; to take the true advantage of a side wind, and to know in what compass the arrow must fly; and a quick dexterity to give the shaft a strong, sharp, and sudden loose. You must in the action stand fair and upright, with your left foot a convenient stride before the right; both your hams stiff; your left arm, holding the bow in the middle, stretched straight out, and the right arm, with the three first fingers and thumb, drawing the string unto your right ear, the neck of the arrow resting between the fore-finger and long-finger of the right hand, and the steel of the arrow below the feathers upon the middle knuckle of the fore-finger on your left hand; you must draw up your arrow close unto the head, and deliver it on the instant, without hanging on the string. The best bows are either *Spanish* or *English* yew: the best shafts birch, sugar-chest, or brazil; and the best feather, grey or white.

BOWET } a young hawk so called by fal-
BOWESS } coners, when she draws any thing out of her nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

BOWLING. The first and greatest cunning to be observed in bowling, is the right chusing your bowl, which must be suitable to the grounds you design to run on. Thus for close alleys your best choice is the flat bowl. 2. For open grounds of advantage, the round byassed bowl. 3. For green swards that are plain and level, the bowl that is as round as a ball.

The next thing that requires your care is the chusing out your grounds, and preventing the winding hangings, and many turning advantages of the same, whether it be in open wide places, as bowling-greens, or in close bowling-alleys.

Lastly, have your judgment about you, to observe and distinguish the risings, fallings and advantages of the place where you bowl.

BOWS OF A SADDLE, are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and keep it tight.

The fore-bow which sustains the pommel, is composed of the withers, the breast, the points or toes, and the corking.

The withers, is the arch that rises two or three fingers over the horses withers.

The breasts are placed where the arch, or upper part of the bows, ends.

The points, or toes, are the lower part of the bow: and the corkings are pieces of wood, formerly pieces of cork, upon which we fit and make fast to the bolsters.

The hind-bow bears the trossequin, or quilted roll.

The bows are covered with sinews, run all over the bows to make them stronger; then they strengthen them with bands of iron to keep them tight; and on the lower side of the bows, nail on the saddle-straps, with which they make fast the girths.

BRACE, is commonly taken for a couple, or

or pair, and applied by huntſmen to ſeveral beaſts of game, as a brace of bucks, foxes, hares, &c. alſo a brace of greyhounds, is a proper term for two.

BRAMBLE-NET, otherwiſe called a hallier; is a net to catch birds with, and of ſeveral ſizes: the great meſhes muſt be four ſquare, thoſe of the leaſt ſize are three or four inches, and thoſe of the biggeſt are five: in the depth they ſhould not have above three or four inches, but as for the length they may be enlarged at pleaſure: but the ſhorteſt are uſually eighteen feet.

If you intend to have your net of four meſhes deep, make it of eight; foraſmuch as it is to be doubled over with another net; likewiſe between the ſaid doublings; the inward net ſhould be of fine thread, neatly twiſted, with meſhes two inches ſquare, made lozenge-wiſe, with a neat cord drawn through all the upper meſhes, and one through the lower, whereby you may fix it to the doubled hallier: then, laſtly, faſten your net to certain ſmall ſticks, about a foot and a half, or two foot long, and about the ſame diſtance from each other: the inward net muſt be both longer and deeper than the outward, that it may hang looſe, the better to entangle the game. *See* Plates VII. and XII.

BRANCH STAND, (with Falconers) a term uſed, ſignifying the making a hawk leap from tree to tree, till the dog ſprings the partridge.

BRANCHER, a young hawk, newly taken out of the neſt, that can hop from bough to bough.

BRANCHES OF THE BRIDLE, are two pieces of iron bended, which is in the interval between one and the other, bears the bitt-mouth, the croſs chains, and the grub; ſo that to one end they anſwer to the head-ſtall, and on one other to the reins, in order to keep the horſe's head in ſubjection.

With regard to their form and ſtructure, branches are either ſtraight, in form of a piſtol, for young horſes to form their mouth; or after the Conſtable of France's faſhion, proper for a horſe that carries his head well. Some are in form of a gigot or leg, which will prevent horſes from carrying too low; ſome in form of a bent knee, contrived for horſes that arm themſelves againſt the operation of the bitt; and others after the *French* faſhion, which is hardly about one-third of an inch at the ſevil-hole, and kneed one inch and three quarters at the jarret or ham. It is to be obſerved, 1. That the farther the branch is from the horſe's neck, the more effect it will have. 2. That ſhort branches, *cæteris paribus*, are under, and their efforts more ſudden than thoſe of longer. 3. That the branch is to be proportioned to the length of a horſe's neck; and one may ſooner err in chuſing one too ſhort than too long.

A hardy, bold or ſtrong branch, is one that brings in the head.

A weak branch, is a branch that was formerly uſed for raiſing the head, but now is rejected; eſpecially ſince the diſcovery of the error of thoſe, who fancied that it raiſed after the ſame manner with the kneed branches. *See* BANQUET and SHOULDER.

BRANLIN. *See* SAMLET.

BRANDLING, GILT-TAIL, and RED-WORM, are all to be found in old Dunghills, or the rotten earth near them, but the beſt are found in tanners yards, under the heaps of bark which they throw out after they have done with it: the brandling is moſt readily met with in hogs-dung. Theſe are good baits for trout, grayling, ſalmon-ſmelts, gudgeons, pearch, tench, and bream.

The MARSH-WORM is got out of marſh-ground on the banks of rivers, and is of a blueiſh colour. It is a likely bait for ſalmon-ſmelts, gudgeon, grayling, trout, perch, bream, and flounder, in *March*, *April*, and *September*, though they uſe it from *Candlemas* to *Michaelmas* preferable to any other.

BRASSICOURT, or BRACHICOURT; is a horſe whoſe fore-legs are naturally bended arch-wiſe; being ſo called by way of diſtinction from an arched horſe, whoſe legs are bowed by hard labour.

BRAYE, an abſolute *French* word: made uſe of by ſome to ſignify the entry of the horſe's throat; or the extremity of the channel towards the maxillary bones.

BRAYL, a piece of leather ſlit, to put upon the hawks wing to tie it up.

BREAD FOR HORSES: horſes are ſometimes fed with bread, to hearten and ſtrengthen them;

them: the way to make the ſame, is two-fold.

1. Take wheat-meal, oat-meal, and beans, all ground very ſmall, of each a peck; aniſeſeed, four ounces; gentian, and fenugreek, of each an ounce; liquorice, two ounces; all beaten into fine powder, and ſearſed well: to which add the whites of twenty new laid eggs, all well beat, and as much ſtrong ale as will knead it up: then make your loaves like to houſe-bread, but not too thick; and let them be well baked, but not burnt; give it not too new; and let him have it five or ſix mornings together, without any other provender.

2. Take of wheat-meal, rye-meal, beans, and oat-meal of each half a peck, ground very ſmall; aniſeſeed and liquorice, an ounce of each; and white ſugarcandy, four ounces: beat all into a fine powder, with the whites and yolkes of twenty new-laid eggs, well beaten; and put to them as much white-wine as will knead it into a paſte; which then make into great loaves, and bake them well: when two or three days old give him to eat thereof, but chip away the outſide.

For race-horſes, there are three ſorts of bread uſed; given ſucceſſively, for the ſecond, third and fourth fortnight's feeding. 1. Take three pecks of clean beans, and one peck of fine wheat; mix them together, and grind them into pure meal; that done, bolt it pretty fine, and knead it up with good ſtore of freſh barm, but with as little water as poſſible; labour it well in a trough, break and cover it warm, that it may ſwell; then knead it over again, and mould it into large loaves, in order to be well baked. When they are drawn from the oven, turn the bottom upward, and let them cool: at three days old you may give your horſe this bread, but no ſooner; as nothing is more apt to ſurfeit than new bread. Or you may

2. Take two pecks of clean beans, with two pecks of fine wheat, and grind them well together; then bolt and knead it with barm, or lightening, and make it up as you did the former bread. With this bread, having the cruſt cut quite away, and oats, or ſplit beans, mingled together, or ſeparately if you think fit, feed the horſe as before, at his uſual meals. Or,

3. Take three pecks of fine wheat, and one peck of beans; grind, and bolt them through the fineſt bolter you can get; then knead it up with new ſtrong ale and barm, beat together, and the whites of twenty eggs, or more, and no water at all; but inſtead thereof a ſmall quantity of new milk: at laſt work it up, bake and order it as the former: and with this bread, having the cruſt cut off, adding clean oats and ſplit beans, all mixed, or ſeparate, feed your horſe at his ordinary feeding times, as you did in the fortnight before.

BREAK; to break a horſe in trotting is to make him light upon the hand by trotting, in order to make him fit for a gallop. To break a horſe for hunting, is to ſupple him, to make him take the habit of running. A few years ſince colts and fillies were haltered and handled a little at three; turned out again, and compleatly broke at four; uſed moderately during the fifth year, and thought to be matured for conſtant work at ſix; ſuch ſyſtem has been, however, gradually changing as the value of horſes continued to increaſe, a circumſtance that, in all probability, effected the alteration by tempting breeders to turn their ſtock into ſpecie, with much leſs trouble, expence, and anxiety than when kept ſo long upon hand, before they could be taken to market. This has turned ſo much to advantage in their annual transfer to the *London* dealers, who purchaſe at the moſt famous fairs, that they are now broke and ſold ſo ſoon as they have obtained ſize, and undergo the moſt infamous practices upon their teeth; to enable the conſcientious ſeller to diſpoſe of a two, three, or four years old, for a four, five, or ſix; which he frequently does with ſuch aſſurances of truth and integrity, that the cheat is not likely to be diſcovered by any ſagacity or circumſpection whatever.

BREAM, is of two kinds; the one a ſalt, and the other a freſh-water fiſh, but are very little different from each other, either as to taſte, ſhape, or nature.

The bream is a very broad-ſhaped fiſh, and thick, ſcaled excellently, large eyes, a

little ſucking mouth, diſproportionate to his body, and a forked tail.

It is a luſty ſtrong fiſh, ſo that you muſt be ſure to have good tackling.

It hath two ſets of teeth, is a very great breeder; the melter having two large melts, and the ſpawner as many bags of ſpawn.

That which I ſhall chiefly treat of, ſhall be the freſh-water bream; which at full growth is large, breeding either in ponds or rivers, but principally delighting in the former; which if he likes, he will not only grow exceeding fat, and fairer in them than in rivers, but will fill the pond with his iſſue, even to the ſtarving of the other fiſh.

They ſpawn in *June* or the beginning of *July*; and are great lovers of red worms, eſpecially ſuch as are to be found at the root of a great dock, and lie wrapt up in a round clew; all flag worms, waſps, green flies, and graſhoppers (whoſe legs muſt be cut off), and paſte; of which they are many ſorts, which are found very good baits for him, but the beſt are made of brown bread and honey, gentles, young waſps, and red worms. The beſt ſeaſon of angling for him is from Saint *James*'s day until *Bartholomew* tide. For

BREAM FISHING; with hook and line, obſerve theſe directions; which will alſo be of uſe in carp-fiſhing.

Procure about a quart of large red worms, put them into freſh moſs, well waſhed and dried, every three or four days; feeding them with fat mould and chopped fennel, and they will be thoroughly ſcoured in about three weeks.

Let your lines be ſilk and hair; but all ſilk is the beſt: let your float be either ſwan quills or gooſe quills.

Let your bait be as big a red worm as you can find, without a knot; get a pint or quart of them in an evening in garden-walks, or chalky commons, after a ſhower of rain; and put them with clean moſs well waſhed and picked, and the water ſqueezed out of the moſs as dry as you can, into an earthen pot or pipkin ſet dry, and change the moſs freſh every three or four days for three weeks or a month together; then your bait will be at the beſt, for it will be clean and lively.

Having thus prepared your baits, get your tackling ready and fitted for this ſport. Take three long angling rods, and as many and more ſilk, or ſilk and hair lines, and as many large ſwan or gooſe quill floats. Then take a piece of lead and faſten them to the lower ends of your lines. Faſten your line hook alſo to the lead, and let there be about a foot or ten inches between the lead and the hook; but be ſure the lead be heavy enough to ſink the float or quill a little under the water, and not the quill to bear up the lead, for the lead muſt lie on the ground. Note, that your link next the hook may be ſmaller than the reſt of your line, if you dare adventure, for fear taking the pike or pearch, who will aſſuredly viſit your hooks till they be taken out (as I will ſhew you afterwards) before either carp or bream will come near to bite. Note alſo, that when the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much enticeth the fiſh to bite without ſuſpicion.

Having thus prepared your baits, and fitted your tackling, repair to the river, where you have ſeen them ſwim in ſkulls or ſhoals in the ſummer time in a hot afternoon, about three or four of the clock, and watch their going forth of their deep holes and returning, which you may well diſcern, for they return about four of the clock, moſt of them ſeeking food at the bottom, yet one or two will lie on the top of the water, rolling and tumbling themſelves, whilſt the reſt are under him at the bottom, and ſo you ſhall perceive him to keep centinel; then mark where he plays moſt and ſtays longeſt, which commonly is the broadeſt and deepeſt place of the river; and there or near thereabouts, at a clear bottom and a convenient landing-place, take one of your rods ready fitted as aforeſaid, and ſound the bottom, which ſhould be about eight or ten feet deep, two yards from the bank is beſt. Then conſider with yourſelf whether that water will riſe or fall by the next morning, by reaſon of any water-mills near, and, according to your diſcretion, take the depth of the place, where you mean after to caſt your ground-bait, and to fiſh, to half an inch; that the lead lying on or near the ground-bait, the top of the float may only appear upright half an inch above the water.

Thus

Thus you have found and fitted for the place and depth thereof, then go home and prepare your ground-bait, which is next to the fruit of your labours to be regarded.

The Ground-Bait.

Take a peck, or a peck and a half, according to the greatneſs of the ſtream and deepneſs of the water where you mean to angle, of ſweet groſs-ground barley-malt, and boil in a kettle, one or two minutes is enough; then ſtrain it through a bag into a tub, the liquor whereof hath often done my horſe much good; and when the bag and malt is near cold, take it down to the water-ſide about eight or nine of the clock in the evening, and not before; caſt in two parts of your ground-bait, ſqueezed hard between both your hands, it will ſink preſently to the bottom, and be ſure it may reſt in the very place you mean to angle; if the ſtream run hard or move a little, caſt your malt in handfuls a little the higher, upwards the ſtream. You may between your hands cloſe the malt ſo faſt in handfuls, that the water will hardly part it with the fall.

Your ground thus baited and tackling fitted, leave your bag with the reſt of your tackling and ground-bait near the ſporting place all night, and in the morning about three or four o'clock viſit the water-ſide, but not too near, for they are both cunning and watchful.

Then gently take one of your three rods, and bait your hook, caſting it over your ground-bait, and gently and ſecretly draw it to you till the lead reſts about the middle of the ground-bait.

Then take a ſecond rod and caſt in about a yard above, and your third a yard below the firſt rod, and ſtay the rods in the ground, but go yourſelf ſo far from the water-ſide, that you perceive nothing but the top of the floats, which you muſt watch moſt diligently; then when you have a bite, you will perceive the top of your float to ſink ſuddenly into the water; yet nevertheleſs be not too haſty to run to your rods until you ſee that the line goes clear away, then creep to the water-ſide, and give as much line as poſſible you can: if it be a good carp or bream, they will go to the farther ſide of the river, then ſtrike gently, and hold your rod at a bent a little while; but if you both pull together you are ſure to loſe your game, for either your line or hook, or hold will break; and after you have overcome them, they will make noble ſport, and are very ſhy to be landed. The carp is far ſtronger and more mettleſome than the bream.

Much more is to be obſerved in this kind of fiſh and fiſhing, but it is far fitter for experience and diſcourſe than paper. Only thus much is neceſſary for you to know, and to be mindful and careful of, that if the pike or pearch do breed in the river, they will be ſure to bite firſt and muſt be taken. And for the moſt part they are very large, and will repair to your ground-bait, not that they will eat of it, but will feed and ſport themſelves amongſt the young fry that gather about and hover over the bait.

The way to diſcern the pike and to take him, if you miſtruſt your bream hook, (for I have taken a pike a yard long ſeveral times at my bream hooks, and ſometimes he hath had the luck to ſhare my line) may be thus:

Take a ſmall bleak, or roach, or gudgeon, and bait it, and ſet it alive among your rods two feet deep from the cork, with a little red worm on the point of the hook; then take a few crumbs of white bread, or ſome of the ground-bait, and ſprinkle it gently amongſt your rods. If the pike be there, then the little fiſh will ſkip out of the water at his appearance, but the live-ſet bait is ſure to be taken.

Thus continue your ſport from four in the morning till eight, and if it be a gloomy windy day, they will bite all day long. But this is too long to ſtand to your rods at one place, and it will ſpoil your evening ſport that day. If it does not

About four of the clock in the afternoon repair to your baited-place, and as ſoon as you come to the water-ſide, caſt in one half of the reſt of your ground bait, and ſtand off; then whilſt the fiſh are gathering together, for there they will moſt certainly come for their ſupper; then in with your three rods as

in the morning: you will find excellent ſport that evening till eight of the clock; when caſt in the reſidue of your ground-bait, and next morning by four of the clock viſit them again for four hours, which is the beſt ſport of all.

From St. *James*'s tide until *Bartholomew*-tide is the beſt; when they have had all the ſummer's food they are the fatteſt.

Obſerve laſtly, that after three or four days fiſhing together, your game will be ſhy and wary, and you ſhall hardly get above a bite or two at a baiting; your only way is to deſiſt from your ſport about two or three days; in the mean time, on the place you late baited, and again intend to bait, you ſhall take a turf of green, but ſhort graſs, as big or bigger than a round trencher; to the top of this turf, on the green ſide, you ſhall with a needle and green thread faſten one by one as many little red worms as will near cover all the turf; when take a round board or trencher, make a hole in the middle thereof, and through the turf placed on the board or trencher, with a ſtring or cord as long as is fitting, tied to a pole, let it down to the bottom of the water, for the fiſh to feed upon without diſturbance about two or three days; and after that you have drawn it away, you may enjoy your former recreation.

BREAST of a horſe. *See* COUNTER.

BREASTS, part of the bow of a ſaddle. *See* Bows.

BREAST-PLATE, or TREE; is the ſtrap of leather that runs from one ſide of the ſaddle to the other, over the horſe's breaſt in order to keep the ſaddle tight, and hinder it from ſliding backwards when the horſe goes upon a riſing ground.

BREATH, or WIND. This word ſignifies ſometimes the eaſy reſpiration of a horſe, and ſometimes it implies the eaſe and reſt or repoſe of a horſe.

As, give your horſe breath, do not ride him down: give that leaping horſe a long breathing time between the turns or repetitions of this manage.

This barb has always held his wind equally upon his manage.

This horſe is maſter of his wind or breath. This laſt expreſſion is applied to horſes that ſnort, and our jockies take ſnorting for a ſign of a long winded horſe. *See* SNORT.

BREED, is a place where mares for breed, and ſtallions are kept, in order to raiſe a ſtud.

Hence they ſay,

To keep a breed; to govern and manage a breed.

All the mares in this breed have taken; *i. e.* they are with foal.

To make a good breed, you cannot chuſe a better ſtallion than a *Spaniſh* horſe, nor better ſtud mares than *Naples* mares.

BREEDING OF HORSES. In order to the raiſing a good and beautiful race of horſes, it is neceſſary to chuſe for a ſtallion a fine barb, free from hereditary infirmities, ſuch as weak eyes, bad feet, ſpavins, purfineſs, cheſt foundring, &c. only with this diſtinction, that defects which happen by accident are not to be accounted hereditary.

Having provided yourſelf with a ſtallion, let him be fed for three months before he is to cover the mare, with ſound oats, peas, or beans, or with coarſe bread and a little hay, but a good quantity of wheat ſtraw; leading him out twice a day to water; and after he has drank, walk him up and down for an hour; but not ſo as to make him ſweat.

If he is not thus put into heart before he covers, he would be in great danger of being purſey and broken-winded, neither would he be able to perform the taſk; or at beſt the colts would be but pitiful and weak; and notwithſtanding you have thus fed him well, you will take him in again very lean.

If you put him to many mares, he will not ſerve long, his mane and tail will fall off through poverty, and you will find it a difficult taſk to recover him again for the year following.

Therefore let him have mares, but according to his ſtrength, that is twelve, fifteen, or at moſt twenty.

Mares go with foal eleven months, and as many days as they are years old: as for example, a mare of ten years old will carry her foal eleven months, and ten days; ſo that a perſon may ſo order his mares to be covered, that their foals may be brought forth at a time when there will be plenty of graſs.

About

About the end of *May* put your mares into an inclosure capable of feeding them the whole time the ſtallion is to be with them, or that they are in ſeaſon, in which inclosure all the mares are to be put together, as well thoſe which are barren as others.

Firſt take off your ſtallion's hind ſhoes, but let his fore ſhoes remain on for the preſervation of his feet, then lead him forth, and let him cover a mare twice in hand to render him more calm and gentle; after which take off his bridle and turn him looſe to the reſt, with whom he will become ſo familiar, and treat them ſo kindly, that at laſt they will make love to him; ſo that not one of them will be horſed but as they are in ſeaſon.

In this inclosure there ſhould be built a little lodge, into which the ſtallion may retire to ſecure himſelf from the ſcorching heats; and in the lodge there ſhould be a manger, to give him oats, peas, ſplit beans, bread or whatever elſe he likes beſt; and he muſt be thus entertained during the whole time he is with the mares, which will be about ſix or ſeven weeks.

You muſt likewiſe take care that the ſtallion and the mare have the ſame food, *viz.* if the former be at hay and oats, which is commonly called hard meat, the latter ſhould likewiſe be at hard meat; otherwiſe ſhe will not ſo readily hold.

Mares which are very groſs, hold with much difficulty; but thoſe that are indifferently fat and plump conceive with greateſt eaſe.

To bring a mare in ſeaſon, and make her retain, let her eat for eight days before ſhe is brought to the horſe, about two quarts of hemp ſeed in the morning, and as much at night.

If ſhe refuſe it, mix it with a little bran or oats, and if the ſtallion eat alſo of it, it will contribute much to generation.

As for the age of the ſtallion, he ſhould not cover before he is ſix years old, nor after he is fifteen; but the laſt may be regulated according to his ſtrength and vigour.

As for the mares they ſhould not be covered before they are three years old; but in this reſpect you may take meaſures from the goodneſs of the mares, and the foals that they bring forth.

It is no uncommon thing in different parts of the country, to obſerve mares that have dropped their foals early (before there is a blade of graſs for their ſupport) placed in a rick yard, where by inceſſantly tugging out a ſcanty living, it is ridiculouſly believed, both mare and colt are indulging moſt luxurioufly, though the direct contrary is really the caſe; hay may undoubtedly, if adminiſtered in due ſupplies, contribute a ſufficiency of ſupport for the mare, but is not calculated to yield even in almoſt conſtant maſtication, any great nutritious ſuperflux for the ſubſiſtence and deſirable improvement of the colt.

As there is a very great difference in the nutritive qualities of food, ſo is there a very material difference in the milk it produces; indifferent or ſparing aliment will certainly produce a thin, aqueous, impoveriſhed milk, of quality and in quantity to ſuſtain and barely ſubſiſt nature; but by no means to give it ſtrength, vigour, growth, or the formation of fleſh and bone ſo generally deſirable.

Colts thus brought up come under no denomination, applicable to any particular purpoſe, never riſing to any conſiderable worth, and doing ſo little credit to the breeder, that you can never diſcover from whence they came, after they are once out of his poſſeſſion. It is a miſtaken notion, and a ridiculous ſyſtem of breeding, prompted only by narrowneſs of diſpoſition. The mare having (as is generally the caſe) been free'd from her burthen without inconvenience, and no circumſtance ariſing to forbid it, let her be immediately removed to a healthy and luxuriant paſture, calculated to furniſh not only a ſufficiency of ſupport for her own frame, but affording a ſuperflux for the ſubſtantial and nutritious ſupport of her foal. In this a proper diſcrimination is abſolutely neceſſary; lank, ſwampy, ſour graſs, will certainly expand the frame, ſubſiſt the dam, and contribute a flow of milk for the foal; but not of that rich and luxurious quality that is derived from feeding upon the ſucculent herbage of maydew meadow, or upland graſs in high perfection; both which contribute ſo very much to the daily growth and improvement of the colt, that it is a matter of the utmoſt conſequence to the breeder, whoſe principal object ſhould be to attain every poſſible advantage in height, bone, and condition, previous to the commencement of ſevere weather, during which

which growth is in general ſuſpended, unleſs liberally promoted by the ſalutary interpoſition of good food, and proper ſhelter to encounter the inclemency of the ſeaſon. If the mare by foaling before her time ſhould be dejected, inattentive to the infantile fondneſs of her foal or loſe her appetite; ſhe ſhould immediately be removed with her foal to a more comfortable ſituation, as a large open ſtable, &c. and be expeditiouſly ſupplied with ſuch articles as invigorate the ſyſtem, increaſe the circulation, and recruit exhauſted nature. About a gallon of warm water with a portion of bran in it, may be directly given her; during which time prepare a plentiful maſh of malt, oats and bran, equal parts, into which ſhould be ſtirred ſix ounces of honey, this being given to the mare warm will gradually aſſiſt the ſtrength, and promote a flow of milk for the gratification of the expectant foal.

In the laſt place, you may furniſh yourſelf with young breeding mares from your own race; which being found of a good breed, will bring forth more beautiful foals than any other. But you are not to make uſe of your colts for ſtallions; becauſe they will much degenerate from the goodneſs of the true barbs, and at laſt become like the natural race of the country.

It is therefore adviſeable never to chuſe a ſtallion from your own breed; but rather to change him for a good barb or *Spaniſh* horſe, yet ſtill make choice of the fineſt mares of your own ſtock to breed upon.

BRIDLE, is ſo termed when all it's appurtenances, are fixed together in the ſeveral parts of it for the government of a horſe, and they are theſe: 1. The bitt or ſnaffle, which is the iron work put into a horſes mouth, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, which ſee under the Article Bitt.

2. The head-ſtall, being two ſmall leathers that come from the top of the head to the rings of the bitt.

3. Fillet, that which lies over the forehead under the foretop, if the horſe have trapings: this is uſually adorned with a roſe, or the like, or leather ſet with ſtuds, or braided.

4. The throat band, being that leather which is buttoned from the head band under the throat.

5. Reins, the long thong of leather that comes from the rings of the bitt, and being caſt over the horſe's head, the rider holds them in his hands, whereby he guides the horſe as he pleaſes.

6. The button and loop at the end of the reins, by which it is faſtened to the ring of the bitt, the other end of the reins having only a button ſo large that it cannot go through the ring of the bitt on the other ſide; this is called a running rein, by which a horſe is led at a good diſtance, and has liberty to leap a ditch, or mount a hedge.

7. The noſe band, a leather that goes over the middle of the noſe, and through the loops at the back of the head-ſtall, and ſo buckled under the cheeks; this is uſually adorned.

8. A trench.

9. A caveſan, being a falſe rein to hold or lead a horſe by.

10. A martingal, which is a thong of leather, the one end faſtened under the horſe's cheeks, and the other to his girth between his legs, to make him rein well, to caſt up his head.

11. Chaff-halter; a woman's bridle is the ſame only it is doubled reined.

BRIDLE-HAND, is the horſeman's left-hand, the right-hand being the ſpear or whip-hand.

To ſwallow the Bridle, is ſaid of a horſe that has too wide a mouth, and too ſmall a bitt-mouth.

BRILLIANT; a briſk, high mettled, ſtately horſe is called brilliant, as having a raiſed neck, a fine motion, excellent haunches upon which he riſes though never ſo little put on.

To BRIM, a ſow is ſaid to brim, or go to brim, that is ready to take boar.

BRING in a Horse, is to keep down the noſe of a horſe that bores and toſſes his noſe up to the wind; this we do with a good ſtrong branch. *See* Banquet and Wind.

BROCK, a term uſed to denote a badger.

A hart too of the third year is called a brock or brocket; and a hind of the ſame year, a brocket's ſiſter. Brogling for eels, *ſee* Snigling.

BROKEN-WIND, a diſorder that a horſe is ſubject to when he is ſuffered to ſtand too long in the ſtable without exerciſe; by which means he contracts groſs and thick humours in ſuch abundance

abundance, that adhering to the hollow parts of his lungs, they ſtop his windpipe. *See* WIND, and ASTHMA.

BROOK-HAWKING, is a ſport that is managed with the gerfalcon and jerkin, the haggard falcon, and the taſſel gentle.

There are in many places ponds incloſed with woods, buſhes, and the like obſcurities, ſo that they are concealed from paſſengers, and ſuch places ducks much reſort to.

For the training up a hawk to take them, obſerve the following directions:

The hawk being in all points ready to fly, be provided with two or three live train ducks, and let a man lie concealed in ſome buſh by the pond with them; ſo that when you come to the place, and the hawk being ready for the ſudden flight, beat the buſh where the man lies concealed with the duck, with a pole, who muſt ſend forth one of them, to the end that the hawk may think it is put up by you, and if ſhe takes it with a courage reward her well.

This is the way to train up a groſs-hawk to catch a fowl at ſowce.

The hawk being trained to this, you may boldly go with her to the ponds where the fowl lies, and creeping cloſe to the place raiſe them by beating about with a pole, and when any riſe, let go your hawk from your fiſt, and if ſhe ſeize, let her take pleaſure thereon and reward her well.

It is very neceſſary to have a ſpaniel with you: for if the hawk is well acquainted with the ſport, ſhe will be ſo nimble at the catch, that they will fall into the water together, and by that means the fowl will go to plunge, ſo that the ſpaniel will be of good ſervice and will not diſpleaſe the hawk.

BROOD, the young of fiſh or fowls. The brood of ſea-fiſh is ſpawned, and lies in ſtill waters, where it may have reſt to receive nouriſhment, and grow to perfection; and here it is often deſtroyed by weirs, draw-nets, or nets with canvas, or ſuch engines at the bottom of them, in harbours, havens and creeks.

BROOK, a little river or ſmall current of water; and is diſtinguiſhed from a river, by flowing only at particular ſeaſons, whereas a river flows at all times.

BROUILLER, is when a horſe is put to any manage, plunges, traverſes, and appears in diſorder. Hence they ſay,

This gentleman is not maſter of his legs, he makes his horſe brouiller, *i. e.* he makes him traverſe and caſt down his head, the ſpur being too hard for him.

BROW-ANTLER, that branch of a deer's horn next the head.

BUCK. In his firſt year, is called a fawn; the ſecond, a pricker; the third, a ſorrel; the fourth, a ſore; the fifth, a buck of the firſt head; and the ſixth, a great buck. This beaſt is common in moſt countries, being as corpulent as a hart, but in ſize reſembling more a roe, except in colour: the males have horns, which they loſe yearly; the females none at all. As for the colour, it is very different; however, they are moſtly branded and ſandy, with a black liſt all along the back. Their fleſh is excellent for nouriſhment.

BUCK HUNTING. Having under the article HART treated largely, as to their nature, and the ways of hunting them, there needs the leſs to be ſaid as to hunting the buck, and the rules for taking him; for he that can hunt a hart or ſtag well, will not hunt a buck ill.

Beſides, fallow deer being commonly among us, and thoſe uſually in parks and incloſures of divers ſituations and ſtatures, different from one another; it would be a difficult taſk to give inſtructions for every particular.

And indeed it is the proper buſineſs of every keeper of parks, *&c.* to underſtand the nature and craft of his deer in hunting; all which are to be acquired by experience more than reading; however I ſhall conciſely inform you of what relates to buck-hunting as now practiſed.

There is no ſuch ſkill and art required in lodging a buck, as in harbouring a hart or ſtag, nor ſo much drawing after, but you may judge by the view, and obſerve what grove or coppice he enters; for a buck does not wander up and down as the hart, nor change his layer ſo often, or uſe ſo many croſſings, doublings, ſhifts, and devices, nor doth he flee ſo far before the hounds, but avoids the highway and open places, as much as he can; he is not ſo crafty or ſo ſtrong to beat a river, or to ſtay ſo long at ſoil; neither is he ſo free to take a great river, nor muſt it be deep; but being cloſe hunted, he will flee into ſuch ſtrong coverts as he is accuſtomed to, and it has been obſerved,

that

that ſome bucks that have leaped over a park pale, after a ring or two, have returned of themſelves, chuſing rather to die where they have been acquainted, than in a ſtrange place.

The buck groans and trots as the hart belleth, and with a worſe noiſe and rattling in the throat; leaps lighter at the rut than the ſtag; neither will theſe two beaſts come near one another's layer, and they have ſeldom or never any other relays, than the old hounds.

They alſo herd more than the hart does, and lie in the drieſt places, though if they are at large they herd but little from *May* to *Auguſt*.

Now the greateſt ſubtlety a huntſman needs to uſe in hunting the buck, is to have a care of hunting counter or change, becauſe of the plenty of fallow deer that uſed to come more directly upon the hounds than the red deer does.

The doe begins to fawn about the end of *May*, and continues till *Midſummer*.

The bucks mew or ſhed their horns or heads every year about, or in, *April*, and part of *May*, and their new ones are burniſhed about the end of *Auguſt*.

The buck makes his ſewmiſhing in divers manners and forms as the hart, according to the diverſity of food, and the time of the day, morning and evening, but they are moſt commonly round.

The buck comes in ſeaſon in *July*, and goes out in *September*.

The doe comes in ſeaſon when the buck goes out, and goes out at twelfth-tide.

In buck-hunting the ſame hounds are uſed as in running the ſtag. In foreſts and chaſes as they lie at layer, ſo they are hunted.

In parks where they are incloſed, the ſpot is not ſo diverting, by reaſon of the greater change and ſoil, unleſs they break out and run the country, which they ſeldom do.

But deer that lie out, though near the park, make for the generality better chaſes than foreſt deer.

The keeper ſhooting a BUCK *to be run down.*

In order to facilitate the chace, the keeper commonly ſelects a fat buck out of the herd, which he ſhoots to maim him, and then he is run down by the hounds.

As to the method of hunting the buck; the company generally go out very early for the benefit of the morning, ſometimes they have a deer, ready lodged, if not, the coverts are drawn till one is rouzed; or, ſometimes in a park a deer is pitched upon, and forced from the herd, then more hounds are laid on to run the chace; if you come to be at a fault, the old ſtaunch hounds are only to be relied upon till you recover him again: if he be ſunk and the hounds thruſt him up, it is called an imprime, and the company all ſound a recheat; when he is run down, every one ſtrives to get in to prevent his being torn by the hounds.

Fallow deer ſeldom or never ſtand at bay.

He that firſt gets in, cries hoo-up, to give notice that he is down, and blows a death. When the company are all come in they paunch him and reward the hounds; and generally the chief perſon of quality amongſt them takes ſay, that is, cuts his belly open, to ſee how fat he is.

When this is done, every one has a chop at his neck, and the head being cut off is ſhewn to the hounds to encourage them to run only at male deer, which they ſee by the horns, and to teach them to bite only at the head: then the company all ſtanding in a ring, one blows a ſingle death, which being done, all blow a double recheat, and ſo conclude the chace with a general halloo of hoo-up, and depart the field to their ſeveral homes, or to the place of meeting; and the huntſman, or ſome other, hath the deer put acroſs the buttocks of his horſe, and ſo carries him home.

BULL. The beſt *Engliſh* bulls are bred in *Yorkſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*. When you chuſe a bull, let him be of a ſharp and quick countenance, his horns the larger the better, his neck fleſhy, his belly long and large, his forehead broad and curled, his eyes black and large, his ears rough within, and hair like velvet, his muzzle large and broad at the upper lip, but narrow and ſmall at the nether, his ſhoulders large, broad, and deep, his back ſtraight and flat even to the ſetting

ſetting on of his tail, his legs ſtraight and ſhort-jointed, his knees round and big, his hoofs long and hollow, his tail long and buſh haired. Thoſe bulls as they are for breed, ſo they are excellent good for the draught, only they draw naturally better ſingle, than in the yoke like oxen. Of Diſorders in cattle, *&c.* *See* BLACK CATTLE.

BULLFINCH, a cage bird: but has neither ſong nor whiſtle of his own, but is very apt to learn if taught.

BULLHEAD, OR MILLER'S THUMB; a fiſh that has a broad head, and wide mouth, with broad fins near the eyes, and has many under the belly; and inſtead of teeth, has rough lips, which aſſiſt him in napping at the bait: he has alſo fins on his back, and one below the belly, and his tail is round, and his body all over covered with whitiſh, blackiſh, and browniſh ſpots: they begin to ſpawn about *April*, and are full of ſpawn all the ſummer ſeaſon.

The manner of fiſhing for them is as follows:

The common abode or haunt of this fiſh is in holes, or among ſtones, in clear water, in ſummer; but in winter they take up their quarters with the eels in mud. They are a ſimple and lazy fiſh, and are eaſily caught in ſummer, and you may ſee him in hot weather ſunning himſelf on a flat gravelly ſtone, upon which you may put your hook, which muſt be baited with a very ſmall worm near the mouth, and he will ſeldom refuſe the bait, ſo that the moſt bungling angler may take him. It is indeed an excellent fiſh for taſte; but of ſo ill a ſhape, that many women do not care to dreſs it.

BULL TROUT. *See* SALMON PEEL.

BURR, the round knob of the horn next a deer's head.

BURROCK, is a ſmall weir or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for taking of fiſh.

BURROWS, holes in a warren which ſerve as a covert for hares, rabbits, *&c.*

BUSTARD, a kind of great ſluggiſh fowl.

BUTTER FISH. This fiſh ſometimes attains the length of ſix inches, but never exceeds an inch in breadth. The colour varies, ſometimes it is reddiſh, ſometimes of a dark olive, ſometimes green and white like a variable ſilk. At the root of the back-fin, on both ſides, are ten or twelve beautiful, round, black ſpots, encircled with a white border. They are placed through the whole length of the back at equal diſtances from the head to the tail; by theſe this fiſh is diſtinguiſhed from all others.

The head is little, the ſnout ſhort, the mouth large, with one row of teeth; the eyes ſmall, of a reddiſh yellow, and covered with a cuticle. The body is caſed with exceeding ſmall ſcales, the tail is roundiſh.

This fiſh is taken frequently on the *Corniſh* coaſt; but of what uſe it does not appear.

BUTTERS, is an inſtrument of ſteel, fitted to a wooden handle, with which they pare the foot, or cut the hoof of a horſe.

BUTTON, of the reins of a bridle in a ring of leather with the reins paſſed through it, which runs all along the length of the reins. To put a horſe under the button is, when a horſe is ſtopped without a rider upon his back, the reins being laid on his neck, and the buttons lowered ſo faſt down, that the reins bring in the horſe's head, and fix it to the true poſture or carriage. It is not only the horſes which are managed in the hand, that muſt be put under the button, for the method muſt be taken with ſuch horſes as are bred between two pillars, before they are backed.

CADDOW, a bird, otherwiſe called a chough, or jack-daw.

CADENCE, is an equal meaſure or proportion, obſerved by a horſe in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed, and works juſtly at gallop, *terra a terra*, and the airs: ſo that his times or motions have an equal regard to one another; that one does not embrace, or take in more ground than the other, and that the horſe obſerves the ground regularly.

Horſemen ſay, this horſe works always upon the ſame cadence; he follows the cadence; he does not change his cadence; he remains equally between the two heels.

He is fine and gentle in all his aids; and when put to the manage, he never interrupts his cadence.

This horſe has ſo fine a mouth, and works with ſo much liberty in his ſhoulders and haunches, that he keeps his cadence with great facility: nay, he takes a very good cadence upon his airs, without ſtepping falſe, without jumbling, and works equally in both hands. *See* COUNTER-TIME and TIME.

CADEW, or CADDIS; the ſtraw-worm, an inſect, uſed as a bait in angling. They are found in pits, ponds, brooks, and ditches, and are covered with huſks of ſticks, ſtraws, or ruſhes. They are very good baits for trout, grayling, carp, tench, bream, chub, roach, dace, ſalmon-ſmelts and bleak. The green ſort are found in *March*, the yellow in *May*, and a third ſort in *Auguſt*.

CADGE, a round frame of wood, upon which falconers carry their hawks.

CAGE FOR PARTRIDGES; a device to keep them in, and of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

We ſhall begin with that invented to contain a hen partridge, and ſerves to call cock partridges to her in order to take them. *See* Plate III. Fig. 2.

This cage is pretty enough, takes up but little room, is very portable, and is but little ſeen: 'tis made of an old hat, whoſe brim is cut off, and the bottom is wood, which ſhuts and opens, to put in and take out the partridge; and a hole muſt be made in the bottom of the hat, which is uppermoſt, through which the bird puts out its head to call.

You have alſo a hook at it, made of a thick iron wire, to hang the cage upon as there is occaſion; and you muſt make one or two at the place marked V. to the end the bird may eat and drink; and therefore a piece of wood is faſtened or nailed at the door below, of about half a foot in length, pointed at the ends, in order to fix it in the ground, that ſo the cage may be kept in good order when you have a mind to uſe it.

This ſort of cage is very proper for the purpoſe deſigned.

And yet you keep the partridges in it only when you carry it to call: for in the daytime you are to keep them in a great cage or room.

The following figures repreſent other ſorts of cages; and the moſt common is that we are about to deſcribe next, and may in ſhort ſerve for a model to make others by.

The cage is made of two pieces of the bottom of a caſk, marked with the letters AHC, and BGD, cut round at the top, AB.

They ſhould be nine inches long and a foot broad; they faſten them at the lower part to another piece of wood of the ſame breadth, and fifteen or eighteen inches in length: you have a laſh, or ſmall wooden ligature at top, marked with the letters AB, fifteen or eighteen inches long, and half an inch broad, and thick; which is nailed to two round boards, in order to keep them together: you muſt cover the void part of the cage with a green or ſome dark-grey coloured cloth, inclining to brown, and tacked with ſmall nails: leave two or three holes at top, for the partridge to put her head through, when ſhe has a mind to call or hearken.

A little door muſt be made at F, one of the end boards; for example, at that marked with No. I. that you may put in, and take out the birds: you muſt make two openings in the other board, as you ſee repreſented by the letter H, they muſt be long and narrow, that the partridge may be able to eat and drink: you muſt faſten a thong, girth, or cord to the ends AB, and put the ſame about your neck, when you have a mind to carry the cage from one place to another.

You may obſerve the reſt from Plate III.

We preſent you next with another very uſeful ſort of a cage for the bird, when wild, becauſe ſhe will ſtruggle in the carriage, and be ſo fatigued when you come to the deſigned place (as has been frequently experienced) that ſhe will not vouchſafe to call: ſo you muſt be obliged to ſet the cage on the ground, in order to uſe her the next morning; becauſe a fox, or ſome other voracious animal may kill the bird: here is a cage ſet forth by two figures; the ſecond ſhews you the particular parts; and it is not yet covered with iron wire, as it ought to be when it is compleat: you therefore take the model by it.

You muſt take two boards, EGAD, and FHYC, each of them about fifteen inches ſquare, and have two bows of thick iron wire, made like a door, or rather like the two boards at the ends of the preceding cage; nail both

the boards at the ends of the two ſquare boards, and fix a board over, of the ſame breadth as the other two, and a foot and a half ſquare; in ſuch a manner, that the ſide of the bows, which is ſquare, may be level with the great board; then ſew the cloth over the two bows, in order to form a cage, quite the ſame as the ſecond above; between the two boards AK, BY; ſo that the three boards are extended quite round about, three or four fingers breadth over; and pieces of wood, as at GHEF, muſt be placed at all the corners to keep the ſides tight, and bind the cloth in the middle; then cover the whole with braſs or iron wire, of the thickneſs of a common little pin; and to accommodate your bird with food, you muſt have a ſmall drawer, or little trough, with an eating and drinking-place, at the ſide C, between the cage and iron wire, at the little letter *a*; and therefore that cloth ſide of the cage adjoining to the feeding-place, muſt be open with bars, ſo diſtanced from each other, that the partridge may eaſily put her head between them in order to eat and drink.

CALADE, or Basse; is the deſcent, or ſloping declivity of a riſing manage ground; being a ſmall eminence, upon which we ride down a horſe ſeveral times, putting him to a ſhort gallop, with his fore-hams in the air, to make him learn to ply and bend his haunches, and form his ſtop upon the aids of the calves of his legs, the ſtay of the bridle, and the caveſſon, ſeaſonably given; for without theſe aids he would throw himſelf too much upon his ſhoulders, and not bend his haunches.

Horſemen ſay, work your horſe in a calade, after the *Italian* way; ride him ſtraight, and then you make good uſe of the calade.

Theſe calades will diſcourage your horſe, and perhaps ruin his hams; for you have pitched upon too deep a declivity: and beſides, you do not make the aids of the bridle accord with thoſe of the calves of your legs.

CALF, (among Hunters) a male hart, or a hind of the firſt year.

CALF. If your calf is calved in five days after the change, which is called the prime, do not rear it, for moſt aſſuredly it will have the ſturdy; therefore preſerve it only for the butcher. When you have preſerved thoſe male calves, which ſhall be bulls, geld the reſt for oxen; the younger they are gelt the better. The beſt time for rearing calves, is from *Michaelmas* till *Candlemas*. A calf ſhould be nouriſhed with milk twelve weeks; and a fortnight before you wean it from milk, let the milk be mixed with water; then offer him a little ſoft ſweet hay, which he muſt learn to eat. After *Lady-Day*, when the weather is fairer, you may turn your calves to graſs; but by no means let it be rank, but ſhort and ſweet, ſo that they may get it with ſome labour.

CALKINS, a ſort of horſe-ſhoes for froſty weather, and are apt to make horſes tread altogether upon the toes of their hind feet, and trip; they alſo occaſion bleymes, and ruin the back ſinews; nevertheleſs they are neceſſary in a time of froſt; and it is more expedient that a horſe ſhould run ſuch a riſk, than the rider ſhould be in continual danger of breaking his limbs.

Whenever there is occaſion to uſe them, order the farrier to pare the horn a little low at the heel, and turn down the ſponge upon the corner of the anvil, ſo as to make the calkin in the form of the point of a hare's ear, which will do little damage: whereas the great ſquare calkins quite ſpoil the foot.

Calkins are either ſingle or double, that is, at one end of the ſhoe, or at both: theſe laſt are deemed leſs hurtful, as the horſe can tread more even.

CALL, (with Hunters) a leſſon blown upon the horn to comfort the hounds.

CALLS, natural and artificial; a ſport practiſed much during the wooing ſeaſon of partridges, eſpecially for taking cock partridges; for which they put a hen into a cage, to call and bring them near.

This way in general of taking them, is indeed laborious, and requires as much exactneſs, as to the artificial part in imitating their voices; and you can commonly expect to take but one at a time.

Partridges begins to pair about *February*, or the beginning of *March*, if the weather is not cold, and continne in their wooing till the end of *July*.

A great many are of opinion, that you will deſtroy the breed by taking the cocks in this manner; but it is a miſtake, for they do more miſchief to the hens they couple with, than good, hindering them to ſit; and will break their eggs, if they can find them: and in the neſt we often find but ſmall coveys of young partridges, which happens ſo, becauſe the cock being too hot, and too aſſiduouſly purſuing the hen that would lay, ſhe cannot diſengage herſelf from him, and get to her neſt; and ſo chuſes rather to loſe her egg, then go thither in ſight of the cock, that would break all the neſt.

'Tis further to be obſerved, that the cock never knows his hen's neſt; and therefore it is more eaſy to take him when ſhe ſits; for believing ſhe is loſt, he goes to the firſt he meets with.

This ſport may be practiſed every day during the aforeſaid wooing ſeaſon, from day-break until ſun-riſing, and from ſun-ſetting until night.

The figure, Plate III. Call I. repreſents the manner how to make them. Suppoſe the ſpace from K to I, to be a hedge that incloſes ſome piece of wheat, barley, or other grain; ſet your hen partridge in a thin, open, fine wire cage, ſo that ſhe may be ſeen at a good diſtance out of the cage; the letters TVY is the ſpot where ſhe ſhould be placed; then place your net, called a hallier, (*ſee* HALLIER) quite round, as you ſee it is formed by the letters KLMNOPQRS, each part about twenty feet diſtant from the cage, then retire behind the hedge: if any cock partridge on the gound calls, the hen will preſently anſwer; nor will the cock fail to come to her; and five or ſix will ſometimes come together, and fight with each other juſt under the net, which of them ſhall have the hen, until at length ſome of them find themſelves entangled: you muſt not preſently ſally forth in this caſe, for perhaps ſome more may be likewiſe enſnared, nor can they ſoon diſentangle themſelves.

The obſerving one caution will ſave a great deal of pains to the ſportſman; and that is, let him never pitch in any place, but where he has heard ſome cock call; then pitch within ſixty or eighty paces, that they may be within hearing of each other.

Let the cage be coloured green, and let the bars be at ſuch a diſtance, that the hen may thruſt out her head and neck to hearken and call; and if you have well trained her to the ſport, ſhe will be induſtrious at it.

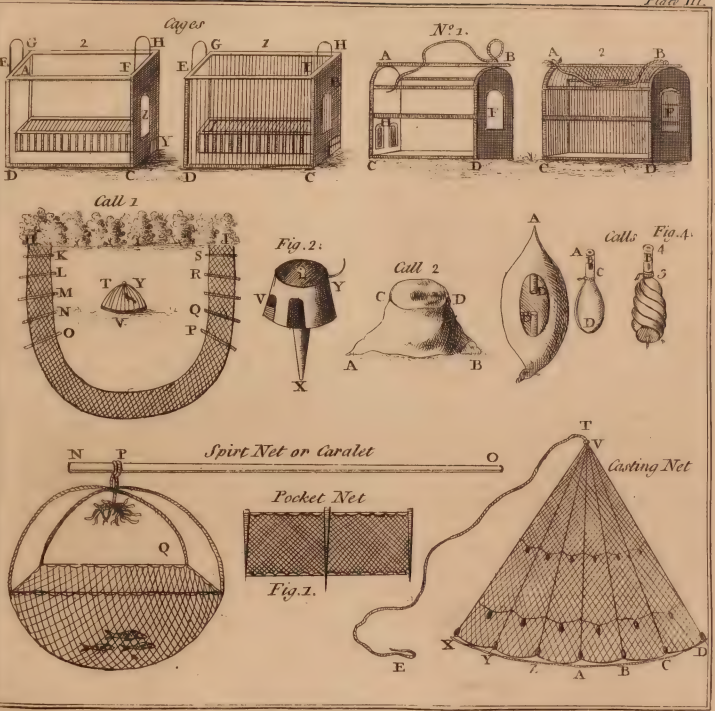
But as for cages for partridges, the reader is referred to that article.

Having done with the natural calls, we proceed to the artificial ones.

The following figures repreſent the form of them. Fig. 3 and 4.

The firſt ſhews the outſides, the ſecond the inſide; they are beſt made of box, walnut-tree, or ſuch kind of hard wood, and formed of the bigneſs of a hen's egg, with two ends, A B, bored through from end to end: and about the middle D C, there muſt be a hole about the bigneſs of a ſixpence, hollowed within to the bottom, then have a pipe of a ſwan's quill, and the bone of a cat's foot, opened at one end, which you muſt convey into the hole A, and ſo thruſt it in the hole D; the other end of the bone A, muſt be ſtopped; then take a gooſe quill opened at both ends, which muſt be put in at the hole B, until the end C be at the end D of the bone; then blowing at the end B, you make the noiſe as the cock partridge does; which varies much from the call of the hen: and you muſt remove farther or nearer the end of C of the quill, from and to the end of the bone B, until you have found the exact note; for it is not ſoon done: the call being fixed, and you expert in the notes, get a net called a pocket net, the form of which is here deſcribed. Fig. 1. *See* QUAILS FOR OTHER CALLS.

To this net fix a pliant ſtick, of about four or five feet long; with which you may go abroad early in the morning, and late in the evening, or as occaſion ſerves: when you hear a partridge call, you have the manner of pitching the net, and the placing yourſelf repreſented in Plate III. For example, ſuppoſe you hear the partridge call, hide yourſelf flat upon your belly having planted your net juſt in the way or furrow, between yourſelf and the partridge, but within ten or twelve feet of the net;


Cages
No 1.
Call 1
Fig. 2.
Call 2
Calls
Fig. 4.
Spirt Net or Caralet
Pocket Net
Fig. 1.
Casting Net

net; especially if there be any bush, or advantage of ground to shelter you. The way to set the net, is to tie the packthread which passes into the buckle of the net into the end of the stick, which must be stuck in the ground: and so bending it like a bow, fasten the other thread to the said stick in the ground, to the other side, or furrow: having in like manner tied it to the end of the packthread which passes through the buckle, so that the two buckles may come pretty near each other; then take one end of the pocket net, and cast it over the bended stick, so that it may lie thereon: the other end may lie on the ground, in such manner, that if any thing endeavours to pass by that way, it must needs run into the net.

Every thing being in order, and hearing the partridge call, you must return two or three answers louder or softer according to the distance from whence you hear the call, only as loud as to be heard, and the partridge will presently make near you, then give him a soft call: when he has answered the first call, he will begin to run, and coming near the net, will make a little pause and rush on, so that the upper part will fall on him, and entangle him; then take him out, and you may be able to take several after this method: but this way of taking them lasts only during the time of their breeding, which is *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*.

There is another way of taking partridges with the call and a broad net: having found out your partridge with a call as aforesaid, pitch your broad net: which should be fourteen or fifteen yards long, and seven or eight deep; spread this over the ground near them, the length ways to them, then peg down the net to the ground on all sides, except that towards them, and raise them up in the midst, by a stick about four feet long with a notch in the top, the better to hold the line or net from slipping, and bend the stick from the net to make it stiffer, which stick must be thrust into the ground the better to hold.

When you have in this manner fixed your net, you must either have a natural or artificial stalking horse to drive them into your net, but the natural one is reputed the best, if trained up for the sport. *See* Plate XV.

CANARY-BIRD, an admired singing bird, of a greenish-yellow colour, that takes its name from the place from whence they came, *viz.* from the *Canary-isles*, and no where else; but of late years, there is a sort of birds, that are brought in abundance from *Germany*, especially from *Tirol*, and are therefore called *German* birds; being a much better sort than the other, though their originals are supposed to have been first brought from the same place.

These birds, that is, the cocks, never grow fat, and they cannot be distinguished by some country people from common green-birds; though the canary-birds are much lustier, have a longer tail, and differ much in the heaving of the passages of the throat, when they sing.

But to make a right choice of this bird, and to know when he has a good song; in the first place, let him be a long bird, standing straight, and not crouching, but sprightly like a sparrow-hawk, standing with life and boldness, and not subject to be fearful.

These birds being so much esteemed for their pleasing song are sometimes sold at a high price, according to the goodness and excellency of their notes, there being a great difference in them.

It is very advisable before you buy, first to hear them sing, for the buyer will then please his ears; for one facies a song-bird, another a very harsh bird, if he be not so sweet: though undoubtedly the best canary-bird in general, is that which has the most variety of notes, and holds out in singing the longest.

In order to know whether a bird is in health before you buy him, take him out of the store cage, and put him in a clean cage singly, and if he stand up boldly, without crouching or shrinking in his feathers, and looks with a brisk eye, and not subject to clap his head under his wing, it is a sign that he is in good health; but yet he may be an unhealthy bird.

But the greatest matter is to observe his dunging; if he bolts his tail like a nightingale after he has dunged, it is a great sign that he is not in perfect health; though he may sing at present and look pretty brisk, you may assure yourself it will not be long before he will be sick; but if his dung be very thin like water, or of a slimy white without any black in it, it is a sign of approaching death.

When

When a canary-bird is in perfect health, his dung lies round and hard, with a fine white on the outside, and dark within: dries quickly, and the larger the dung is the better, so that it be long, round and hard; but as to a seed-bird, he very seldom dungs so hard, unless he be very young.

Canary-birds are subject to many diseases, as imposthumes, which affect the head, and cause them to fall suddenly from the perch, and die in a short time if not speedily cured.

The most approved medicine is an ointment made of fresh butter and capon's grease, melted together, with which anoint the top of the bird's head, for two or three days together, and it will dissolve it, and cure him; but if you have let it alone too long, then after you have anointed him three or four times, see whether the place of his head be soft, and if so, open it gently and let out the matter, which will be like the yolk of an egg; when you have done this, anoint the place, and this will immediately cure him.

And if you find the imposthume at any time return, do as before directed; you must also give him figs, and in his water let him have a slice or two of liquorice, with white sugar-candy.

Some are so curious as to breed these birds in *England*, and they have excelled all others. For the ordering of these birds when they begin to build, or are intended for breeding, make a convenient cage, or prepare a room that may be fit for that purpose, taking care to let it have an opening towards the rising of the sun; where you must have a piece of wire, that they may have egress and regress at their pleasure: when this has been done set up some brooms, either heath or frail, in the corners of it, opening them in the middle, and if the room be pretty high two or three yew-trees may be set up, but not too near, as the birds will not endure to see themselves so near each others nests; as the cock and hen will be apt to fly on an hen that is not matcht to them, when they see them near their nest, which many times causes the spoiling of their eggs and young ones.

In the next place you must cause something to be made so convenient, and of such bigness as may hold meat a considerable time, that you may not be disturbing them continually, and a proper vessel for water also; and the place where the seed is intended to be put, must be so ordered that it may hang out of the reach of the mice, for they are destroyers of them: you must likewise prepare several sorts of things, such as cotton, wool, small dead grass, elk's hair, and a long sort of mos that grows along by ditch sides, or in the woods, for them to build their nests with.

Dry them well before you put them together, then mingle all well, and put them up into a net, hanging it so that they may with ease pull it out.

You must also set perches about the room, and if it be large enough set a tree in the middle of it, that so they may take the more pleasure; and always remember to proportion your birds according to the largeness of the room, and rather let it be under stocked than over stocked, for they are birds that love their liberty.

When you perceive them to begin to build and carry stuff, give them once a day, or in two days at least, a little greens and some coarse sugar; for that will cause a slipperyness in the body, that so the eggs may come forth without injuring the birds: for many of them die in laying the first egg, which is a loss to the breeder; first in respect to his first breed, then to the unpairing of the cock, to which you ought to put another hen, whether he will pair or no: but it would be much better if that cock was taken out, than suffered to continue in the breeding-place, especially if it be small; but in a large place with several pairs he cannot do that injury, and it will be a difficult matter to distinguish which is the cock of that hen that died, and as difficult to take him in a large place, without doing more injury than the birds would do: so that it will be best to let him rest till the end of the year; when if you leave two or three pair together, it will be the best way to take him out, and match him with another hen, and then put him in again.

Besides when you find that they have built their nests, the nets that have their breeding stuff in them may be taken away, for they will be apt to build upon their eggs with new stuff, if they do not set presently.

As

As to the time of their breeding, it is usually three times a year, *viz.* in *April*, *May*, *June*, and sometimes in *August*: as for ordering the young ones, they must not be left too long in their nests; for they are very apt to grow sullen, and will not feed kindly; therefore they are to be taken out at about nine or ten days old, and put into a little basket and covered over with a net, or else they will be apt to jump out upon the opening of the basket, and be hurt, if they fall down.

They must also be kept very warm for the first week: for they will be very tender, subject to the cramp, and not digest their meat, if they take cold.

And when they are taken from the old canaries, let it be in the evening, and if possible when the old ones are out of sight; otherwise they will be very apt to take distaste when they sit again and have young ones, and ready at every fright to forsake both their young and their eggs.

As to the preparation of their meat; soak some of the largest rape-seed in water for twenty or twenty-four hours: but if the water be a little warm twelve hours may be enough, then drain the water from the seed, and put a third part of white bread to it, and a little canary seed in flower, and mix them all together.

With a small stick take up a little at the end of it, and give every bird some, two or three times over; for if you overcharge their stomachs at first, they seldom thrive after.

Remember that the old ones give them but a little at a time, and the meat that is received from them is warmed in the stomach, before they give it them, and then all rape is hulled, which lies not so hard at the stomach, as those seeds which have the skin on.

Neither must their meat be made too dry; for then they will be apt to be vent burnt, as all seeds are hot.

It is observable, that the old ones constantly drink after they have eaten seed, and a little before they feed their young ones: and they commonly sit a quarter of an hour or more feeding them, to keep them warm, that the meat may the better nourish them; therefore when you have fed them, let them be covered up very warm, that their meat may the better digest.

The several names of these birds at different times and ages are; such as are above three years old are called Runts, those above two are named Erisses, and those of the first year, that the old ones bring up, are called Branchers; those that are new flown and cannot feed themselves Pushers, and those that are bred up by hand Nestlings.

CANCELLIER, a term used in falconry, when a light flown hawk in her stooping turns two or three times upon the wing, to recover herself before she seizes.

CANKER IN HAWKS, a distemper breeding in the throat and tongue, proceeding from foul feeding.

CANKER IN HORSES, is a very loathsome disease, which if continued long uncured, festers and putrifies the part, that it will eat to the very bone; and if it happens to come upon the tongue, will eat it asunder; lighting upon the nose, it devours the gristle through, and if it comes upon any part of the flesh, it will fret and gnaw it a great breadth. It will be easily known, for the places where it is will be raw and bleed much, and a white scurf will often grow upon the infected part.

This disease may be caused many ways, either by the engendering of melancholy and foul blood in the body, by unwholesome meat, and by some sharp and salt humours, proceeding from cold not long before taken, which will render his breath very stinking.

When his disease is in the mouth, it will be full of blisters, and the beast will not be able to eat its provender.

It proceeds from crude, undigested meat, rankness of food, or unnatural heat coming from the stomach, and sometimes from cold taken in the head; where the rheum binds upon the roots and kernels of the tongue, which has, as it were, strangled and made straight the passages of the stomach: when the eyes are infected with it, which proceeds from a rank blood, descending from the head, it breeds a little worm like a pismire, that grows in the corner next his nose, and it will eat it in time, *&c.*

It may be known by the great and small pimples within and without the eyelids.

The cure: there are many things in general good for the cure of this distemper, in any part

part of a horſe's body, but more particularly for that in the mouth and noſe.

Take half a pint of white-wine, the quantity of a walnut of roach alum, half a ſpoonful of bay ſalt, one ſpoonful of *Engliſh* honey, red ſage, rue, rib-wort, bramble leaves, of each a like quantity, boil them in the white-wine till one-fourth part be conſumed, and inject this water into the ſore, or if it be in the mouth, waſh the place with a clout faſtened to a ſtick, and dreſs him with it twice a day or oftener. Or,

Take the juice of plantain, as much vinegar, and the ſame weight of the powder of alum, and anoint the ſore with it two or three times a day. Or,

Reduce a like quantity of ginger and alum to a fine powder, mix them well together till they are like a ſalve, and very thick, and anoint the part after it has been very well waſhed with alum water and vinegar. Or,

Take half a pound of alum, a quarter of a pint of honey, columbine and ſage leaves, of each a handful; boil all in three pints of running water, till one pint be conſumed; this is good for a canker in the mouth particularly, being waſhed with it morning and night. Or,

Take white vitriol one ounce, diſſolve it in a pint of water, and with this waſh the mouth two or three times a day. Or,

For foul ulcers, and to make the hair grow: take a quart of tar, put to it half a pound of dear's greaſe, and an ounce of green copperas, a quarter of a pound of ſaltpetre, two ounces of wax, a quart of honey, a quarter of a pound of roſin, two ounces of verdigriſe, and a quart of linſeed oil; boil it till half be conſumed, then ſtrain the liquor and keep it cloſe in a pot, to be uſed on occaſion, warming it when you apply it to the ſore.

CANKER IN DOGS; a diſtemper that ſeizes their ears, but does not much incommode them.

The cure: take two ounces of ſoap, the ſame quantity of oil of tartar, ſulphur, ſalarmoniac, and verdigriſe, incorporate all together with vinegar and acqua-fortis, with this rub the parts affected and it will cure.

CANNON MOUTH OF A BITT, is a round but long piece of iron, conſiſting ſometimes of two pieces that couple and bend, in the middle, and ſometimes only of one piece that does not bend, as in the cannon mouth a *trompe*.

Cannon-mouths of all ſorts are deſigned to keep the horſe in ſubjection; and are ſo contrived that they riſe gradually towards the middle, and aſcend towards the palate; to the end that the void ſpace left underneath may give ſome liberty to the tongue.

CAPARASON, OR HORSE CLOTH, is a ſort of cover for a horſe.

For led horſes it is commonly made of linnen cloth, bordered round with woollen, and enriched with the arms of the maſter upon the middle, which covers the croupe, and with two cyphers on the two ſides.

The caparaſons for the army are ſometimes a great bears ſkin, and thoſe for ſtables are of ſingle buckram, in ſummer, and of cloth in winter.

CAPELET, a diſeaſe in horſes, when the tip of the hock is moveable, and more ſwelled than ordinary; when it is ſmall it does no great damage, but if it grow large it will be painful, and make a horſe loſe his belly.

When theſe ſwellings are obſerved in their beginnings, they ſhould be rubbed with reſolvents and repellents, ſuch as vinegar, or a mixture of vinegar with ſpirit of wine and camphor.

CAPON, a cock chicken gelded as ſoon as left by the dam, that being the beſt time, if his ſtones be come down, or elſe as ſoon as he begins to crow. They are of two uſes.

The one is to lead chickens, ducklings, young turkies, pea-hens, pheaſants, and partridges, which a capon will do altogether both naturally and kindly, and by means of the largeneſs of his body will cover and brood thirty or thirty-five of them.

Nay he will lead them forth more ſafely, and defend them much better againſt kites and buzzards than the hen.

Therefore the way to make him like them, is with a ſmall fine briar, or elſe nettles at night, beat and ſting all his breaſt and nether parts, and then in the dark to put the chickens under him, the warmth of which will take away the ſmart, and induce him to be fond of them.

CAPRIOLES,

CAPRIOLES, are leaps that a horſe makes in the ſame place without advancing, in ſuch a manner, that when he is at the height of his leap, he yerks out with his hinder legs even and near. It is the moſt difficult of all the high manage. It differs from croupades in this, that in a croupade the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a balotade in this, that in a balotade he does not yerk out.

Your horſe will never work well at caprioles unleſs you put him between two pillars, and teach him to raiſe firſt his fore quarters, and then his hind quarters, while his fore are yet in the air; for which ends you muſt give the aids of the whip and the poinſon.

If you would teach your horſe to make caprioles, and yerk out handſomly with his hinder feet, ſtay and help with your hand, and your heels.

This leaping horſe takes to caprioles himſelf, for he makes equal leaps, and that upon the hand, *i. e.* without forcing the hand, and reſting heavy upon the bridle. *See to* YERK.

CARACOL, is an oblique piſte or tread traced out in a ſemi-round, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.

When horſes advance to charge in battle, they ſometimes ride up in caracols, to perplex the enemy, and make them doubtful whether they are about to take them in the front, or in the flank.

Caracol is a *Spaniſh* word; and in that language ſignifies the motion that a ſquadron of horſe make, when upon an engagement. The firſt rank has no ſooner fired their piſtols, but they divide, and open it into two half ranks, the one wheeling to the right, the other to the left, along the wings of the body, to the rear. Every rank obſerves the ſame order of firing; and turning or wheeling from the front to the rear, is called a caracol.

To caracol, is to go in the form of half rounds.

CAREER: this word ſignifies both the ground that is proper for the manage and courſe, and race of a horſe that does not go beyond two hundred paces.

This barb makes a very good career, from pacing to ſtopping.

This *Engliſh* horſe does not finiſh his career; that is, does not finiſh his courſe with the ſame ſwiftneſs; and does not move ſo ſhort and ſwift at the middle and end as at the beginning.

This *Spaniſh* horſe is fit for the ring; he has a ſhort and ſwift career, and holds it an hundred paces.

CARP, is generally taken for the queen of freſh water fiſh; being ſubtle, and living longeſt of all fiſh (excepting the eel) out of it's proper element.

Carp and loaches are obſerved to breed ſeveral months in one year, which pikes and moſt other fiſh do not. This is partly proved by tame and wild rabits, as alſo by ſome ducks, which will lay eggs nine of the twelve months; there are ducks that lay not longer than about one month. And it is the rather to be believed, becauſe you ſhall ſcarce or never take a male carp without a melt, or a female without a roe or ſpawn, eſpecially all the ſummer ſeaſon; and it is obſerved, that they breed more naturally in ponds than in running waters, if they breed there at all; thoſe that live in rivers, are taken to be much the better meat.

And it is obſerved, that carps will not breed in cold ponds; but where they will breed, they breed innumerably; *Ariſtotle* and *Pliny* ſay, ſix times in a year, if there be no pikes nor pearch to devour their ſpawn. It is caſt upon graſs, or flags, or weeds, and lies ten or twelve days before it be enlivened.

The carp, if he hath water room and good feed, will grow to a great bigneſs and length.

As the increaſe of carps is wonderful for their number, ſo there is not a reaſon found out, by any, why they ſhould breed in ſome ponds, and not in others of the ſame nature for ſoil and all other circumſtances: and as their breeding, ſo are their decays alſo very myſterious; I have known ſixty or more large carps put into ſeveral ponds near to a houſe, where by reaſon of the ſtakes in the ponds, and the owners conſtantly being near to them, it was impoſſible they ſhould be ſtole away, and when he has after three or four years emptied the pond, and expected an increaſe from them by breeding young ones; he having, as the rule is, put in three melters for one ſpawner;

ner; and found neither a young nor old carp remaining.

Janus Dubravius, writ a book of fish and fish-ponds, in which he says, that carps begin to spawn at the age of three years, and continue to do so till thirty: he says also, that in the time of their breeding, which is in summer, when the sun hath warmed both the earth and the water, and so apted them also for generation, that then three or four male carps will follow a female; and that then she putting on her seeming coynes, they force her through weeds and flags, where she lets fall her eggs or spawn, which sticks fast to the weeds, and then they let fall their melt upon it, and it becomes in a short time to be a living fish. It is thought the carp does this several months in the year, and many believe that most fish breed after this manner, except the eel: and it has been observed, that when the spawner has weakened herself by doing that natural office, that two or three melters have helped her from off the weeds by bearing her up on both sides and guarding her into the deep.

The haunts of river carp are, in the winter months, the broadest and most quiet parts of the river; but in summer they lie in deep holes, nooks and reaches, near some scour, and under roots of trees, hollow banks, and till they are near rotting, amongst or near great beds of weeds, flags *&c.*

Pond carp cannot, with propriety, be said to have any haunts, only it is to be noted that they love a fat rich soil, and never thrive in a cold hungry water.

Their first spawning time is in the begining of *May*.

Baits for the carp are all sorts of earth and dunghill worms, flag-worms, grasshoppers, though not at top, ox-brains, the pith of an ox's back-bone, green peas, and red or black cherries, with the stones taken out.

Fish with strong tackle, very near the bottom, and with a fine grass or gut next the hook, and use a goose-quill float. Never attempt to angle for the carp in a boat, for they will not come near it.

It is said there are many carp in the *Thames*, westward of *London*, and that about *February* they retire to the creeks in that river; in some of which many above two feet long have been taken with an angle. *Anglers sure Guide.* As carp live the longest out of the water of any fish, it is a common practice in *Holland*, to keep them alive for three weeks or a month, by hanging them in a cool place, with wet moss in a net, and feeding them with bread and milk.

CARP-FISHING.

A person who angles for a carp, must arm himself with abundance of patience, because of its extraordinary subtilty and policy: they always chuse to lie in the deepest places, either of ponds or rivers, where there is but a small running stream.

Observe, that they will seldom bite in cold weather; and you cannot be either too early or too late at the sport in hot weather; and if he bite you need not fear his hold, for he is one of these leather-mouthed fish, that have their teeth in their throat.

Neither must you forget, in angling for him, to have a strong rod and line; and since he is so very wary, it will be proper to entice him, by baiting the ground with a coarse paste.

He seldom refuses the red worm in *March*, the caddis in *June*, nor the grasshopper in *June*, *April* and *September*.

This fish does not only delight in worms, but also sweet paste; of which there is great variety; the best is made up of honey, and sugar, and ought to be thrown into the water some hours before you begin to angle; neither will small pellets thrown into the water two or three days before, be the worse for this purpose, especially if chicken's guts, garbage, or blood mixed with bran and cow-dung be also thrown in.

But more particularly, as to a paste very proper for this use, you may make it in the manner following: take a sufficient quantity of flour, and mingle it with veal, cut small, mixing it up with honey; then pound all together in a mortar, so long, till they are so tough, as to hang upon the hook without washing off.

In order to effect which the better, mingle whitish wool with it; and if you keep it all the year round, add some white wax, and clarified honey.

Again,

Again, if you fish with gentles, anoint them with honey, and put them on your hook with a deep scarlet thread dipped in the honey, which is a good way to deceive the fish.

Honey and crumbs of white bread mixed together, is also a very good paste.

To make carp fat, and very large: when your pond, in *April*, begins to grow very low in water, rake all the sides of it with an iron rake, where the water is fallen away; then sow hay-seeds and rake it well; by this means, at the latter end of the summer, there will be a good growth of grass; which, when winter comes, and the pond begins to rise by rains, it will overflow that grass, be a feeding place for them, and make them exceeding fat. As for the way of taking a carp in a muddy pond, *see* TENCH.

In taking a carp either in pond or river, if the angler intends to add profit to his pleasure, he must take a peck of ale-grains, and a good quantity of any blood, and mix with the grains, baiting the ground with it where he intends to angle.

This food will wonderfully attract the scale-fish, as carp, tench, roach, dace, and bream.

Let him angle in a morning, plumbing his ground, and angling for a carp with a strong line; the bait must be either paste, or a knotted red-worm, and by this means he will have sport enough.

CARRY Low; a horse is said to carry low, that has naturally a soft, ill-shaped neck; and lowers his head too much.

All horses, that arm themselves, carry low; but a horse may carry low without arming; for when he arms himself, his neck is too supple, and he wants to evade the subjection of the bridle: and when he carries low, he has his neck ill-placed, and ill-made.

To carry well, or in a becoming posture, is said of a horse whose neck is raised, or arched, who holds his head high, without constraint, firm, and well placed.

To CARRY, (with Falconers) is a term used of a hawk; who is said to carry, when she flies away with the quarry.

CARRYING, (with Hunters) a term used of an hare; of which when she runs on rotten ground, or in a frost sometimes, and it sticks to her feet, the huntsmen say, she carries.

CASTINGS, (in Falconry) a term by which is understood any thing that is given an hawk, to cleanse and purge his gorge.

CASTING, OR OVER-THROWING A HORSE; the way to do this, is to bring him upon some even ground, that is smooth and soft, or in the barn, upon straw; when take a long rope, double it, and cast a knot a yard from the bow; put the bow about his neck, and the double rope betwixt his fore-legs, about his hinder pasterns, and under his fetlocks; when you have done this, slip the ends of the rope underneath the bow of his neck, and draw them quick, and they will overthrow him; then make the ends fast, and hold down his head, under which you must always be sure to have a quantity of straw.

If you would brand a horse on the buttock, or do any thing about his hinder legs, that he may not strike, take up his contrary fore-leg; and when you brand him, take care that the iron be red hot, and that the hair be both seared away and the flesh scorched in every place, before you let him go.

CASTING-NET: there are two sorts of these fishing nets, but much alike in use and manner of casting out, wherein the whole skill of the working consists. *For the figure, see the plates* III. *and* IV.

When this net is exactly thrown out, nothing escapes it, bringing all away within its extent, as well weeds, sticks, and such like trash; but it is thereby often broke, wherefore you must be careful on what bottom you cast it, and how it is cast off, that the net may spread itself in its due dimensions.

Draw a loop, S, Plate IV. Fig. 1. of the main cord, over your left arm, and grasp, with your left hand, all the net from T to V, about three feet from the bottom, where the leads hang, and let the leads just rest on the ground: with your right hand take up about a third part, as from D to L, and cast it over your left shoulder, like a cloak: then take another third part, from A to I in your right hand, and let the residue remain hanging down: when you have done this, stand upright, and being at the place where you

intend to cast it off, incline yourself first, a little towards the left hand, that you may afterwards swing yourself about to the right with the greater agility, and then let the net launch out into a pond; but take care that the threads, or meshes of the net be not entangled with your buttons, lest you be in danger of being drawn in after it.

CASTREL, } a kind of hawk, which much
KASTREL, } resembles the lanner in shape, but as to size it is like the hobby: her game is the growse, she will also kill a partridge: but yet is a bird of a very cowardly nature, a slow goer aforehead, and therefore not much in use.

CAT is a beast of prey, even the tame one; and said to be of three kinds. 1. The tame cat. 2. The wild wood cat. 3. The mountain cat. The tame or domestic cat is diversified with an almost infinite variety of colours and streaks; but the natural colour, in a wild state, is a brown tawney, variegated with streaks of a whitish colour. In *France* the cats are of a blueish lead-colour, and in the north of *Europe* they are all over white.

All which are of one nature, pretty much of the same shape, but differ in size; the wild cat being much larger than the tame, and the mountain cat is larger than the wild cat.

The tame cat is a creature subtle and watchful, very familiar and loving to mankind, and an enemy to rats, mice, *&c.* which it seizes on as its prey.

These animals usually generate by making a great yawling or crying; go fifty-six days, or eight weeks, with young; bring forth several at a time; they cover their excrements, and love to keep their old habitations. *See* POLE-CAT.

CATARACT, is a malady in the eyes of an hawk not easily removed; and sometimes incurable, when it is too thick and of a long continuance.

It proceeds from gross humours in the head, which frequently do not only dim, but extinguish the sight; and sometimes the hood is the cause of this mischief.

The cure is to be effected, by scouring her two or three days with aloes or agaric: then take the powder of washed aloes, finely beaten, one scruple, and two scruples of sugar-candy; mingle these together, and with a quill blow it into the hawk's affected eye three or four times a day.

This is the gentlest, and most sovereign medicine of any yet known; but if this will not do, you must use stronger remedies, as the juice of celandine roots, bathing their eyes often with warm rose-water, in which the seed of fenugreek has been boiled.

CATARACTS (in Farriery) are also called moon-eyes, and lunatic-eyes. About the age of five or six, the symptoms of a lippitude come on; they continue to come and go while the cataract ripens, which is usually two years; at this time all pain in, and running from the eyes abates, and the horse goes blind.

Sometimes the cataract forms itself without any preceding lippitude; it is then called a dry cataract: in this case the eye is not shut up with the swelling, but it appears cloudy, and the horse cannot see very distinctly.

Sometimes the eye appears sunk, and as if it was wasting; then the cataract is usually a long time in forming, and the other eye, for the most part, continues good, though, in other instances, when one eye goes, the other soon follows.

Cataracts are of different colours; some are whitish; others are of a pearl blue; and sometimes they have a greenish cast. To discover this disorder before it is ripe, lay your finger on the eye-lid, and rub it over the eye; then immediately look into the pupil, and the cataract will seem to have lost its place.

The cataract once formed is never cured, except depressing or extracting it be called a cure; but this operation hath not yet been attempted on the eye of any horse. This disease consists in a thickening or opacity of the membrane of the chrystalline humour, by which the rays of light are prevented from passing so as to answer the ends of vision.

All that seems possibly useful towards a cure, is when the lippitude begins to discover itself, to remove it with all possible speed, and by every preventive method to guard against its return.

CATER-

CATERPILLARS, are too generally known to be deſtructive to almoſt all vegetables and flowers, but their numerous increaſe on trees may be prevented by gathering them off in winter, taking away the prickets that cleave to the branches, and throwing them in the fire.

Another method is to rub tar round the bottom of your tree: then putting a number of ants in a bag, hang them ſo that they may touch the body of the tree. The tar will prevent the ants from getting down, and thus they will devour the caterpillars, for want of other food.

To deſtroy caterpillars on cabbages, and coleworts, ſome people ſprinkle ſalt water over them; and this is often found to be effectual.

They may be driven away by ſtrewing figaſhes over them; but if this does not anſwer, mix an equal quantity of lees of oil, and the urine of an ox, boil them together, and when cold, ſprinkle it on the herbs and plants, and it will deſtroy them. Some kill them by ſprinkling the trees or plants with water in which field crabs have been ſteeped, after being bruiſed. Brimſtone burnt among the trees, will alſo deſtroy them. Gardeners ſhake them off their plants in a morning; for they will readily fall before they have recovered from the cold of the night. An eaſy method of catching caterpillars, is to bind wiſps of hay or ſtraw about your trees.

There are various kinds of caterpillars, but the moſt hurtful are the wolf and calenderworm, which conceal themſelves in the hearts of the flower-buds, cloſing them up, ſo that the leaves cannot diſplay themſelves, and totally deſtroying them: the trees, which are early blowers, appear as if they had been ſinged by lightening: thoſe that blow late are leſs liable to be thus infected.

To kill caterpillars, and other hurtful inſects, take one ounce of aſſafœtida, and three ounces of wormwood; ſteep and break them; boil the whole in four pails of water, in the open air, becauſe the ſmell is offenſive. When they are boiled, ſtrain the ingredients through a linen cloth, and uſe the liquor, when cold, at pleaſure, before the buds are opened, and the tree will not be injured. You may likewiſe add coloquintida, tobacco-ſtalks, wild vines, and ſeveral other ingredients of a ſimilar quality.

CATTLE. A collective name importing all quadrupeds, uſed either in tilling the ground, or for the food of man. Under cattle ſome include all quadrupeds which aſſociate, or go in herds, as ſheep, oxen, hogs, horſes, &c. Others define cattle to be all tame animals which graze: cattle are ſometimes divided into great, comprehending oxen, bulls, cows, calves, horſes, &c. and ſmall, including ſheep, lambs, goats, &c. Black Cattle implies all of the ox kind.

For the preſervation of theſe cattle in perfect health, it is neceſſary to bleed the young and luſty, and generally all ſorts, except calves, twice a year; that is, at the ſpring and fall, the moon being in any of the lower ſigns, and alſo to give them to drink the pickle of olives, mixed with a head of garlic, bruiſed; and for the calves, be careful they go not too ſoon to graſs, and no danger is to be feared; but notwithſtanding every precaution, cattle in general are liable to ſeveral diſeaſes, ſuch as a fever, conſumption, ſturdy, diſeaſes in the eyes and mouth, &c. all which are treated of in Farriery, and under the titles, HORSES, DISEASES, &c.

CAVALIER. One that underſtands horſes, and is practiſed in the art of riding them.

CAVEZON, a ſort of noſe-band, either of iron, leather, or wood, ſometimes flat, at other times hollow or twiſted, put on the noſe of a horſe, to wring it, and ſo forward the ſuppling and breaking of the horſe. An iron caveſon is a ſemi-circle or band of iron, conſiſting of two or three pieces jointed by hinges, and mounted with a head-ſtall, a throat-band, and two ſtraps or reins with three rings; one rein paſſes through the middle ring. When we mean to make a horſe walk round a pillar, through the two ſide rings we paſs the two reins, which the rider holds in his hand, or makes faſt to the ſaddle, in order to keep the horſe's head in ſubjection, &c.

CAUTING-IRON, an iron with which farriers ſear thoſe parts of a horſe that require burning.

CAWKING-TIME, (in Falconry) a hawk's treading-time.

CHACK, OR BEAT UPON THE HAND; a horſe is ſaid to chack, or beat upon the hand, when his head is not ſteady; but he toſſes up his noſe, and ſhakes it all of a ſudden, to avoid the ſubjection of the bridle. In order to fix and ſecure his head, you need only to put under his noſe-band a ſmall flat band of iron bent archwiſe, which anſwers to a martingale.

A CHACE, } is a ſtation for wild beaſts
A CHASE, } of the foreſt: from which it differs in this reſpect; that it may be in the poſſeſſion of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper and true nature cannot; neither is it commonly ſo large, nor endowed with ſo many liberties, at the courts of attachment, ſwain-mote, juſtice ſeat of eyre, &c. On the other hand, a chace differs from a park, for that it is of a larger compaſs, having a great variety of game, and more overſeers, or keepers. For beaſt of the chace and the terms uſed, ſee the article TERMS.

What ſort of Chace is moſt proper firſt to train a hunting horſe to.

Some would have a horſe that is deſigned either for a buck hunter or fox-hunter, to be uſed at firſt and trained up in that ſort of exerciſe; others are of opinion, that thoſe chaces are too violent for a young horſe, and therefore chuſe to train him after harriers: which laſt ſeems the moſt eligible.

As for the ſtag, buck, and hind, there is not much difference in the hunting of them; ſo that the inconveniencies from each chace, are in a manner the ſame: for which ſoever you hunt, it is either in covert or at force.

If a deer be hunted in a park, they uſually chuſe the moſt woody parts of it, as a refuge from the purſuits of their enemies; which is both unpleaſant to the rider, and troubleſome to the horſe, to follow the dogs through the thick buſhes; and beſides, in parks the ground is uſually full of mole-banks, trenches, &c. which is dangerous for a young horſe to gallop on, till he has attained to ſome perfection in his ſtroke.

But if they be turned out of the park, and hunted at force, you will find, that as ſoon as you have unharboured or rouzed them, they will immediately make out end-ways before the hounds, five or ſix, nay ſometimes ten miles; they following in full cry, ſo ſwiftly, that a horſe muſt be compelled to run up and down hill without any intermiſſion; leaping hedge, ditch, and dale; nay, often croſſing rivers to the great danger of the rider, as well as of the horſe. So that it ſhould ſeem altogether improper to put a young horſe to ſuch violent labour at the firſt, till he hath been inured to hard ſervice by practice and degrees.

And beſides, the ſeaſon for theſe chaces beginning about *Midſummer*, and ending at *Holywood-tide*, is a part of the year in which the ſun's heat is exceſſive; that beſides the ſwiftneſs and violence of this chace, and the danger of cracking his wind, and burſting his belly; (and the ſtraining of his limbs by ſuch deſperate riding, and creating in a young horſe a loathſomeneſs to his labour, by undergoing ſuch violent and unuſual ſervice;) the ſun's exceſſive heat does ſo ſcorch the earth, that a violent chace would hazard the melting of his greaſe: and the weight of the rider, by reaſon of the hardneſs of the ground, would occaſion foundering, ſplints, and wind-galls; inſomuch that in a ſhort time the horſe would be uſeleſs.

Horſes employed in this violent exerciſe, ſhould be ſuch as have been trained to hunting by long practice and experience.

Young horſes, (ſays the Duke of *Newcaſtle*) being as ſubject to diſeaſes as young children: therefore he adviſes, that any man that would buy an horſe for uſe in his ordinary occaſions, as for journies, hawking, or hunting, ſhould never buy a horſe till the mark be out of his mouth; and if he be ſound of wind, limb, and ſight, he will laſt eight or nine years, with good keeping, and never fail you: and therefore (he adds) I am always ready to buy for ſuch purpoſes an old nag, of ſome huntſman or falconer, that is ſound, and that is the uſeful nag: for he gallops on all grounds, leaps over hedges and ditches; and ſuch an one will not fail you in your journey,

or

or any where, and is the only nag of uſe for pleaſure or journey.

The next chace is that of the fox: which although it is a recreation much in uſe, and highly applauded by the generality of the nobility, and gentry, yet is inconvenient for the training of a young horſe; it being ſwift without reſpite, and of a long continuance too; both which are diſtaſteful to the horſe: but the greateſt inconvenience that happens to a horſe in this caſe is, that when a fox is unkennelled, he ſeldom or never betakes himſelf to a champaigne country, but remains in the ſtrongeſt coverts and thickeſt woods: ſo that a horſe can have but little pleaſure in accompanying the hounds, without running the riſk of being ſtubbed, or ſome ſuch dangerous accidents.

The fitteſt horſes for this chace, are horſes of great ſtrength and ability: this chace beginning at *Chriſtmas*, which is the worſt time for riding, and ends at *Lady-day*, when the ground is beſt for it.

The next chace is the otter; which is not convenient for a horſe, becauſe he that will truly purſue this amphibious animal, muſt often ſwim his horſe, to the equal hazard both of the rider and the horſe.

The hare, therefore, is the beſt chace both for pleaſure and delight.

It is indeed ſwift, and of ſome endurance, like that of the fox, but far more pleaſant to the horſe, becauſe hares commonly run the champagne country: and the ſcent not being ſo hot as that of the fox, the dogs are oftener at default, and by that means the horſe has many ſobs: by which means he recovers his wind, and regains ſtrength.

This chace begins at *Michaelmas*, and laſts till the end of *February*.

The beſt dogs to bring a horſe to perfection of wind, and ſpeed, are fleet northern hounds; for they, by means of their hard running, will draw him up to that extraordinary ſpeed, that he will not have time to loiter; and by continual practice, will be inured and habituated to the violence of their ſpeed, that in a ſhort time he will be able to ride on all ſorts of ground, and be at ſuch command upon the hand, that he will ſtrike at what rate you pleaſe: and three quarters ſpeed will be leſs troubleſome to him than a *Canterbury* gallop.

This may probably be one of the reaſons why your northern breeders, for the generality, excel thoſe of the ſouth; ſince the ſpeed of their hounds contributes much to the excellence of their horſes, and renders them able to endure a four mile courſe without ſobs; which ſome horſemen call running.

CHAF-FINCH, a ſinging bird that takes it's name from it's delight in chaff; and by ſome admired for its ſong, though it has not much pleaſantneſs, or ſweetneſs in it.

They are caught in plenty in flight time; but their neſts are rarely found, though they build in hedges and trees of all ſorts, and make them of moſs and wool, or any thing almoſt they can gather up: they have young ones twice or thrice a year, which are ſeldom bred from the neſt, as being a bird not apt to take another bird's ſong, nor to whiſtle; ſo that it is beſt to leave the old ones to bring them up.

The *Eſſex* finches are generally allowed to be the beſt ſort, both for length of ſong and variety, they ending with ſeveral notes that are verry pretty.

It is an hardy bird, and will live almoſt upon any ſeeds, none coming amiſs to him; and he is ſeldom ſubject to any diſeaſe, as the canary-bird and linnet are; but he will be very louſy, if not ſprinkled with a little wine, two or three times a month.

CHALLENGED COCK-FIGHT, is generally to meet with ten ſtaves of cocks, and to make one of them twenty-one battles, (more or leſs) the odd battle to have the maſtery.

CHALLENGING, [hunting term] is uſed of hounds and beagles, when at firſt finding the ſcent of their game, they preſently open and cry: the huntſmen then ſay, they challenge.

CHANFRIN, is the fore-part of a horſe's head extending from under the ears, along the interval, between the eye-brows, down to his noſe.

CHANFRAIN-BLANCE. *See* STAR, or BLASE.

CHANGE A HORSE, OR CHANGE HAND; is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the right to the left, and from the left to the right.

You ſhould never change your horſe, without puſhing him forward upon the turn; and after

after the turn, push him on straight, in order to a stop.

This horse changes from the right with an ugly grace. *See* ENTIRE, NAILS WALK, and a PASSADE of five times.

CHANNEL OF A HORSE, is the hollow between the two bars, or the nether jaw bones, in which the tongue is lodged: for this purpose it should be large enough, that it be not pressed with the bitt mouth, which should have a liberty in the middle of it.

CHAPE, [with hunters] the tip at the end of a fox's tail; so called as the tail itself is termed breach, drag, or brush.

CHAPELET, is a couple of stirrup-leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and jointed at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after being adjusted to the rider's length and bare: they are used, to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the stirrups, every time that a gentleman mounts on a different horse and saddle, and to supply the want in the academy saddle, which have no stirrup to them.

CHAPERON, OF A BITT-MOUTH, is a word only used for scatch-mouths, and all others that are not cannon-mouths, signifying the end of the bitt that joins to the branch, just by the banquet.

In scatch-mouths the chaperon is round, but in others it is oval; and the same part that in scatched, and other mouths, is called chaperon, is in cannon-mouths called, froncean.

The RED CHAR is the umbla minor of Gesner and other authors, and is known in wales by the name of Torgoch The body of this fish is of a longer and more slender make than that of a trout, for one of about eight inches long was no more than an inch and an half broad. The back is of a greenish olive, spotted with white. The belly, about the breadth of half an inch, is painted with red, in some of a more lively, in others of a paler colour, and in some, especially the female, it is quite white. The scales are small, and the lateral lines straight. The mouth is wide, the jaws pretty equal, unless the lower be a little sharper and more protuberant than the upper; the lower part of the fins are of a vermilion dye. The gills are quadruple, and it has teeth both in the jaws and on the tongue; in the upper jaw there is a double row of them. The swimming-bladder is like that of a trout; the liver is not divided into lobes, the gall-bladder is large, the spleen small and blackish, the heart triangular, and the eggs of the spawn large and round.

The flesh is more soft and tender than that of a trout, and when boiled can scarcely be allowed to be red. It is in the highest esteem where known, and in Wales is accounted the chief dish at the tables of people of fashion.

The only place in England where this fish is taken is Winander-Meer; but in Wales it is to be had in five different places, namely, Llanberris, Llin Umber, Festiniog and Bettus, in Carnarvonshire, and near Cassageddor in Merionethshire. In this last county they are smaller than in the former, and are taken in October; but in Carnarvonshire, in one of the lakes they are caught in November, in another in December, and in the third in January, and when the fishing in one ends they begin in another.

They swim together in shoals, and though they appear on the surface of the water in summer-time, yet they will not suffer themselves to be taken either with the angle or with nets. Therefore the only season for fishing is when they resort to the shallow parts of the lake in order to spawn. At these times they set trammel-nets baited, and leave them for whole days and nights, into which the fish enter of their own accord.

Some have doubted whether the Welch and English fish are of the same kind or not, but Mr. Ray thinks there is no room to make it a doubt. The Welch name Torgoch signifies a red belly, which distinguishes the red char properly enough. The gilt char is, indeed, a quite different species, and is above twice as small as the red. The belly of the former is of a silver colour, the flesh is red, and the back is spotted with black; whereas the belly of the other is red, the flesh white and the spots on the back white likewise. And though some fishermen say they only differ in sex, and would have the red to be males and the white females, yet it is as plain as can be that they are of a distinct species; and notwithstanding the

red

red are ſo large, the white are more valuable, and the fleſh is more delicate. Theſe of this meer are only taken in the winter-time as well as thoſe in Wales, for in ſummer they will get over the tops of the nets, and make their eſcape. Dr. Leigh affirms, that the char is found in Coningſton-Meer in Lancaſhire, which from what he ſays of the ſize muſt be the red char.

CHARBON, (*i. e.* coal) is an obſolete French word; ſignifying that little black ſpot, or mark, that remains after a large ſpot, in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horſe, about the ſeventh or eighth year, when the cavity fills, and the tooth, being ſmooth and equal, is ſaid to be raiſed.

CHARGE, is a preparation of an ointment, of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, applied to the ſhoulders, ſplaits, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.

The parts affected are rubbed and chafed with this compoſition, after which you may cover them with ſinking paper, if you will.

Charges are made two ways, *viz.* either with emmiellures, *i. e.* a mixture of honey, turpentine, ſuet, and other drugs; or with remolade, which is a mixture of the lees of wine with the drugs of emmiellure.

Farriers confound the names of charge emmiellures and remolade, and indifferently uſe one for the other.

CHASTISEMENTS, OR CORRECTIONS; are theſe ſevere and rigorous effects of the aids; for when the aids are given with ſeverity, they become puniſhments.

CHAUSSE TROP-HAUT; a white footed horſe is ſaid to be ſuch, when the white runs too high upon the legs.

CHECK, [in Falconry] a term uſed of a hawk when ſhe forſakes her proper game, to fly at pyes, crows, rooks, or the like, croſſing her in her flight.

CHEST-TRAPS, a kind of boxes or traps, uſed to take pole-cats, fitchets, martens, and the like vermin, that are injurious to warrens, dove-houſes, or hen-roofts: the firſt of them being with a ſingle, and the other with a double entrance, are repreſented thus: Now for the making and uſing them, take three pieces of oak or elm-board, of an equal bigneſs, like to that which is in Plate IV. Fig. 2. with A, B, C, D: let them be four feet long, one over, and about an inch thick; which nail together juſt like a coffin, and cloſe up one end with a piece of the board, which muſt be nailed faſt on, as A C E F; likewiſe nail over three main boards, another piece, as A, F, G, H, which muſt be as large as any of the reſt, but not ſo long by two parts in three: and for the reſt of the covering, you muſt have another piece of the ſame board: on the other ſide of the boards make a little hole with a gimblet, at the places marked G, H, where faſten two nails, that may be driven into the board that lies on the top, ſo as to ſerve for ſockets, or as the axle of a coach: ſo that the board may eaſily be lifted up and let down: and at the other end I K, nail another piece of timber, juſt equal to that marked A, F, G, H, which muſt only be faſtened to the upper boards in ſuch manner, that being let down, the whole may ſeem to be a cheſt cloſe ſhut; then get two pieces of wood, as L, M, P, Q, two feet long, and one inch and a half thick, and pierced at the end L, M, with a hole big enough to turn ones little finger in; nail theſe on the two ſide boards, about the middle of them, juſt oppoſite to each other, with a piece of wood an inch ſquare, ſhaped at both ends like an axletree, which put eaſily into the two holes L, M; at the middle of the ſaid axletree frame a mortice or hole to faſten and tie a ſtick O, N, which may fall down upon the moving plank, when it is let down; and this is intended to prevent any beaſt from lifting up the cover when once it is down.

Before you nail all the boards together, make a hole in that plank marked A, B, C, D, at the place marked V, X; which hole ſhould be two inches long, and half an inch over, juſt oppoſite thereto, and in the other plank bore a little hole with a gimblet as at R, that you may put in a ſmall cord; at the end whereof you tie your tricker, N, S, N, T, made of a ſtick as big as one's little finger, which though faſtened at the end R, may however have liberty enough to move up and down, and muſt paſs through the hole V, about two inches out, with a notch or two at T; about the end of it tie your bait on this tricker within the cheſt trap, which ought to be appropriated to the

nature of the beaſt, or vermin, you intend to take.

For the ſetting this trap, you muſt have a ſtrong cord upon the moving plank, near the middle of it marked Y; towards the end at the other end the ſaid cord, tie a ſmall ſtick marked U, an inch and a half long, and half as big as one's finger, formed at one end like a wedge, ſo the trap being lifted half a foot as you ſee it repreſented in the figure, and the cord which paſſeth over the axletree, Z, O, the little ſtick may have one end in the notch T of your tricker, and the other end in the hole X, and then is your trap or engine ſet right as it ſhould be: if your tricker be a quarter of an inch clear from the bottom, when any vermin is once in, and gives but one touch to the bait, which is on the tricker that gives way, down falls the moving plank with the door faſt ſhut.

The other trap with the double entrance is much the beſt, becauſe the vermin you intend to take may ſee through it to behold the prey, and come in at which ſide they pleaſe, and therefore will ſooner venture.

It is made much after the ſame manner with the former, having two turning planks, and the tricker ought to be in the middle: ſo there needs no farther directions to be given about it. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 2.

CHEVALER: (a French word) a horſe is ſaid to chevaler, when in paſſaging upon a walk or a trot his far fore leg croſſes or overlaps the other fore leg every ſecond motion. *See* To PASSAGE.

CHEVIN, CHUB FISH, } A freſh-water fiſh, having a great head.

CHEVIN-FISHING, this fiſh ſpawns in *March*, is very ſtrong, though unactive, yielding in a very little time after he is ſtruck, and the larger he is the more quietly he is taken.

As for his food, he loves all ſorts of worms and flies; alſo cheeſe, grain, black worms, their bellies being ſlit that white may appear. He affects a large bate, and variety of them at one hook; but more particularly he delights in the pith that grows in the bone of an ox's back; but you muſt take care to keep off the tough outward ſkin, without breaking the inward tender one.

This fiſh is to be angled for early in the morning with ſnails; but in the heat of the day, make uſe of ſome other bait, and in the afternoon fiſh for him at ground or fly; of the laſt of which there is none he covets more than a great moth with a large head, whoſe body is yellow, with whitiſh wings, which is commonly found in gardens about the evening.

CHEWING BALLS FOR HORSES: theſe balls are uſed for reſtoring loſt appetite, an infirmity to which horſes are very incident, proceeding from a ſalt humour, and bitter phlegm, which obſtructs the paſſage of the throat, and makes them loath their food.

The compoſition of theſe balls is as follows: take a pound of aſſafœtida, as much liver of antimony, half a pound of the wood of a bay-tree, an equal quantity of juniper wood, and two ounces of pellitory of *Spain*; pound all the ingredients apart to a groſs powder, in order to which the woods muſt be firſt very well dried, then put them all together in a mortar, and incorporate them with a large quantity of good grape verjuice well clarified, pouring it in by degrees, till they are reduced to a maſs, of which make balls of an ounce and an half, and dry them in the ſun: wrap one of theſe balls in a linen clout, and tying a thread thereto make the horſe chew it for two hours in the morning; and he will eat as ſoon as you unbridle him: do the ſame at night, and continue this method till the horſe recovers his appetite. When one ball is conſumed put in another. Theſe balls may be uſed on the road, as you travel, being tied to the bridle; balls of *Venice* treacle may be uſed in the ſame manner with good ſucceſs.

CHOLIC, OR GRIPES IN HORSES. Of all the diſtempers incident to a horſe, none perhaps is ſo little underſtood by the common farriers, as this; and for want of neceſſary knowledge, they give the ſame medicines in all caſes; but as this diſorder may proceed from different cauſes, the method of cure muſt alſo vary: otherwiſe the medicine intended to cure the diſorder may augment it,

and render it fatal. The three ſpecies into which we ſhall divide this diſorder are,

1. The flatulent or windy.
2. The bilious or inflammatory, and
3. The dry gripes.

The horſe troubled with a flatulent or windy cholic, is very reſtleſs, often lying down, and as ſuddenly riſing again with a ſpring; ſtrikes his belly with his hinder feet, ſtamps with his fore feet, and refuſes his meat. When the gripes are violent he will have convulſive twitches, his eyes turned up, and his limbs ſtretched out as if dying; and his ears and feet alternately hot and cold: he falls into profuſe ſweats, and then into cold damps: ſtrives often to ſtale, and turns his head frequently to his flanks; he then falls down, rolls about, and often turns on his back; this laſt ſymptom proceeds from a ſtoppage of the urine, which generally attends this ſpecies of cholic, and may be increaſed by a load of dung preſſing on the neck of the bladder.

The windy cholic often proceeds from drinking cold water when hot, to relieve which, empty the ſtraight gut with a ſmall hand dipt in oil, which frequently gives room for the wind, before confined in the bowels, to diſcharge itſelf; and by taking off the weight that preſſed upon the neck of the bladder, the ſuppreſſion of urine is taken off, upon which the horſe immediately ſtales and becomes much eaſier. Or,

Immediately give one of the balls preſcribed hereafter for the ſtranguary: that done, empty the rectum as directed under the article GLYSTER.

Where the urine is ſuppreſſed by a load on the rectum, diuretics are neceſſary. Before that impediment is removed, as ſoon as the rectum is emptied, rub the fundament, and a little way in the rectum, with ſoft ſoap: thus you will farther aſſiſt the diſcharge of urine.

Bleeding is adviſeable, at leaſt when the horſe is ſtrong; but always open the neck-vein, and omit the uſeleſs and cruel cuſtom of cutting acroſs the bars in the mouth.

While the above is performing, a carminative glyſter may be prepared, or glyſter may be given of the ſume of burning tobacco, with which the bag may be filled from the ſhank of a pipe, the head being held in the mouth of him who blows the ſmoak. As ſoon as the bag is full, tie it, and proceed as with any other ſort of glyſter. Or,

You may give the following ball and glyſters, which ſeldom fail of giving relief:

Take of Straſburg turpentine and juniper-berries pounded, of each an ounce; of ſalt prunella or ſaltpetre, an ounce; oil of juniper, one drachm; ſalt of tartar, two drachms; make the whole into a ball with a ſyrup of ſugar. It may be given whole, and waſhed down with a decoction of juniper-berries or a horn of ale.

If the horſe, ſoon after taking this ball, finds no relief; it will be neceſſary, in an hour or two, to give him another ball, with the addition of a drachm of ſalt of amber; which may be repeated a third time, if found neceſſary. During the fit, the horſe may be walked and trotted gently, but ſhould by no means be jaded: between the taking of the two balls, the following may be given: take of camomile flowers, two handfuls; anniſe, coriander, and fennel ſeeds, of each an ounce; boil them in three quarts of water to two; and add *Daffy*'s elixir, or gin, half a pint; oil of amber, half an ounce, and oil of camomile, eight ounces. Or,

Take two handsful of camomile flowers, two ounces of anniſeeds, half an ounce of long pepper; boil them a few minutes in five pints of water; then pour off the liquor, and add to it a quarter of a pint of olive oil, and one ounce of common ſalt.

When the gripes are occaſioned by drinking cold water when hot, the following will generally remove the complaint: take of the powder of anniſe, cummin, and fennel ſeeds, of each half an ounce: of camphire, two drachms; of pellitory of *Spain*, one drachm; oil of juniper, fifty drops: make the whole into a ball with ſyrup of ſugar, and waſh it down with a horn or two of ale.

If theſe ingredients ſhould not be at hand, give the following drink: take of caſtile or hard ſoap, and of ſaltpetre, each one ounce: or juniper-berries and ginger, of each half an ounce; boil the whole in a pint and a half of ale, adding a large onion; ſtrain the li-

quor from the ingredients, and give it the horſe. You may repeat the doſe, if the firſt ſhould not anſwer the intention.

When the horſe begins to recover, he will lie quiet, without ſtarting or tumbling; and if he continues in this quiet ſtate an hour, you may conclude that the whole danger is over. Care ſhould alſo be taken that the horſe be well rubbed, cloathed, and littered with clean ſtraw up to his belly.

The ſymptoms of a bilious or inflammatory cholic, are a fever, great heat, panting and dryneſs of the mouth; he alſo generally throws out a little looſe dung, with a hot ſcalding water, which, when it appears blackiſh, or of a reddiſh colour, indicates an approaching mortification: to remove which, take of ſena, three ounces; of ſalt of tartar, half an ounce; infuſe the whole in a quart of boiling water, for an hour, then ſtrain it off, and add two ounces of lenative electuary, and four ounces of Glauber's ſalts.

If the diſorder is not removed, but the fever and inflammation continue to increaſe, attended with a diſcharge of fleſh-coloured water, the event will be fatal; and the only medicine that bids fair to prevent it, is a ſtrong decoction of Jeſuit's bark, given to the quantity of a pint every three hours, mixed with a gill of red port wine.

A quart of the ſame decoction, with two ounces of *Venice* turpentine, diſſolved in the yolks of two eggs; an ounce of diaſcordium, and a pint of red wine, may be given twice a day, by way of glyſter. But it will be neceſſary, if the horſe recovers, to give him afterwards two or three mild purges of rhubarb.

The ſymptoms of the dry gripes are known by the horſe's frequent and fruitleſs attempts to dung, the blackneſs and hardneſs of the dung, the frequent and quick motion of the tail, the high colour of his urine, and his great reſtleſsneſs and uneaſineſs, which muſt be removed by the following method: the ſtraight gut ſhould be immediately examined and emptied, with a ſmall hand dipped in oil, and the following glyſter injected twice a day: take of marſhmallows and camomile-flowers, of each a large handful; of bay-berries and ſweet fennel ſeeds bruiſed, of each one ounce; boil the whole in a gallon of water to three quarts; pour off the clear liquor into a pan, and add a pint of linſeed, or any common oil.

The purging drink made of ſena, *&c.* deſcribed above, ſhould be given till the ſymptoms are removed, and his bowels unloaded. During the continuance of this diſorder the horſe ſhould have no other food than ſcalded bran, and warm water gruel, or white water, made by diſſolving four ounces of gum arabic in a quart of warm water, and mixing it with his other water.

Beſides plenty of gum arabic water for his drink, give him, every two or three hours, a pint of the following purging drink, until ſeveral looſe ſtools are procured.

Gum Arabic Water; called alſo White Water.

Diſſolve four ounces of gum arabic in a quart of water, and mix it with the water which the horſe drinketh, in ſuch proportions as may ſeem to be neceſſary.

A purging Drink.

Take of ſena three ounces, Glauber's ſalts four ounces; infuſe the ſena in three pints of boiling water, for half an hour; then to the ſtrained liquor add the Glauber's ſalts.

If the ſymptoms do not give way very ſoon, but rather increaſe, the caſe becomes deſperate; and if the hot, ill-coloured, ſtinking water appears, a mortification is begun, and death is at hand. In this caſe give a pint of a ſtrong decoction of the bark; with a quarter of a pint of red wine, every three or four hours; and every night and morning give the following glyſter:

Diſſolve two ounces of *Venice* turpentine in the yolks of two eggs; then gradually mix with it a quart of a ſtrong infuſion of bark in water, and a pint of red wine Give this for one glyſter.

To ſome horſes of little value, the following hath been uſeful:

Diapente one ounce, diaſcordium half an ounce, myrrh two drachms, oil of amber two drachms,

drachms, make a ball, and repeat it three times a-day.

The ſpaſmodic cholic, or dry gripes, is known by the horſe's frequent motion to dung, but without effect; and the hardneſs of what little he can diſcharge: the almoſt conſtant and quick motion of his tail; the high colour of his urine, and his great reſtleſſneſs. When he is very ill, he frequently lays down, rolls about, and gets up again in a hurry. He hath ſeveral other ſymptoms that attend the flatulent cholic, ſuch as convulſive twitches, turning up his eyes, and ſtretching out his limbs: and yet his motions ſeem rather more ſluggiſh in general.

Its moſt frequent cauſe is coſtiveneſs: the dung hardening and obſtructing the bowels, it becomes acrid, and irritates them too; its viſcidity detains the wind, whence the belly is diſtended; and by the quantity of the retained excrements preſſing againſt the neck of the bladder, the urine is detained, and a ſwelling is often occaſioned about the fundament, and along the ſheath.

From this account of the diſeaſe, it is evidently neceſſary to empty the rectum, by raking it with a ſmall hand; and immediately after that, an emollient oily glyſter muſt be thrown up, and repeated night and morning; and the above purging drink given as directed, until the bowels are freed from their troubleſome contents.

In all theſe ſorts of cholic, the diet ſhould be ſcalded bran, the white-water, and water-gruel. When the ſymptoms abate, and the horſe can eat a little hay, the beſt ſhould be picked out for him.

As he can bear it, he ſhould be carefully, but well, rubbed; cloathing ſhould not be ſpared, and the litter ſhould be in great plenty.

If the horſe hath freedom from the violence of his ſymptoms one hour, the danger may be ſuppoſed to be at an end: but during the fit he ſhould be attended by one perſon, at leaſt, and that conſtantly, to prevent him injuring himſelf; this holds good in all the ſpecies of this diſeaſe.

It is common to give hot medicines in all cholic complaints; but they are only proper in the flatulent ſort; and even there great caution is neceſſary in uſing them; for, beſide the danger of rarefying the wind too much, they increaſe the diſagreeable ſymptoms, by their ſtimulus on the neck of the bladder; and, in ſome caſes, by rarefying the blood, and diſpoſing the bowels to inflammation.

In common caſes, to remove the gripes and pains in the bowels, cauſed by drinking cold water when hot; or from taking cold after hard exerciſe, a cordial ball may be given with a drachm of camphire, and forty drops of the oil of juniper, well mixed together. Or,

Take *Venice* treacle two ounces, ſoap-pill two drachms, camphire half a drachm, ſmall beer two pints; mix them together for one doſe, and keep the horſe warm for forty-eight hours.

The reader from the account we have given of the different ſpecies of the cholic, will be abundantly convinced how neceſſary it is to be acquainted with each, that he may be enabled to adapt proper medicines, and relieve the creature from excruciating pains.

CHOPS, CLEFTS, RIFTS, } are maladies in the palate of a horſe's mouth, cauſed either by eating coarſe and rough hay, full of thiſtles and other prickly ſtuff; or by foul provender full of ſharp ſeeds; which by frequent pricking the bars of his mouth, cauſes them to wrinkle and breed corrupt blood, which may turn to a canker: which if it ſhould come to that, it is to be cured as a canker: but to prevent it, waſh his mouth with vinegar and ſalt, and anoint it with honey.

And for the removing of theſe diſtempers pull out his tongue, ſlice it with an inciſion knife, and thruſt out the kernels, or corruption, then waſh the parts as before directed.

But to prevent their coming at all, the beſt way is to waſh his mouth or tongue often with wine, beer, or ale, and ſo bliſters will not breed in it, or any other diſeaſe.

CHOPS, CRACKS, } do alſo often happen in a horſe's legs on the bought of the paſtern, accompanied with pain, and a very noiſome ſtench, which is ſometimes

caused

caufed by a ſharp malignant humour that frets the ſkin.

The cure may be effected by firſt ſhaving away the hair from the complaint, in order to keep it clean, and applying the white honey charge, or coachman's ointment, which will ſpeedily heal the chops, if the application be conſtantly renewed.

CHUB FISHING. This fiſh is full of ſmall forked bones, diſperſed every where through his body; eats very wateriſh, and being not firm, is in a manner taſteleſs: it is the beſt of any to entertain a young angler, as being eaſily taken: in order to which you muſt look out for ſome hole, where you ſhall have twenty or more of them together in a hot day, floating almoſt on the ſurface of the water.

Let your rod be ſtrong and long, your line not above a yard long and very ſtrong, baited with a graſshopper, which bob up and down on the top of the water, and if there be any clubs they will riſe.

But you muſt place yourſelf ſo as not to be ſeen, for the chub is a timorous fiſh, and the leaſt ſhadow will make him ſink to the bottom; though he will riſe again ſuddenly, and this is called bobbing.

When your hook is baited, drop it gently about two feet before the chub you have pitched upon by your eye to be the beſt and faireſt, and he will inſtantly bite greedy at it, and be held faſt, for he is a leather mouthed fiſh, ſo that he can ſeldom break his hold; and therefore it will be beſt to give him play enough and tire him; or otherwiſe you may endanger your line.

If you cannot get a graſshopper, you muſt bait your hook with any kind of fly or worm, and if you will fiſh with a fly, graſshopper, or beetle, it muſt be at the top of the water: but if with other baits underneath it.

In *March* and *April* you ſhould angle for the chub with worms; in *June* and *July* with flies, ſnails and cherries: but in *Auguſt* and *September*, uſe a paſte made with Parmeſan or Holland cheeſe, pounded in a mortar with ſaffron; adding to it a little butter.

Some uſe a paſte made of cheeſe and turpentine for the winter ſeaſon, at which time the chub is in his prime: for then his forked bones are either loſt or turned into griſtles; and his fleſh is excellent meat baked; his ſpawn is admirable, and if he be large, the throat, when the head is well waſhed, is the beſt part of the fiſh.

However in hotweather you muſt angle for this fiſh in the middle of the water, or near the top of it; but in cold weather near the bottom.

CHUSING OF DOGS: in order to chuſe a dog and a bitch for good whelps, take care that the bitch come of a generous kind, be well proportioned, having large ribs and flanks: and likewiſe that the dog be of a good breed and young; for a young dog and an old bitch breed excellent whelps.

The beſt time for hounds or bratchets to be lined in, are the months of *January*, *February* and *March*.

The bitch ſhould be uſed to a kennel, that ſhe may like it after her whelping, and ſhe ought to be kept warm.

Let the whelps be weaned after two months old; and though it be ſome difficulty to chuſe a whelp under the dam, that will prove the beſt of the litter, yet ſome approve that which is laſt, and account him to be the beſt.

Others remove the whelps from the kennel, and lay them ſeveral and apart one from the other; then they watch which of them the bitch firſt takes and carries into her kennel again, and that they ſuppoſe to be the beſt.

Others again imagine that which weighs leaſt when it ſucks to be the beſt: this is certain, that the lighter whelp will prove the ſwifter.

As ſoon as the bitch has littered, it is proper to chuſe them you intend to preſerve, and drown the reſt; keep the black, brown, or of one colour; for the ſpotted are not much to be eſteemed, though of hounds the ſpotted are to be valued.

Hounds for chace are to be choſen by their colours: the white with black ears, and a black ſpot at the ſetting on of the tail, are the moſt principal to compoſe a kennel of, and of good ſcent and condition.

The black hound, or the black tanned, or the all-liver coloured, or all white: the true talbots are the beſt for the ſtronger line: the grizzled, whether mixed or unmixed, ſo they

be

be ſhag-haired, are the beſt verminers, and a couple of theſe are proper for a kennel.

In ſhort, take theſe marks of a good hound; that his head be of a middle proportion, rather long than round; his noſtrils wide, his ears large, his back bowed, his fillet great, haunches large, thighs well truſſed, hams ſtraight, tail big near the reins, the reſt ſlender; the leg big, the ſole of the foot dry, and in the form of that of a fox, with large claws.

CINQUE-PORT, a ſquare net reſembling a cage, taking it's name from the five entrances into it: it is of excellent uſe for any pond or river, ſwift or ſtanding water, for catching of fiſh, and the way to ſet it is repreſented in the figure.

To make uſe of this net, provide four ſtraight, ſtrong poles, anſwerable in length to the depth of the water; ſharpen the great ends like ſtakes, and notch them within a foot of the ends, to faſten the four corners of the net, as E F G H; make the little notches on the ſame poles at a convenient diſtance, for the faſtening the four upper corners in the ſame manner, as A B C D. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 3.

The bottom of the net is four ſquare without any entrance; in order to place this with the greater conveniency, get a boat to put the net in the water, for the poles muſt be driven faſt into the ground, and at ſuch a proper diſtance, that the net may be ſtretched out ſtiff, each pole anſwering to his fellow in an exact direct line; and this may ſuffice in any ſtanding water; but if it be in a ſwift ſtream, the motion of the water will always move the net, and ſo frighten away the fiſh.

Now in order to prevent this inconvenience, faſten ſome ſtrong ſticks at the very top of the four poles, to ſtraighten and ſtrengthen one another, and to keep all tight; as for example, obſerve, the ſame pointed and marked, with little *a, b, c, d*, and you will eaſily comprehend it; but then if you faſten two others croſsways from A, *a*, unto great D and little *d*, and from C, *c*, to great C, and little *c*: you need not fear it, for the water can have no power over it. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 3.

CLAP [in Falconry] the nether part of a hawk's beak.

CLAP-NET, AND LOOKING-GLASS, otherwiſe called doring or daring, is a device to catch larks with; for which end you are to provide four ſticks, very ſtraight and light, about the bigneſs of a pike, two of which ſhould be four feet nine inches long, and ſhould all be notched at the ends, as in the figure of theſe ſticks marked with the little *a* and *b*; at the end *b*, faſten on one ſide a ſtick of about a foot long, of the ſame bigneſs with the other four ſticks, and on the other ſide a ſmall peg of wood, marked A, three inches long; then get four ſticks more, each a foot long, as the letter *f*, each muſt have a cord nine feet long, faſtened at the bigger end thereof, as *e, f*; every one of them ſhould have a buckle at the end *e*, for the commodious faſtening of them to the reſpective ſticks, when you go about to ſpread your net, which is plainly repreſented in Plate IV. Fig. 5.

You are alſo to provide a cord, *a, k, b, g*, which muſt have two branches, *a, k*, one of them is to be nine feet and a half long, the other ten, with a buckle at each end; the reſt of the cord, from *b* to *g*, muſt be between twenty-two and twenty-four yards long; and all theſe cords, as well the long ones, as thoſe with the ſticks, ſhould be ſtrong twiſted, about the bigneſs of one's little finger. The next thing to be provided is a ſtaff, *m, n*, about four feet long, pointed at the end *m*; and at the end *n*, faſten a little ball of wood, for the convenient carrying of theſe many neceſſaries, in ſome ſacks or wallet; you muſt alſo have a ſmall iron ſpade, to level the ground, as you ſee occaſion, and two ſmall rods, like that marked *l, m, n, o*, each eighteen inches long, having a great end L, and thereto a ſmall ſtick fixed, as *p*, with a packthread near the end of the ſaid rod; and about letter *m*, being near nine inches from it, tie another packthread with two ends, each hanging clear a foot long: at each end tie a little pecked ſtick, as *q, r*, and at the ſmaller end of the ſaid rod, tie a packthread with four doubles, which muſt form two loops, as *o*, which tie to the legs of ſome larks: you muſt have alſo two ſmall reels, as F, G, by the help whereof you may make the larks fly, as there is occaſion: the next thing you are to prepare, is a looking-glaſs: for which *ſee* LARK-CATCHING.

When it is thus fixed, put a ſmall line into the hole *j*, and your glaſs is finiſhed; you muſt place

place it between the two nets, near the middle of them, at the letter *f*, and carry the line to the hedge, fo that pulling the line you may make the looking-glafs play in and out as children do a whirligig, made of an apple and a nut. Always keep it turning, that the twinkling of the glafs againft the fun, may induce the larks to come to view it.

When you intend to pitch your nets, be fure to have the wind either in front or behind them, left if it be on either fide, it hinders their playing: chufe fome open place, and let it be remote from trees, or hedges, at leaft an hundred paces; then the ground being clear from all ftones and rubbifh, fpread the net after the manner expreffed in the figure, *viz.* the longeft ticks faftened to that part of the net which is largeft; as for example, in the figure, that on your right hand is bigger than the other. You muft drive the peg *e*, into the ground, and pafs the end *a*, of the ftick, into the buckle of one of the cords, of the net; and the peg *d*, into the other loop of the fame end; alfo do the fame to the other ftick, at the end *b*, but before you drive your peg into the ground, ftrain the cord *c*, *t*, as much as you can; then take two of the ticks, as *f*, *e*, whereof one has a cord nine feet and a half long, and the other half a foot lefs: put the knot *e*, of the ftrongeft cord about the end of the farther ftick, and retiring, drive your peg *f*, into the ground, juft oppofite to the two little pegs *c*, *t*: that done, coming to the other end, pafs your ftick *a*, into one of the fhorter cords, and fo drive your pegs juft with the others, in a direct line, as *c*, *t*, *f*, that your cord *a*, *e*, of the net, may be thoroughly ftrained. Being thus directed to fet one net, you cannot well fail to fet the other; only obferve fo to place them, that when they are drawn, one may clap about half a foot over the other.

The next thing to be done is, to take the grand cord, which is to make your net play: place the large branch *a*, about the end of the ftick *a*, and the other branch *k*, about the ftick *k*; then tie the knot *b*, fo that it may reft in the middle, and carry the end to your lodge; ftrain it a little, and faften it with a peg A, and about B, make fome kind of hold-faft, for the better ftraining it, and that it may not flip again through your hands; juft even with the faid hold-faft, make two holes D, E, in the ground, to thruft againft with your heels: as for your lodge it muft be made with boughs in fuch a manner that you may have a full and clear view of your nets before; and the fame fhould be covered over head, and not very high, that you may have a profpect of all birds coming and going.

The laft thing upon this occafion, is the placing your calls, (for fo are the live larks termed here) and the figures direct you in what place to fet them: fet your little ftick *p*, in the firft place, and let the upper part be about fix inches out of the ground; then place the two others *q*, *r*, on the right, and the other on the left, juft at *m*, of the rod, where the cord of the faid pegs is fixt; that done, tie the end of one of the packthreads of one of the reels, about three or four inches from *m*, near the place marked *n*, and carry your reel to the letter F; the like you muft do with the other rod, tied at the end *o*, and at equal diftances tie the call larks by the feet, fo that when you fee any birds near you, it is but twitching your cords, and you force your larks to mount a little, that thereby the others may take notice of them: and when they are within your diftance, pull your main cord and your net flies up, and claps over them.

CLAMPONNIER, or CLAPONNIER; an obfolete word, fignifying a long jointed horfe, that is, one whofe paftems are long, ftender, and over pliant.

The word is properly applicable only to bulls or cows, for *la Claponnier* in *French*, is in them what the paftern is in a horfe.

CLEAR WALK, a term relating to game-cocks; and fignifies the place that the fighting cock is in, and no other.

CLEFTS or CRACKS in the HEELS. A difeafe incident to horfes, that comes either from over hard labour, which occafions furfeits, or by giving them unwholefome meat; or by waffhing them when hot. For their cure, fhave away the hair and apply the oil of hempfeed, or linfeed, and take care to keep them clean. *See* CHOPS.

CLOSE BEHIND, is a horfe whofe hoofs comes too clofe together: fuch horfes are commonly good ones.

To CLOSE A PASSADE JUSTLY, is when the horfe ends the paffade with a demivolt, in good order,

order, well narrowed and bounded, and terminates upon the ſame line upon which he parted, ſo that he is ſtill in a condition to part from the hand handſomely at every laſt time or motion of his demivolt.

CLOYED. } A term uſed by farriers
ACCLOYED. } of a horſe, when he has been pricked with a nail in ſhoeing.

COACHMAN'S OINTMENT. Take common honey and powder of copperas, of each a pound and an half, ſet them over a gentle fire in a pot, mixing them well together, by ſtirring them conſtantly till they boil: then take the pot off inſtantly, and when it grows half cold, put to it an ounce of arſenic in powder, then ſet it on the fire again, ſtirring it continually, till it begins to boil; then take it off the fire immediately, and keep ſtirring it, till it grows cold: but take care to avoid the noiſome ſmell.

Anoint the part ſlightly with this ointment once every two days, after it has been ſhaved and rubbed with a wiſp. This is good for ſore legs that are not gourdy pains, mules, clefts, and rat-tails.

COAL FISH, the literal lines are white, broad, and not ſo crooked, by which mark the fiſhermen diſtinguiſh it from the whiting-pollack. Beſides the colour is more black, lively, and ſhining; likewiſe all the fins are of a blackiſh blue, the ſcales leſs, and the eyes larger and more protuberant. In a cod the upper jaw is a little longer than the lower, but the direct contrary obtains in this, the under jaw being longer than the upper; the cod has a barb hanging at his chin, but this fiſh has none; likewiſe the tail of this is more forked than that of cod.

They are taken on the coaſt of *Northumberland* and *Yorkſhire*, and are called coal-fiſh from the black colour of their back and head. The young ones of this kind are called billards, pollards, and rock whitings.

COCK, a domeſtic bird, and the male of the hens. It is the common opinion that a cock ſhould never grow fat, and that he ought to ſupply a dozen of hens, from which he is diſtinguiſhed by his ſpurs and comb: the eggs which hens lay without being trod, muſt not be left for hatching, for they will addle: cocks are gelt when young, to make capons.

This bird, in general, is the moſt virile, ſtately, and majeſtical of all others; and is very tame and familiar with mankind; naturally inclined to live in habitable houſes; he is hot and ſtrong in the act of generation, and delights in open plains, where he may lead forth his hens into green paſtures and under hedges, that they may warm and baſk themſelves in the ſun; for to be put up within walled places, and paved courts is moſt unnatural to them, neither will they thrive.

Now in the choice and ſhape of a dunghill cock, he ſhould be, according to our *Engliſh* authors, of a large and well-ſized body, long from his head to the rump, thick in the girth, his neck ſhould be long, looſe, and erected up high, as the pelican, and other birds of prey are; his comb, wattles, and throat large, of a great compaſs, ragged, and of a very ſcarlet red; his eyes round and large, the colour anſwerable to the colour of his plume or main, as grey with grey, red with red, and yellow with yellow; his bill crooked, ſharp or ſtrongly ſet on his head: the colour ſuitable to the colour of his feathers on his head; his main or neck feathers very long, bright and ſhining covering from his head to his ſhoulders; his legs ſtraight, and of a ſtrong beam, with large long ſpurs, ſharp, and a little bending, and the colour black, yellow, or browniſh; his claws ſtrong, ſhort, and well wrinkled; his tail long, bending back, and covering his body very cloſe, his wings very ſtrong: and for the general colour of a dunghill cock, he ſhould be red: he ſhould be valiant within his own walk; and if he is a little knaviſh ſo much the better; he ſhould be often crowing, and buſy in ſcratching the earth to find out worms, and other food for his hens, and invite them to eat. *For the Treatment and Breeding* DUNGHILL-COCKS *and* HENS, *ſee the article* POULTRY. *For Game Cocks, ſee* GAME COCKS.

COCK FEEDING, is when a cock is taken from his walk, he ſhould be fed a month before he fights: for the firſt fortnight feed him with ordinary wheaten bread,

and ſpar him for four or five days that he has been in the pen; afterwards ſpar him daily, or every other day, till about four days before he is to fight.

For the ſecond fortnight, feed him with fine wheaten bread, kneaded with whites of eggs and milk, and give him every meal twelve picks, or corns of barley.

He ſhould not have water ſtand by him, for then he will drink too much; but let him have water four or five times a-day.

If he be too high fed, ſtive him, and give him a clove of garlic in a little ſweet oil, for ſome few days; if too low fed, give him the yolk of an egg, beat and warmed (till it be as thick as treacle) with his bread.

For four days before fighting, give the cock hyſſop, violet and ſtrawberry leaves, chopt ſmall in freſh butter; and the morning he is to fight put down his throat a piece of freſh butter, mixt with powder of white ſugar-candy.

COCKING-CLOTH, a device for catching pheaſants with: for which take a piece of coarſe canvas, about an ell ſquare, and put it into a tan-pit to colour: then hem it about, and to each corner of the cloth ſow a piece of leather, about three inches ſquare, and fix two ſticks croſſwiſe, to keep it out, as A, B, C, D, in the figure, *ſee the Plate* IV. there muſt alſo be a hole in the cloth to look out at, as at E, which is repreſented in the figure; and being provided with a ſmall ſhort gun, when you are near enough, hold out the aforeſaid cloth at arm's end, and put the muzzle of the gun out at the hole, which ſerves as a reſt for the gun, and ſo let fly, and you will ſeldom miſs; for by this means the pheaſants will let you come near them, and the cock will be ſo bold as to fly at it. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 6.

COCK-PIT, a place made for cocks to fight in, being uſually a houſe or hovel covered over, ſeated like an amphitheatre.

The place on which they fight is a clod, that is, the green ſod; which is generally made round, that all may ſee, and about which there are ſeats and places for the ſpectators to ſit at, three heights, or more, one above another.

On the weighing morning, that perſon whoſe chance is to weigh laſt, is to ſet his cocks and number his pens, both main and byes, and leave the key of the pens upon the weighing table, (or the other party, if he pleaſes, may put a lock on the door) before any cock is put into the ſcale, and after the firſt pack of cocks are weighed, a perſon appointed by him that weighed the firſt, ſhall go into the other pens to ſee that no other cocks are weighed but what are ſo ſet and numbered, provided they are within the articles of weight that the match ſpecify; if not to take the following cock or cocks, until the whole number of main and bye cocks are weighed through. And after they are all weighed, you are to proceed as ſoon as poſſible to match them, beginning at the leaſt weight firſt, and ſo on; and equal weights or neareſt weights to be ſeparated, provided by that ſeparation a great number of battles can be made, and not otherwiſe; and all blanks, that is, choice of cocks, are to be filled up on the weighing day, and the battles divided and ſtruck off for each day's play, as agreed on, and the cocks that weigh the leaſt are to fight the firſt day, and ſo upwards.

At the time agreed on by both parties to fighting, the cocks that are to fight the firſt battle are brought upon the pit by the feeders, or their helpers; and after being examined, to ſee they anſwer the marks and colours ſpecified in the match-bill, they are given to the ſetters-to, who after chopping them in hand, give them to the gentlemen who are called maſters of the match (who always ſit oppoſite to each other), when they turn them down upon the mat; and the ſetters-to are not to touch them, except they either hang in the mat, in each other, or get cloſe to the edge of the pit, until they leave off fighting, while a perſon can tell forty.

When both cocks leave off fighting, until one of the ſetters-to, or a perſon appointed for telling the law, can tell forty gradually; then the ſetters-to are to make the neareſt way to their cocks, and as ſoon as they have taken them up, to carry them into the middle of the pit, and immediately deliver them on their legs beak to beak, and not to touch them any more until they have refuſed fighting,

ing, so long as the teller of the law can tell ten, without they are on their backs, or hung in each other, or in the mat; then they are to set to again in the same manner as before, and continue it till one cock refuses fighting ten several times, one after another, when it is that cock's battle that fought within the law.

But it sometimes happens that both cocks refuse fighting while the law is telling; when this happens, a fresh cock is to be hovelled, and brought upon the mat as soon as possible, and the setters-to are to toss up, which cock is to be set up first, and he that gets the chance is to choose. Then the other which is to be set to last, must be taken up, but not carried off the pit; then setting the hovelled cock down to the other five separate times, telling ten between each setting-to, and then the same to the other cock; and if one fights and the other refuses, it is a battle to the fighting cock; but if both fight, or both refuse, it is a drawn battle. The reason of setting-to five times to each cock is, that ten times setting-to being the long law, so on their both refusing, the law is to be equally divided between them, as they are both entitled to it alike.

Another way of deciding a battle is, if any person offers to lay ten pounds to a crown (that is, if he is a person thought capable of paying it if he loses, or one who stakes his money upon the mat), and no person takes it until the law-teller tells forty, and calls three separate times, "Will any one take it?" and no one does, it is the cock's battle the odds are laid on, and the setters-to are not to touch the cock during the time the forty is telling, without either cock is hung in the mat, or on his back, or hung together.

If a cock should die before the long law is told out, although he fought in the law, and the other did not, he loses his battle; for sure there cannot be a better rule for a cock winning his battle than killing his adversary, in the limited time he is entitled to by cock laws.

There are often disputes with the setters-to, as also with the spectators, that is, in setting-to in the long law, for often both cocks refuse fighting until four or five, or less times, are told; then they begin telling from the cock's fighting, and counting but once refused, but they should continue their number on, until one cock has refused ten times: for when the law has begun to be told, it is for both cocks: for if one cock fights within the long law, and the other not, it is a battle to the cock that fought, counting from the first setting-to.

All disputes about bets, or the battle being won or lost, ought to be decided by the spectators, for if the bets are not paid, nor the battles settled according to judgment then given, it would be a good evidence in law if an action is brought for a recovery of such bets. The crowning and mantling of a cock, or fighting at the setter-to's hand before he is put to the other cock, or breaking from his antagonist, is allowed to fight.

COCKREL, a young cock bred for fighting.

COCK ROADS, a sort of net contrived chiefly for the taking of woodcocks; the nature of which bird is to lie close all day under some hedge, or near the roots of some old trees, picking for worms under dry leaves, and will not stir without being disturbed: neither does he see his way well before him in a morning early; but towards evening he takes wing to go to get water, flying generally low; and when they find any thoroughfare in any wood, or range of trees, they use to venture through; and therefore the cock-roads ought to be made in such places, and your cock-nets planted according to the figure. *See* Plate IV. Fig. 7. Plate XVI. Fig. 1.

Then supposing that your range of wood be about thirty paces long, cut a walk through it about the middle, about thirty-six or forty broad, which must be directly straight, with all the shrubs and underwood carried away; in like manner should all the boughs that hang over the said walk be cut off: then chuse two trees, opposite to each other, as represented in the figure marked A, B, and prune, or cut off all the front boughs, to make way for the net to hang and play.

In the next place, provide two strong logs of wood, which open or cleave at the biggest ends, as marked C, D; the middle parts tie fast to some boughs of the tree, as the let-

ters E, F, direct, and let the tops hang over as G, H, represent.

You should always have ready good store of pullies, or buckles made of box, brass, or the like, according to the form designed by the figure, which should be about the bigness of a man's finger, and fasten one at each end of the perches or legs, G, H, having first tied on your pullies, about the two branches marked 3, a cord, of the thickness of one's little finger; then tie another knot on the said cord, about the distance of an hand's breadth from the first knot, marked 4, and so let the two ends of the cords hang down about a foot long, that therewithal you may fasten them to the pullies, which are at the ends of the two perches or legs, as are marked I, L, close to the notches G, H, clap a small packthread into each pully, which should reach to the foot of the trees, that by the help thereof, you may draw up two stronger cords into the said pullies, where you hang the net, and not be forced always to climb up into the tree.

Lastly, provide a stand to be concealed; about half a dozen boughs pitched up together, may serve for that purpose; with a strong crooked stake forced into the ground, just by the stand, on which fasten the lines of the net.

When it is drawn up, remember to tie a stone to the ends of each of the two cords, about four or five pounds weight each, that when you let go, the stones may force down the net with a strong fall; and pull up both the stones, and upper part of the net, close to the pullies I, L: the stones are marked M, N, and the figure represents the whole net ready for use.

The ends of both lines must be drawn to your lodge, or stand, and wound two or three times about the crooked stake, to prevent the falling of the net, till some game flies against it.

COCK'S WALK, the place where a cock is bred; to which usually no other cock comes.

COD FISH. The flesh is exceeding good, and highly esteemed. It is greatly in use as well fresh as salted; and in *Lent* it goes by the general name of salt fish. The head of a large cod is thought, by those who are judges of nice eating, to be a most excellent dish.

Fresh cod, that is, cod for present use, is caught every where on the coast of *Great Britain*; but there are particular times of fishing in particular places, because they are then found in great plenty. Thus from *Easter* to *Whitsuntide* is the best season at *Alanby*, *Workington*, and *Whitehaven*, on the coasts of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*: on the west part of *Ireland* from the beginning of *April* to the beginning of *June*: on the north and north-east of *Ireland* from *Christmas* to *Michaelmas*: and on the north-east of *England* from *Easter* until *Midsummer*.

But the chief support of the cod fishery are the banks of *Newfoundland*, which are a kind of submarine mountains, one of which, called the *Great Bank*, is four hundred and fifty miles long, and an hundred broad, and seventy-five from *Newfoundland*. The best, largest, and fattest cod are those taken on the south side of the bank; those on the north side are much smaller.

The best season for fishing for them is from the beginning of *February* to the end of *April*, at which time the fish, which had retired during the winter to the deepest parts of the sea, return to the bank and grow very fat.

Those that are taken from *March* to *July* keep well enough; but those in *July*, *August*, and *September*, soon spoil. The fishing is sometimes done in a month or six weeks, sometimes it holds six months.

CODS, OR STONES, SWELLED; a malady in horses that comes many ways, either by wounds, blows, bruises, or evil humours, which corrupt the mass of blood that falls down to the cods: or from a rupture, *&c.*

For the cure, take bole-armoniac reduced to a fine powder, vinegar and whites of eggs well beaten together, and anoint the part with it daily, till the swelling abates; and if it imposthumate, where you find it to be soft, open it with an hot iron, or incision-knife, if it does not break of itself, and heal it up with green ointment.

COFFIN, OR HOOF, OF A HORSE, is all the horn that appears when he has his foot set

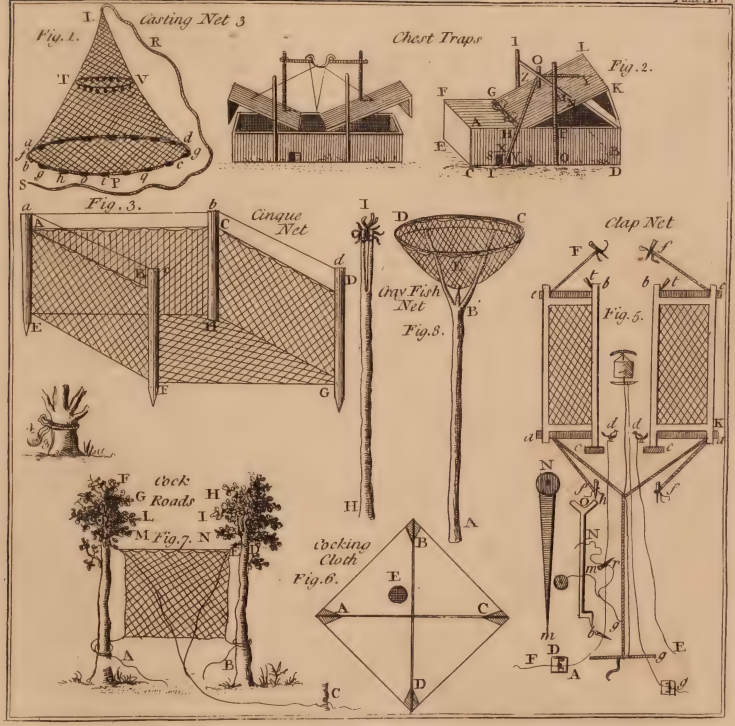


Fig. 1.
Casting Net
Chest Traps
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Cinque Net
Cray Fish Net
Fig. 8.
Clap Net
Fig. 5.
Cock Roads
Fig. 7.
Cocking Cloth
Fig. 6.

ſet to the ground; and the coffin bone is that to the foot, as a heart or kernel: the latter is quite ſurrounded, or over-ſpread by the hoof, frush, and ſole, and is not perceived, even when the horſe's ſole is quite taken away; being covered on all ſides by a coat or fleſh, which hinders the bone from appearing.

COILING OF THE STUD, is the firſt making choice of a colt or young horſe, for any ſervice: which by no means muſt be done too early: for ſome horſes will ſhow their beſt ſhape at two or three years old, and loſe it at four; others not till five, nay, not till ſix; but then they ever keep it: ſome again will do their beſt day's work at ſix or ſeven years old, others not till eight or nine.

COLDS, [in Farriery] there are a few diſeaſes incident to a horſe, which do not originate from a cold: and as no perſon uſed to horſes can be ignorant when the animal is affected with this diſeaſe, it will be ſufficient to deſcribe the nature of a cold, and the uſual ſymptoms that attend it.

Colds proceed from various cauſes; the moſt uſual are riding horſes till they are hot, and ſuffering them to ſtand expoſed to the air. The removing a horſe from a hot ſtable to a cold one: and if the horſe has been high fed and cloathed, the cold contracted in this manner will often prove very violent: they alſo often get cold by not being carefully rubbed down, and the ſweat rubbed off, when they come from a journey.

Young horſes when they are breeding their teeth; particularly when the tuſhes are cutting, are more ſubject to take cold than at any other time.

When a horſe has taken cold, a cough will follow, and he will be heavy and dull in proportion to the ſeverity of the diſeaſe. The eyes will be ſometimes moiſt and watery, the kernels about the ears under the jaws will ſwell, and a thin mucous gleet will iſſue from his noſe. If the cold be violent the horſe will be feveriſh, his flanks work, he will refuſe his water, and loath his hot meat. When the horſe coughs ſtrong and ſnorts after it, eats ſcalded bran, and drinks warm water: is but little off his ſtomach, and moves briſkly in his ſtall; dungs and ſtales freely, and without pain: his ſkin feels kindly, and his coat does not ſtare; there is no danger nor any occaſion for medicines. You ſhould however bleed him, keep him warm, give him ſome feeds of ſcalded bran, and let him drink freely of warm water.

But if he feels hot, and refuſes his meat, it will be neceſſary to bleed him plentifully, and give the following drink: take three ounces of freſh aniſeeds, and one dram of ſaffron; infuſe them in a pint and an half of boiling water; pour off the clear liquor, and diſſolve in it four ounces of honey, adding two ſpoonfuls of ſallad oil. This drink may be given every night, and with proper care will fully anſwer in all ſudden colds where there has been no previous diſorder.

Or you may give the following pectoral ball: take of the freſh powder of fenugreek, aniſeed, cummin-ſeed, cardamoms, elecampane, colts-foot, and flour of brimſtone, of each three ounces; juice of liquorice diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of mountain wine, ſaffron in powder half an ounce, olive oil and honey, of each eight ounces, oil of aniſeeds an ounce; mix the whole together with as much wheat flour as will be ſufficient to make into a paſte.

Theſe balls are of excellent uſe, and given in ſmall quantities about the ſize of a pullet's egg, will encourage a free perſpiration; but in caſe of a fever, they ſhould not be continued but with the greateſt caution.

Warm cloathing about the head and neck is particularly uſeful here, as it promotes the running at the noſe: this diſcharge is increaſed too by the warm water which is always given him to drink, and by the warm maſhes which for this end ſhould be put into the manger rather hotter than he can eat them, in order to his being, as it were, fumigated with the ſteam aſcending from them, before it cools.

It ſhould be well attended to, that when a horſe has a cold, cough, or other diſeaſe, attended with a diſcharge at the noſtrils, great care is neceſſary to keep him clean. Horſes do not cough the phlegm up by the mouth, as it is common with men, but paſs it all by the noſe; in conſequence of which they throw it about, making every thing naſty that is near them: in all ſuch like caſes, give them their hay well ſhook and ſprinkled, and but in

ſmall

ſmall quantities at a time, for his breath will ſpoil it ſo, that ſometimes it will ſicken him and beget a diſlike thereto: when he is not eating, put a little ſtraw into the manger, to catch the phlegm that he throws about by coughing; and alſo by taking away the ſtraw the manger may more eaſily be cleaned, which ſhould be done every time he is fed: be careful too, to clean his noſe well every time he eats or drinks. Horſes are naturally clean, and nice to a great degree; and in theſe diſeaſes their recovery depends ſo much on their being kept clean, that theſe directions cannot be too much attended to.

When the ſigns of a cold or of a cough attends, but without feveriſhneſs (after due bleeding, and a purge or two) give one of the following balls every morning, to promote perſpiration; but if any degree of fever attends, avoid all warming medicines.

The Pectoral Ball.

Take of the freſh powders of aniſed elecampane, carraway ſeeds, liquorice, turmeric, and flour of brimſtone, of each three ounces; of liquorice juice (diſſolved in water, enough to make it of the conſiſtence of honey) four ounces of the beſt ſaffron, in powder, half an ounce; of ſweet oil and honey, of each half a pound; of the oil of aniſeeds one ounce; and of wheat-flour, enough to make the whole into a paſte. Of this paſte balls may be made about the ſize of a pullet's egg.

Dr. Bracken's *Cordial Ball.*

Take aniſeeds, carraway-ſeeds, the greater cardamom ſeeds, of each one ounce; flour of brimſtone, two ounces; turmeric, one ounce and an half; ſaffron, two drachms: liquorice juice (diſſolved in ſmall beer) one ounce, elecampane ſeeds, half an ounce: liquorice powder, one ounce and an half: wheat-flour, enough to make the whole into a paſte.

Theſe cordial balls are an improvement on the long famed *Markham*'s Ball.

An hour's exerciſe every day will greatly haſten the cure: it alſo greatly promotes the diſcharge of rowels, which are ſometimes neceſſary, when a horſe is loaded with fleſh.

COLICK or Cholic; the moſt peculiar ſign of the wind colick in horſes, is the ſwelling of their body, as if it was ready to burſt, accompanied with tumbling and toſſing. *See* Cholic.

It is alſo known by his ſtretching his neck, or legs, by his ſtriking at his belly, by his lying down and riſing often, ſtamping with his feet, *&c.*

There are many remedies proper for this diſeaſe, of which I here mention but one.

Take half a pint of white wine, warm it, put to it ſix ounces of oil, and fifty drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn; and give it the horſe; but if he be full of blood, firſt bleed him: if this doſe does not cure him, give him another, with an hundred drops of ſpirits of hartſhorn. *See* Cholic.

COLLAR of a draught Horse, a part of the harneſs made of leather and canvas, and ſtuffed with ſtraw or wool, to be put about the horſe's neck.

COLT, a word in general, ſignifying the male and female of the horſe kind; the firſt likewiſe, for diſtinction ſake, being called a horſe colt, and the other a filly.

After the colts have been foaled, you may ſuffer them to run with the mare till about *Michaelmas*, ſooner or later, according as the cold weather comes in; then they muſt be weaned; though ſome perſons are for having them weaned after *Martinmas*, or the middle of *November*. The author of the *Compleat Horſeman* is of opinion, that the reaſon why moſt foals advance ſo ſlowly, and are not capable of ſervice till they are ſix or ſeven years old, is becauſe they have not ſucked long enough; whereas if they had ſucked the whole winter over, they would be as good at four or five years old, as they are now at eight.

They ought to be kept in a convenient houſe, with a low rack and manger for their hay and oats, which muſt be ſweet and good; with a little wheaten bran mixed with the oats, to cauſe them to drink, and to keep their bodies open.

But ſince there are ſome who alledge, that oats make foals become blind, or their teeth crooked; the ſame author is of opinion, that

oats

oats will wear their teeth, and make them the ſooner to change, and alſo raze; therefore he judges it to be the beſt way to break them, in a mill, becauſe that by endeavouring with their jaws to bruiſe and chew them, they ſtretch and ſwell their eye and nether jaw-veins, which ſo attract the blood and humours that they fall down upon the eyes and frequently occaſion the loſs of them: ſo that it is not the heating qualities of oats, but the difficulty in chewing, that is the cauſe of their blindneſs.

Further, that colts thus fed with grain, do not grow thickiſh upon their legs, but grow broader, and better knit, than if they had eaten nothing, but hay and bran, and will endure fatigue the better.

But above all they muſt not be kept wet and cold, which are hurtful to them, nothing being more tender than they are.

For proof of this, take a *Spaniſh* ſtallion and let him cover two mares, which for age, beauty and comlineſs, may admit of no difference between them; and if they be both horſe-colts, or both fillies, which is one and the ſame thing, let one run abroad, and the other be houſed, every winter, kept warm, and ordinarily attended; and that colt that has been kept abroad ſhould have large fleſhy ſhoulders, flabby and gouty legs, weak paſterns, and ill hoofs; and ſhall be a dull heavy jade, in compariſon to the other which is houſed, and orderly kept; and which will have a fine forehead, be well ſhaped, have good legs and hoofs, and be of good ſtrength and ſpirit: by which you may know, that to have the fineſt ſtallion, and the beautifulleſt mare, is nothing, if they are ſpoiled in the breeding up.

It is worth obſervation, that ſome foals, under ſix months old, though their dams yield abundance of milk, yet decay daily, and have a cough, proceeding from certain pellicles, or ſkins, that breed in their ſtomachs, which obſtruct their breathing, and at laſt deſtroy them entirely.

To remedy this malady, take the bag wherein the coalt was foaled, dry it, and give him as much of it in milk as you can take up with three fingers: but if you have not preſerved the bag, procure the lungs of a young fox, and uſe it inſtead of the aforeſaid powder.

It will be proper to let the colts play an hour or two, in ſome court-yard, *&c.* when it is fair weather, provided you put them up again carefully, and ſee that they take no harm.

When the winter is ſpent, turn them into ſome dry ground, where the graſs is ſhort and ſweet, and where there is good water, that they may drink at pleaſure; for it is not neceſſary that a colt ſhould fill his belly immediately, like a horſe that labours hard.

The next winter you may take them into the houſe, and uſe them juſt as your other horſes; but let not your horſe-colts and fillies be kept together, after the firſt year.

This method may be obſerved every ſummer and winter, till you break them, which you may do after they have been three years old; and it will be a very eaſy thing, if you obſerve the aforeſaid method of houſing them, for ordering them the ſecond year as you do other horſes, that they will be ſo tame and gentle, that you need not fear their plunging, leaping, kicking, or the like; for they will take the ſaddle quietly.

As for all thoſe ridiculous ways of beating and cowing them, they are, in effect, ſpoiling them, whatever they call it, in ploughed fields, deep ways, or the like; inſtead of which, let the rider ſtrive to win them by gentle uſage, never correcting them but when it is neceſſary, and then with judgment and moderation.

You will not need a caveſſon of cord, which is a head-ſtrain, nor a pad of ſtraw; but only a common ſaddle, and a common caveſſon on his noſe, ſuch as other horſes are ridden with; but it ought to be well lined with double leather; and if you pleaſe you may put on his mouth a watering-bitt, without reins, only the head-ſtall, and this but for a few days; and then put on ſuch a bitt as he ſhould always be ridden with: and be ſure not to uſe ſpurs for ſome time after backing.

Take notice, that as yearlings, muſt be kept abroad together, ſo thoſe of two years old together; the like for thoſe of three yearlings, which ordering is moſt agreeable to them. *See* FOAL *and* STUD.

In order to make him endure the ſaddle the better, the way to make it familiar to him, will be, by clapping the ſaddle with your hand as

it

it ſtands upon his back, by ſtriking it and ſwaying upon it, dangling the ſtirrups by his ſides, rubbing them againſt his ſides, and making much of him, and bringing him to be familiar with all things about him; as ſtraining the crupper, faſtening and looſening the girths, and taking up and letting out the ſtirrups.

Then as to the motion of him, when he will trot with the ſaddle obediently, you may waſh a trench of a full mouth, and put the ſame into his mouth, throwing the reins over the fore part of the ſaddle, ſo that he may have a full feeling of it; when put on a martingal, buckled at ſuch a length, that he may juſt feel it when he jirks up his head; then take a broad piece of leather and put about his neck, and make the ends of it faſt by plaiting of it, or ſome other way, at the withers, and the middle part before is weaſand, above two handsful below the throppie, betwixt the leather and his neck: let the martingal paſs ſo, that when at any time he offers to duck, or throw down his head, the caveſſon being placed upon the tender griſle of his noſe, may correct and puniſh him; which will make him bring his head to, and form him to an abſolute rein: trot him abroad, and if you find the reins or martingal grow ſlack, ſtraiten them, for when there is no feeling, there is no virtue. *See* BACKING A COLT.

COLT-EVIL, a diſeaſe to which both ſtone-horſe and gelding are ſubject: it happens to the firſt, by an unnatural ſwelling of the the yard and cods, proceeding from wind filling the arteries, and hollow ſinew, or pipe of the yard; and alſo through the abundance of ſeed: and it affects a gelding, for want of natural heat to expel it any farther.

There are ſeveral things very good for this diſtemper: as the juice of rue mixed with honey, and boiled in hog's greaſe: bay leaves, with the powder of fenugreek added to it: with which the part affected is to be anointed and ſheathed.

A ſoft ſalve made of the leaves of betony, and the herb rue ſtamped with white wine, is proper to anoint the ſore; the ſheath alſo muſt be waſhed clean with lukewarm vinegar, and the yard drawn out and waſhed alſo; and the horſe ridden every day into ſome deep running water, toſſing him to and fro, to allay the heat of his members, till the ſwelling be vaniſhed; and it will not be amiſs to ſwim him now and then: but the beſt cure of all, is to give him a mare, and to ſwim him after it. *See* SHEDDING SEED.

COLT-TAMING, is the breaking of a colt, ſo as to endure a rider, *&c.*

Theſe animals being naturally of themſelves unruly, you ſhould make them familiar to you from the time they have been weaned, when foals; and ſo winter after winter, in the houſe, uſe them to familiar actions, as rubbing, clawing, haltering, leading to water, taking up their feet, knocking their hoofs, and the like; and ſo break him to the ſaddle.

The beſt time is at three years, or four at moſt; but he who will have the patience to ſee his horſe at full five, ſhall be ſure to have him of a longer continuance, and much leſs ſubject to diſeaſe and infirmities.

Now in order to bridle and ſaddle a colt, when he is made a litle gentle, take a ſweet watering trench, waſhed and anointed with honey and ſalt, which put into his maſh, and ſo place it that it may hang about his tuſh; then offer him the ſaddle, but with that care and circumſpection, that you do not fright him with it, ſuffering him to ſmell at it, to be rubbed with it, and then to feel it; and after that, fix it on, and girth it faſt: and at what part and motion he ſeems moſt coy, with that make him moſt familiar of any other.

Being thus ſaddled and bridled, lead him out to water, bring him in again: and when he has ſtood a little, reined, upon the trench, an hour or more, take off the bridle and ſaddle, and let him go to his meat till the evening, and then lead him out as before; and when you carry him in again to ſet him up, take off his ſaddle gently, and dreſs him, clothing him for all night.

COMB. The creſt or red fleſhy tuft growing upon a cock's head.

To COMMENCE, OR INITIATE, A HORSE, is to put him to the firſt leſſons, in order to break him.

To commence this horſe you muſt work him round the pillar. *See* ROPE.

CONEY. *See* RABBIT.

CONGER, it has the name both in Latin and Engliſh, and is a very long fiſh, being ſometimes

times two yards, or two yards and a half in length, and of the thickneſs of a man's thigh. It is made much like an eel, but is larger, of a lighter colour, has bigger eyes of a ſilver hue; as alſo two white lines on each ſide compoſed of a double row of points, and a membranous fin running all the length of the back to the very tail.

At the very end of his ſnout the conger has two ſmall horns or tubes, from whence a mucous liquor may be expreſſed; and the like has been obſerved in ſome kinds of eels. In other reſpects it reſembles an eel.

The fleſh is very white and ſweet, but not eaſy of digeſtion. It was greatly eſteemed by the ancients, and does not want its advocates among the moderns, eſpecially when it is fryed.

The young fry of this fiſh are called Elvers in *Glouceſterſhire*, where they are taken in great plenty out of the *Severn* in dark nights. They herd together in ſuch ſwarms, that they are eaſily caught with a kind of net made for that purpoſe. They are ſuppoſed to travel as far as *Glouceſter* and *Tewkeſbury* out of the ſea, for they are chiefly taken near thoſe places. They are ſo ſmall that they are made into cakes, and are ſold very common in that form. Their ſize does not exceed a ſmall needle, which makes it very ſurpriſing how they ſhould come ſo far in ſuch ſhoals.

CONSUMPTION (in Farriery) a conſumption is nothing more than a want of nouriſhment, or the decaying of the body, particularly by a waſting of the muſcular fleſh.

The ſeat of the true conſumption is the lungs: it begins there with hard knots, which, increaſing, occaſion a cough; theſe knots ſuppurate, and at length burſt, and are formed into ulcers, which diſcharge a matter that cauſe all the moſt diſagreeable ſymptoms, and renders the caſe incurable. The ſame ſort of knots, and the ſame progreſs of them in the meſentery, forms what is called an atrophy.

The ſymptoms of a conſumption are a difficult breathing, and by fits a ſharp cough; frequent ſneezing, which ſometimes cauſe a groaning: a dullneſs and watryneſs of the eyes; the ears and feet are almoſt always hot; the flanks move quickly, and ſeemingly uneaſy. Sometimes there is a running at the noſe, and generally a diſcharge that way of a yelloviſh, toughiſh matter: the horſe ſweats greatly with very little exerciſe; he hath but little appetite to hay, though a good one for corn; after which the heat greatly increaſes. At times theſe ſymptoms almoſt vaniſh: but, with the leaſt extraordinary degree of exerciſe, or error in feeding, they return; ſo are better and worſe until death puts an end to the whole. Some horſes look ſleek, though the fleſh is continually waſting; others have a rough coat, and appear as if they were ſurfeited. On diſſecting horſes that have died conſumptive, the ſoft fat is all conſumed; but none of the harder or ſuety, which is yellower in proportion as the horſe is leaner when he died.

The above ſymptoms are attendant on horſes when there is a conſiderable abſceſs in any of the bowels.

When a thick yellow matter is diſcharged from the noſe, the horſe growing very thin, ſweats greatly, the flanks heave with a redoubled motion, the cough ſhort and rattling, there is no hope of a cure. If the horſe is young, the matter of a whitiſh colour that is thrown out at the noſe, or when it is watry, and only appears now and then, and not conſtantly, the proſpect is more favourable, and encourages to the uſe of the means for relief: though, however favourable the ſymptoms are, recovery is uncertain; a relapſe is eaſily produced; and a natural weakneſs, out of the reach of art, is for the moſt part an attendant.

Hot, fiery horſes, that are very active at the firſt ſtarting, but that ſoon tire, are the moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe.

The hard knots in the lungs may lie quiet a long time, occaſioning no other diſturbance than the dry cough; and if they can be diſſolved without ſuppuration, a cure will be performed. To this end bleed in ſmall quantities; one, or at the moſt two pints are enough at one time; and repeat it according to the oppreſſion in the breathing. Pectoral medicines may be occaſionally given to palliate preſent ſymptoms, but the hard knots

can only be diſſolved by mercurial and antimonial medicines.

Take two drachms of calomel, mix it well with half an ounce of the conſerve of roſes, and give it the laſt thing at night; repeat this bolus as often as you can without ſalivating or purging; and if a moderate evacuation by the anus be wanting, give a gentle purge, at proper diſtances, as need may require.

Every morning and evening give the following powder, to the quantity of an ounce, or an ounce and an half, for each doſe.

Take ſaffron of antimony, finely levigated, gum guiacum, and nitre, of each equal parts; make them into a fine powder: Or,

Take of cinnabar of antimony, finely powdered, one pound; of gum guiacum and nitre, of each half a pound: give him an ounce of this powder twice a day, taking care at the ſame time to wet his feeds.

But as this diſorder is very difficult to cure, the horſe ſhould be turned, when poſſible, into ſpring graſs, or rather into the ſalt marſhes; which will generally prove more ſalutary, and ſooner effect the cure, than all the medicines yet known: becauſe the herbage has a ſtrong tendency to correct the blood and juice: and the open air, and proper exerciſe, are at the ſame time of the utmoſt benefit.

The diet, if in the houſe, and particularly when taking the mercurial bolus, ſhould be the beſt and the ſweeteſt hay, with maſhes of bran; and the horſe muſt be kept dry; but good air and graſs is better. Avoid low, damp grounds, and a rank graſs; a high and dry common is the beſt: but the beſt of all is to turn him into a ſalt marſh; there he will need no other food, medicine, or care, but what will depend upon himſelf.

That ſort of conſumption called an atrophy, is attended but with little cough, no running at the noſe, and no appearance of a hectic fever: but the fleſh waſtes, and the horſe grows proportionably hide-bound. The nature of this diſeaſe is the ſame as that of the conſumption; and the cure, both as to time and manner, is the ſame. Alſo, in either caſe, if a cure is performed, it muſt be while the diſeaſe is in its infancy, and before the hard knots have any tendency to ſuppurate.

Perhaps the medicines recommended may be thought too expenſive, eſpecially if the horſe be itſelf of little value: in this caſe, their place may be ſupplied by tar-water, and poſſibly this may prove a very ſalutary medicine, and be of the greateſt uſe to thick-winded horſes.

COP, the top of any thing; alſo a tuft on the head of birds.

COPING-IRONS, inſtruments uſed by Falconers, in coping or paring a hawk's beak, pounces, or talons, when they are over grown.

CORK, or CORKING OF A SADDLE, the pieces to which the bolſters are made faſt, ſo called from having formerly been made of cork.

CORNERS, OR ANGLES OF THE VOLT, are the extremities of the four lines of the volt when you work in ſquare.

CORNER TEETH OF A HORSE, are the four teeth that are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes, being two above, and two below, on each ſide of the jaw; which ſhoot when the horſe is four years and an half old.

CORONET, OR CRONET OF A HORSE, is the loweſt part of the paſtern which runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair which joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Or,

CORONET, OF A HORSE'S FOOT, is that CRONET, part on the very top of it where the hair grows, and falls down upon the hoof: the coronet ſhould be no more raiſed than the hoof; for if it makes a ridge, or height round it, it is a ſign that either the foot is dried up, or that there are a great many humours in the coronet, that may occaſion the crown-ſcab, and other ſores, to which that part is ſubject.

CORRECTIONS, AND HELPS, FOR A HORSE. Before he is taught any leſſons you ought to take notice, that there are ſeven helps to puniſh him for faults committed in his leſſons.

1. The voice; which when ſweet, and accompanied with cheriſhing, is helpful: but when rough and terrible, and accompanied

panied with ſtrokes or threatenings, a correction.

2. The rod; which is a help in the ſhaking, and a correction in the ſtriking.

3. The bitt; and help in its ſweetneſs, the ſnaffle in its ſmoothneſs, but both corrections; the one in its hardneſs, and the other in its roughneſs; and both in flatneſs and ſquareneſs.

4. The calves of the legs; which being gently laid to the horſe's ſides, are helps; but corrections when you ſtrike them hard, as giving warning that the ſpurs are about to follow.

5. The ſtirrup and ſtirrup leather; which are corrections when ſtruck againſt the hinder part of the ſhoulder, but helps when thruſt forward in a quick motion.

6. The ſpur; that is helpful when gently delivered in any motion that calls for quickneſs and activity, whether on or above the ground; and a correction, when it is ſtruck hard in the ſide, upon any ſloth or fault committed.

7. The ground; that is an help, when plain and ſmooth, and not painful to tread upon; and a correction, when rough, deep, and uneven, for the amendment of any vicious habit contracted.

CORVET, } [in the Manage] an air, when
CURVET, } the horſe's legs are more raiſed than in the demivolts, being a kind of leap up, and a little forward, wherein the horſe raiſes both his fore feet at once, equally advanced, (when he is going ſtraight forward, and not in a circle) and as his fore legs are falling, he immediately raiſes his hind legs, as he did his fore; that is, equally advanced, and not one before the other: ſo that all his four legs are in the air at once; and as he ſets them down, he marks but twice with them.

Horſes that are very dull or very fiery, are improper for curvets; they being the moſt difficult air that they can make, and requiring a great deal of judgment in the rider, as well as patience in the horſe, to perform it.

COSSET, a colt, calf, lamb, *&c.* taken and brought up by hand without the dam.

COUCHING, [hunting term] the lodging of a boar; as the diſlodging of that beaſt is called, *Rearing of a boar.*

COUGH and ASTHMA, [in Farriery] no diſorder has given more perplexity to farriers than a ſettled cough. The cauſes of this diſeaſe are various; and it is of the utmoſt importance to diſtinguiſh one cough from another, as otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to effect a cure.

A cough is called dry, when it is without any diſcharge by the noſe; and it is called moiſt, when ſuch a diſcharge attends.

A cough is often the effect of other diſeaſes, ill managed: in this caſe it is habitual, and often degenerates into an aſthma, or produces a broken wind. If it proceeds from tubercles, or from hard knots in the lungs, or from an abſceſs there; it is not very troubleſome when the horſe is at reſt, but when he is at any exerciſe it is very teazing. If the cough proceeds from the liver, it is a ſhort, dry cough; the flanks will perpetually work; the mouth, lips, and eyes, will appear yellowiſh, the dung will be whitiſh, and the urine high-coloured: thirſt is frequent; yellow clouds are often perceived in the eyes, and a general languor and indolence is obſerved. In this caſe, if the cough is of long ſtanding, or if an abſceſs is formed in the liver, a cure is hardly to be expected. A cold obſtructing perſpiration through the ſkin, and determining it in too great abundance to the lungs, or to the glands of the wind-pipe, by its irritation, is a cauſe of coughing. Worms often excite a cough: and the teeth, particularly the tuſhes when they are cutting, generally do the ſame.

A dry cough is not always a bad ſymptom, particularly when it is cauſed by a cold in narrow cheſted horſes, and is not of long ſtanding; though it is acknowledged, that if a dry cough continue long after the common ſymptoms of a cold, it ſtrongly indicates other infirmities; more eſpecially if there is a great loſs of fleſh and ſtrength, a conſumption is threatened.

If teething is the cauſe in young horſes, bleeding, according to the violence of the diſeaſe, and the ſtrength of the horſe, is neceſſary; and give, now and then, a warm maſh.

If worms are the cauſe, their deſtruction is the cure of the cough: and ſo of any other diſeaſe cauſing a cough, the removal of that diſeaſe is the cure of the cough.

If the cough is of a long ſtanding, attended with loſs of appetite, waſting of fleſh, and weakneſs, it denotes a conſumption: and that the lungs are full of knotty hard ſubſtances, called tubercles. When the cough proceeds from phlegm and mucilaginous matter ſtuffing up the veſſels of the lungs, his flanks have a ſudden quick motion, he breathes thick, but not with his noſtrils diſtended, like one that is broken-winded; his cough is ſometimes moiſt and ſometimes dry and huſky; before which he wheezes, and ſometimes throws out of his noſe or mouth large pieces of white phlegm, eſpecially after drinking, or when he begins or ends his exerciſe; and this diſcharge generally gives very great relief, and the complaint is removed by the following proceeding:

If the horſe be full of fleſh, take from him a moderate quantity of blood. The next day give him ſcalded bran, and in the evening the following ball: take of diapente one ounce; of calomel well prepared and ſufficiently ſublimed, two drachms; make the whole into a ball with a ſufficient quantity of honey.

This ball muſt be repeated the following night; be careful not to let the horſe go into the wet, but keep him warm and well cloathed, let his drink be warm water, ſoftened with bran; his hay ſweet and dry, and his manger-meat ſcalded bran, with a ſpoonful of honey in each feed. The morning after the ſecond ball, give him a common purge, which is to be repeated once in five or ſix days, till he has taken three purges; and before each one ball, as above directed. After each purge, the following drink ſhould be given, to prevent any ill effects that might otherwiſe proceed from mercurial medicines: take of the ſhavings or raſpings of guaicum wood, half a pound; raiſins of the ſun four ounces, coltsfoot a large handful; ſliced liquoriſh half an ounce; boil them in three quarts of ſpring or river water, to two quarts; pour off the decoction, and diſſolve it in four ounces of honey. Give one half of this in the morning, after the purge has done working; and the other the morning following.

After this method has been purſued for ſome time, the following balls may be given every morning, and will greatly contribute to perfect the cure: take of cinnabar of antimony, finely levigated, ſix ounces; gum ammoniacum, galbanum, and aſſafœtida, of each two ounces; ſaffron half an ounce; make the whole into a paſte for balls, with a proper quantity of honey.

Theſe balls are very well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe intended; but if too expenſive, the cordial ball may be given, with an eighth part of powdered ſquills, and *Barbadoes* tar.

Great care muſt be taken to give the horſe proper exerciſe, in a free open air; and that his diet be very moderate. The quantity of hay he uſually eats ſhould be abridged, given in ſmall quantities, and ſprinkled with water; and his uſual allowance, both of corn and water, divided into portions.

It may not here be improper to add, that ſome young horſes are ſubject to coughs on cutting their teeth, and their eyes are alſo affected from the ſame cauſe. In theſe caſes always bleed, and if the cough is obſtinate repeat it, and give warm marſhes, which are commonly ſufficient alone to remove this complaint. But when the cough is an attendant on worms, as it often is in young horſes, ſuch medicines muſt be given as are proper to deſtroy theſe vermin.

COUNTERPOISE. The liberty of the action and ſeat of a horſeman; ſo that in all the motions made by the horſe, he does not incline his body more to one ſide than to the other, but continues in the middle of the ſaddle, rearing equally on his ſtirrups, in order to give the horſe the proper and ſeaſonable aids.

COUNTER-TIME. Is the defence or reſiſtance of a horſe that interrupts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage, occaſioned either by a bad horſeman, or by the malice of the horſe.

COUNTER OF A HORSE. That part which is between the ſhoulder, and under the neck.

COUNTISSES OINTMENT, uſed in removing

moving fores in horſes. *See* SCABBED HEELS, for its preparation.

COUP DE BRIDLE, the ſame as ebrillade. *See* EBRILLADE.

COUPLE, two things of the ſame kind ſet together; a pair; thus a couple of conies or rabbits, is the proper term for two of them: ſo it is likewiſe uſed by hunters for two hounds; and a couple and an half, for three. Couple is alſo a band to tie dogs.

COURSING WITH GREYHOUNDS, is a recreation in great eſteem with many gentlemen. It affords greater pleaſure than hunting in ſome reſpects. As, firſt, becauſe it is ſooner ended. Secondly, it does not require ſo much toil. Thirdly, the game is for the moſt part always in ſight. Fourthly, in regard to the delicate qualities and ſhape of the greyhound.

There are three ſeveral courſes with greyhounds, *viz.* at the deer, at the hare, and at the fox.

For the deer there are two ſorts of courſes, the one in the paddock, and the other either in the foreſt or purlieu.

For the paddock there muſt be the greyhound, and the terrier which is a kind of mongrel greyhound, whoſe buſineſs is to drive away the deer before the greyhounds are ſlipt, and moſt uſually a brace or leaſh are let ſlip; ſeldom more than two brace. *See* GREYHOUND.

As for the paddock courſe, *ſee* PADDOCK.

Courſes of the DEER in the foreſt or purlieu.

There are in this two ways in uſe, the one is courſing from wood to wood, and the other upon the lawns by the keeper's lodge.

If you courſe from wood to wood, you are firſt to throw ſome young hounds into the wood to bring out the deer, and if any deer come out that is not weighty, or a deer of antler, which is buck, ſore, or ſorrel, then you are not to ſlip your greyhound, which are held at the end of the wood, where the deer is expected to come out, which the keepers have good judgment to know.

And if you miſtruſt that the greyhounds will not kill him, then you may way-lay him with a brace of freſh greyhounds.

For coarſing upon the lawn, when you have given the keeper notice, he will lodge a deer for your courſe, then by coming under the wind, you may come near enough to ſlip your greyhounds for a fair courſe.

Courſing the HARE.

The beſt way in this, is to go and find out one ſitting, which is eaſily to be done by walking croſs the lands, either ſtubble, fallow, or corn, and caſting your eye up and down; for in the ſummer ſeaſon they frequent ſuch places, for fear of ticks, which are common in woods; alſo the rain and the fall of the leaf offends them.

The reſt of the year, you muſt beat up and down with poles to ſtart them out of their forms and retreats, and ſome hares will not ſtir, until they are almoſt touched, and it is a certain ſign that ſuch hares will make an excellent courſe.

If a hare ſit near any cloſe or covert, and have her head towards the ſame with a fair field behind her, you may ride with as much company as you have between her and the covert before ſhe be put up, and then ſhe is likely to make her courſe towards the champagne, for ſhe ſeldom takes the ſame way that her head is, when ſhe ſits in her form.

When a hare is juſt ſtarted, you give her ground or law, which commonly is twelve-ſcore yards or more, according to the ground where ſhe ſits, or elſe you loſe much of your ſport by putting an end to it too ſoon; and it is very pleaſant to ſee the turnings and windings, that the hare will make to ſave herſelf, which ſometimes prove effectual to her.

The Laws obſerved in COURSING.

The following were eſtabliſhed by the Duke of *Norfolk*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and were ſubſcribed unto by the chief gentry, and thence held authentic.

1. That he that is choſen Fewterrer, or that lets looſe the greyhounds, ſhall receive the greyhounds matched to run together into his leaſh as ſoon as he comes into the field, and

and follow next to the hare-finder, or he who is to ſtart the hare until he come unto the form, and no horſeman or footman is to go before, or on any ſide, but directly behind, for the ſpace of about forty yards.

2. You ought not to courſe a hare with more than a brace of greyhounds.

3. The hare-finder ought to give the hare three ſo-hoes before he puts her from her form or ſeat, to the end the dogs may gaze about and attend her ſtarting.

4. They ought to have twelve ſcore yards law before the dogs are looſed, unleſs there be danger of loſing her.

5. That dog that gives the firſt turn, if after that there be neither cote, ſlip, or wrench, he wins the wager.

6. If one dog gives the firſt turn and the other bears the hare, he that bears the hare ſhall win the wager.

7. A go-by, or bearing the hare, is accounted equivalent to two turns.

8. If neither dog turns the hare, he that leads laſt to the covert wins.

9. If one dog turns the hare, ſerves himſelf, and turns her again, it is as much as a cote, and a cote is eſteemed two turns.

10. If all the courſe be equal, he that bears the hare ſhall win; and if he be not born, the courſe ſhall be adjudged dead.

11. If a dog takes fall in a courſe, and yet performs his part, he may challenge the advantage of a turn more than he gave.

12. If a dog turns the hare, ſerves himſelf, and gives divers cotes, and yet in the end ſtand ſtill, in the field, the other dog, if he turns home to the covert, although he gives no turn, ſhall be adjudged to win the wager.

13. If by misfortune a dog be rid over in his courſe, the courſe is void; and to ſay the truth, he that did the miſchief ought to make reparation for the damage.

14. If a dog gives the firſt and laſt turn, and there be no other advantage betwixt them, he that gives the odd turn ſhall win.

15. A cote is when the greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.

16. A cote ſerves for two turns, and two trippings or jerkins for a cote: and if ſhe turneth not quite about ſhe only wrencheth.

17. If there be no cotes given between a brace of greyhounds, but that one of them ſerves the other as turning: then he that gives the hare moſt turns wins the wager: and if one gives as many turns as the other, then he that beareth the hare wins the wager.

18. Sometimes the hare doth not turn, but wrench; for ſhe is not properly ſaid to turn, except ſhe turns as it were round, and two wrenches ſtand for a turn.

19. He that comes in firſt to the death of the hare, takes her up, and ſaves her from breaking, cheriſheth the dogs, and cleanſes their mouths from the wool, is adjudged to have the hare for his pains.

20. Thoſe that are judges of the leaſh, muſt give their judgment preſently before they depart out of the field.

COWS. You ſhould chuſe your cows of the ſame country as the bull (for which *ſee* BULL) and as near as may be, of one colour; her udder ſhould always be white, with four teats only, her belly ſhould be round and large, her forehead broad and ſmooth, and all her other parts ſuch as deſcribed in the bull. For diſorders, &c. *See* BLACK CATTLE.

If your cow, after calving, cannot let down her milk, give her a quart of ſtrong poſſet ale, mixed with aniſeeds and corriander ſeeds beaten to powder, to drink every morning; and it will not only make her milk ſpring; but alſo increaſe it wonderfully.

COWRING [in Falconry] a term uſed of a young hawk when ſhe quivers and ſhakes her wings, in token of obedience to the old ones.

CRABBING [in Falconry] is when hawks ſtand too near and fight with one another.

The CRAMP AND CONVULSIONS, are the contractions of the ſinews, veins, and muſcles, in any member or part of the body of a horſe, *&c.*

The ſigns of knowing it are, that the horſe will be ſo ſtiff, that the whole ſtrength of a man is not able to bow him; he will be lame and well again, as if it were in a moment.

There is alſo another kind of cramp that ſeizes upon a horſe's neck and the reins of his back, and univerſally all over his body, which may have proceeded either from a great cold, or from the loſs of blood, whereby a great windineſs

windineſs enters his veins and benumbs the ſinews.

This diſtemper may alſo be known by his head and neck ſtanding awry, his ears upright, and his eyes hollow, his mouth dry and clung, and his back will riſe like a camel's: which diſorders are to be cured by giving him ſomewhat to make him ſweat, and by loading him with warm woollen cloths.

CRAPAUDINE, OR TREAD UPON THE CORONET, is an imperfection in a horſe's foot, being an ulcer on the coronet, from whence iſſues a filthy matter, which by it's ſharpneſs dries up the horn beneath the part where the tread is made, and forms a kind of groove, or hollow, down to the very ſhoe.

CRATCHES. A ſwelling horſes are liable to, on the paſtern, under the fetlock, and ſometimes under the hoof; for which reaſon it is diſtinguiſhed into the ſinew cratches, which affect the ſinew, and thoſe upon the coronet, called quitterbones.

CRAW OR CROP OF BIRDS, the ſame as Ingluves. *See* INGLUVES.

CRAY, a diſtemper in hawks, almoſt the ſame as the *Pantas*, proceeding from cold, by reaſon of ill diet and long feeding with cold ſtale meat.

CRAY-FISH-NET: cray-fiſh, or creviſſes, are readily taken with the following ſort of net, and other inſtruments repreſented in the figure, Plate IV. Fig. 8.

Provide four or five ſmall nets about a foot ſquare, tie them to a round withy hoop, or the like, as you ſee marked in the figure C, D, E; procure alſo as many ſtaves as A, B, each of them five or ſix feet long, with three forks at the end, to which faſten the hoop at three equal diſtances, in ſuch manner that when you lay the net flat on the ground, the ſtick may ſtand upright on the three forks.

Provide alſo a dozen rods or ſticks, in length five or ſix feet, cleft at the ſmall end marked in the figure I, wherein you may place ſome ſkinned frogs, the guts of chickens, or the like; having baited the ſticks go out, and where you find any likely hole in the water there leave it, and ſo after this manner lay the reſt in the moſt likely places, and walk in and out viſiting the ſticks; when you perceive any fixed to the baits, gently move the baited end towards the middle of the water, and doubt not that cray-fiſh will keep their hold; when that is done, put your net juſt under the bait and ſoftly lift up the bait, and as ſoon as the cray-fiſh feel the air, they let go their hold and fall into the net.

CREANCE, CRIANCE, CRIANTS, } a fine, ſmall, long line and even ſpun packthread, which is faſtened to a hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREAT, is an uſher to a riding maſter, or gentleman bred in the academy, with intent to make himſelf capable of teaching the art of riding the great horſe.

CREPANCE, is a cratch or chap in a horſe's legs given by the ſpunges of the ſhoe of the hinder feet croſſing and ſtriking againſt the other hinder foot.

This cratch generates into an ulcer.

CRESCENT [among Farriers] a horſe is ſaid to have creſcents, when the point or that part of the coffin bone, or little foot which is moſt advanced, falls down, and preſſes the ſole outwards; and the middle of the hoof above the toe ſhrinks and becomes flat by reaſon of the hollowneſs beneath it; though thoſe creſcents be really the bone of the little foot, which has left it's place and fallen downwards, ſo as the under part of the foot, that is the ſole and the toe, appears round, and the hoof above ſhrinks in.

CREST FALLEN, is an imperfection or infirmity in a horſe, when the upper part of his neck, in which his mane grows, called the creſt, hangs either on the one ſide or the other, not ſtanding upright as it ought to do.

This proceeds for the moſt part from poverty, cauſed by ill keeping, and eſpecially when a fat horſe falls away ſuddenly upon any inward ſickneſs.

The remedy is as follows: firſt raiſe it up with your hand, and place it as it ought to ſtand: then let a perſon ſtanding on the ſide the creſt falls from, hold up the creſt with one hand, and thruſt out the bottom of it with the other, ſo that it may ſtand upright.

This being done, draw a hot iron, broad on the edge, on that ſide through the ſkin (driving his neck firſt on the bottom of the creſt, then in the midſt of it, and laſtly, at the ſetting on of the hair) and no deeper than on the other

ſide,

ſide, from whence the creſt falls: then gather up the ſkin with your hand, and apply two plaiſters of ſhoemakers wax, laid one againſt the other at the edge of the wound, and with ſmooth ſplints ſtay the ſkin, that it may ſhrink neither upward nor downward.

Then clip away all the ſpare ſkin, which you had gathered with your hand, with a ſharp pair of ſciſſars, and ſtitch the ſkin together in divers places with a needle-full of ſilk, and ſtitch the edges of the plaiſter alſo, to prevent it from breaking.

And laſt of all, anoint the ſore with turpentine, honey, and wax melted together, and the places which you draw with the hot iron, with a piece of greaſe made warm, and thus do twice every day till it be whole.

But you muſt be ſure to take care that your ſplints ſhrink not: though after all the beſt cure for this malady is to let the horſe blood, and to keep him very well; for the ſtrength and fatneſs will raiſe the creſt again.

CREVICE; *i. e.* chop, clift, or chink.

CRICK, is when a horſe cannot turn his neck any manner of way, but holds it fore aright, inſomuch that he cannot take his meat from the ground without great pain. The cure is to thruſt a ſharp hot iron through the fleſh of the neck in ſeveral places, at three inches diſtance, and rowel all of them with horſe-hair, flax, or hemp, anointing the rowels with hog's greaſe.

CRINETS, } [with Falconers] ſmall
CRINITES, } black feathers in hawks, like hairs about the fore.

CROATS, or CRAVATS, are thoſe horſes brought from *Croatia* in *Hungary*, which for the moſt part beat upon the hand, and bear up to the wind: that is bear their neck high, and thruſt out their noſe, ſhaking their head.

The croats are ſubject to be hollow or ſhell-toothed.

CROTCHES, [with Hunters] the little buds that grow about the top of a deer or hart's horns.

CROP or CRAW of BIRDS. *See* INCLUVES.

CROTELS, } [with Hunters] the or-
CROTENING, } dure or dung of a hare.

CROUPE of a HORSE, ought to be large and round, ſo that the tops of the two haunch bones be not in view of each other, the greater diſtance between theſe two bones the better; but, yet it is an imperfection, if they be too high, which is called horn hipped, though the blemiſh will in a great meaſure diſappear, if he can be made fat and luſty.

The croup ſhould have its compaſs from the haunch bone, to the very dock, or onſet of the tail, and ſhould be divided in two by a channel or hollow all along to the very dock.

A racking CROUP is when a horſe's fore quarters go right, but his croup in walking ſwings from ſide to ſide: when ſuch a horſe trots, one of the haunch bones will fall, and the other riſe, like the beam of a balance, which is a ſign that he is not very vigorous.

CROUPADE, [with Horſemen] is a leap in which the horſe pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

Croupades differ from caprioles and balotades, in this, that in croupades the horſe does not jerk, as he does in caprioles and balotades.

CROWNET, is an invention for catching wild fowl in the winter ſeaſon, and which may be uſed in the day-time: this net is made of double thread, or fine packthread; the meſhes ſhould be two inches wide, the length about ten yards, and the depth three. It muſt be verged on the ſide with good ſtrong cord, and ſtretched out in length very ſtiff, upon long poles prepared for that purpoſe.

When you are come to the place where you would ſpread your net, open it and lay it out at its full length and breadth; then faſten the lower end of the net all along the ground, ſo as only to move it up and down; the upper end of the net muſt ſtand extended on the long cord; the further end thereof being ſtaked firſt to the earth by a ſtrong cord about five yards diſtant from the net: place this cord in an even line with the lower edge of the net: the other end of the cord muſt be at leaſt twenty-five yards, to reach unto ſome natural or artificial ſhelter, by the means of which you may lie concealed from the fowl, otherwiſe you cannot expect any good ſucceſs.

The net muſt be placed in ſuch exact order that it may give way to play on the fowl, upon the leaſt pull of the cord, which muſt be done ſmartly, leſt the fowl ſhould prove too quick for you.

This

This device may be uſed for pigeons, crows, or the like birds, in the corn-fields newly ſown, as alſo in ſtubble fields, provided the ſtubble do conceal the net from the fowl.

It may alſo be uſed for ſmall birds at barn-doors; but then you muſt lay for them ſome train of corn and chaff to entice them to the net, lying concealed.

This crow-net may alſo be ſpread to great advantage and pleaſure in the mornings and evenings, where you know their haunts are, at which time, in hard weather, birds are wont to fly in great flocks, to and from the land with and againſt the wind, and then they fly cloſe to the ground in open countries and low lands, which generally are not full of incloſures, and when they are within reach of your net, let go, and it will riſe over them, and bring them back to the ground with a ſmart blow.

CROWS. *See* BIRDS.

CROWNED; a horſe is ſaid to be crowned, when, by a fall or other accident, he is ſo hurt or wounded in the knee, that the hair ſheds and falls off without growing again.

CROWNED TOP, OR TOPS, [with Hunters] are the firſt head of a deer, ſo called becauſe the crotches are raiſed in form of a crown.

CROWN SCAB IN HORSES, a white or mealy ſcurf, cauſed by a burnt, yellow and malignant matter that breaks forth at the roots of the hair, where it ſticks to the ſkin and makes it frizzled and ſtare, and at laſt ſcalds it quite off. Of this there are two kinds.

1. The dry crown ſcab, that is without moiſture.

2. The moiſt one, which is ſo by reaſon of a ſtinking water iſſuing out of the pores, and communicating its ſtench and moiſture to the neighbouring parts.

It appears on the coronet, and often all over the paſtern to the joint, the part being much ſwelled, and will run up almoſt to the knee if not timely prevented.

The cure may be effected by taking two ounces of *Brazil* tobacco cut ſmall, or at leaſt ſtripped from the ſtalks, and infuſe it for twelve hours in half a pint of ſtrong ſpirit of wine, ſtirring it every hour, that the ſpirit of wine may penetrate the ſubſtance of the tobacco, and extract all its tincture.

Chafe the ſcab with this without taking off the ſkin, and afterwards rub it very hard with a handful of tobacco, repeating this once a day till it is well. Or you may let the part be dreſſed with a compoſition of equal parts of marſh-mallows ointment, and yellow baſilocon ſpread on tow and applied all round the coronet. At the ſame time a doſe or two of phyſic ſhould be given, and afterwards the diuretic balls mentioned in a following article on the greaſe. The common practice is, to waſh the parts with vitriol water, but the above is much ſafer and more expeditious.

CRUPPER, the buttocks of a horſe, the rump: alſo a roll of leather put under a horſes tail, and drawn up by the thongs to the buckle behind the ſaddle, ſo as to keep him from caſting the ſaddle forwards on his neck.

CRUPPER BUCKLES, are large ſquare buckles fixed to the ſaddle-tree behind, to faſten the crupper, each buckle having a roller or two to make it draw eaſily.

CUB, a young bear, or bear's whelp; [among hunters] a fox and a martern of the firſt year are alſo called cubs.

CUD. Sometimes cattle loſe the cud by chance, ſometimes by ſickneſs, poverty, mourning, *&c.* to cure which take four leaven of rye-bread, and ſalt, and mixing it with human urine and barm, beat it in a mortar: then making a large ball or two of it, put them down the beaſt's throat.

CULVER, an old word for a pigeon or dove, whence come culver-houſe or dove-houſe.

CURB, is a chain of iron made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole, called the eye, and running acroſs the beard of the horſe.

CURB OF A HORSE'S BRIDLE conſiſts of the following parts:

1. The hook fixed to the eye of the branch.

2. The chain of the SS, or links.

3. The two rings or mails. Large curbs, provided they are round, are always the moſt gentle.

But care muſt be taken that it reſts in its proper place a little above the beard, otherwiſe the bitt-mouth will not have the effect that may be expected from it.

To give a leap upon the CURB, is to ſhorten the curb by laying one of the mails or S, like joints of the chains over the reſt.

Curb is alſo a hard and callous tumour which runs within ſide of the horſe's hoof in the great ſinew behind, above the top of the horn, which makes him halt and go lame when he has been heated. It is to be cured by the like methods as ſpavin. *See* SPAVIN.

To CURTAIL A HORSE, *i. e.* to dock him or cut off his tail.

Curtailing was not uſed in any nation ſo much as formerly in *England*, by reaſon of the great carriage and heavy burthens our horſes were continually employed in carrying or drawing; the *Engliſh* were formerly ſtrongly opinionated, that the taking off theſe joints, made the horſe's chine or back much ſtronger, and more able to ſupport a burden; but it is not now ſo much practiſed as it was.

The manner of performing the operation is, firſt to feel with your finger or thumb, till you have found the third joint from the ſetting on of the horſe's tail, when raiſe up all the hair, and turn it backwards; then taking a very ſmall cord, and wrapping it about that joint, and pulling it as tight as poſſible it can; which you muſt do three or four times about the tail, with all poſſible tightneſs, and make faſt the ends of the cord: after which take a piece of wood with the end ſmooth and even, of the juſt height with the ſtrunt of the horſe's tail, and ſet it between the horſe's hinder legs, having firſt trammelled his fore legs, ſo that he can no way ſtir, lay his tail upon the wood, taking a very ſharp ſtrong knife made for that purpoſe, ſet the edge thereof as near as you can gueſs between the fourth and fifth joints, then with a large ſmith's hammer ſtriking upon the back of the knife, cut the tail off.

If you ſee any blood iſſue, you may know that the cord is not tight enough, and therefore ſhould be drawn tighter; but if no blood follow, then it is well bound.

When you have done this, take a red-hot burning iron, made of a round form, of the full compaſs of the fleſh of the horſe's tail, that the bone thereof may not go through the hole; with this ſear the fleſh, till it be encruſted; and in the ſearing you will clearly ſee the ends of the vein ſtart out like pap heads; but you muſt ſtill continue ſearing, till you ſee all that was moiſt, to be ſmooth, plain, and hard, ſo that the blood cannot break through the burning; then you may unlooſe the cord, and after two or three days, when you perceive the ſore begin to rot, do not fail to anoint it with freſh butter, or hog's greaſe and turpentine, till it be healed.

CURVET. *See* CORVET.

CUT. To cut or geld a horſe, is to render him impotent, after which he is called a gelding, by way of diſtinction from a ſtone-horſe.

Commonly your rouſſons (*i. e.* your ſtrong, thick-bodied *Dutch* horſes) are ſtone-horſes and not geldings.

The beſt way to cure a horſe biting and kicking, is to geld him.

To CUT THE ROUND, OR CUT THE VOLT, is to change the hand when a horſe works upon volts of one tread, ſo that dividing the volt in two, he turns and parts upon a right line to re-commence another volt.

In this ſort of manage the riding-maſters are wont to cry, cut the round.

CUTTING OR INTERFERING, is when the feet of a horſe interfere, or, with the ſhoe, one hoof beats off the ſkin from the paſtern-joint of another foot. This is occaſioned by bad ſhoeing, weareneſs, weakneſs, or not knowing how to go, whereby the feet entangle.

DACE and DARE, } FISHING, { Theſe two fiſhes, as alſo a roach, are much of the ſame kind, both in manner of feeding, cunning and goodneſs; and commonly in ſize.

The haunts of dace are gravelly, ſandy, and clayey bottoms; deep holes that are ſhaded; water-lily leaves, and under the foam cauſed by an eddy; in hot weather they are to be found on the ſhallow, and are then beſt taken with an artificial fly, graſshoppers, or gentles, as hereafter directed.

Dace

Dace ſpawn about the latter end of *March*, and are in ſeaſon about three weeks after; they are not very good till about *Michaelmas*, and are beſt in *February*.

Baits for dace, are the oak-worm, red-worm, brandling, gilt-tail, and indeed any worm bred on trees or buſhes, that is not too big for his mouth: almoſt all kinds of flies and caterpillars.

Though dace are as often caught with a float as roach, yet they are not ſo properly float-fiſh; for they are to be taken with an artificial gnat, or ant-fly, or indeed almoſt any other ſmall fly in its ſeaſon: but in the *Thames*, above *Richmond*, the largeſt are caught with a natural green dun graſshopper, and ſometimes with gentles; with both which you are to fiſh, as with an artificial fly; they are not to be come at till about *September*, when the weeds begin to rot; but when you have found where they lie, which, in a warm day, is generally on the ſhallow, it is incredible what havock you may make: pinch off the firſt joint of the graſshopper's legs, put the point of the hook in at the head, and bring it out at the tail; and in this way of fiſhing you will catch chub, eſpecially if you throw under the boughs.

But this can be done only in a boat, for the management whereof be provided with a ſtaff, and a heavy ſtone faſtened to a ſtrong rope of four or five yards in length; faſten the rope to the head of the boat, which whether it be a punt or a wherry, is equally fit for this purpoſe, and ſo drive down with the ſtream: when you come to a ſhallow, or other place, where the fiſh are likely to lie, drop the ſtone, and, ſtanding in the ſtern, throw right down the ſtream, and a little to the right and left: after trying about a quarter of an hour in a place, with the ſtaff puſh the boat about five yards down, and ſo throw again. Uſe a common fly line, about ten yards long, with a ſtrong ſingle hair next the hook.

It is true, there is leſs certainty of catching in this way than with a float and ground bait; but thoſe who live near the banks of that delightful river, between *Windſor* and *Iſleworth*, and who can take advantage of a ſtill, warm, gloomy-day; to ſuch it will afford much more diverſion than the ordinary inartificial method of fiſhing in the deeps for roach and dace.

In fiſhing at bottom for roach and dace, uſe for ground-bait, bread ſoaked about an hour in water, and an equal quantity of bran; knead them to a tough conſiſtence, and make them up into balls, with a ſmall pebble in the middle, and throw theſe balls in, otherwiſe they will draw the fiſh beyond the reach of your line.

Fiſh for roach within ſix, and for dace within three inches near the bottom.

They will bite at any fly, but eſpecially at the ſtone caddis fly, or *May* fly, the latter end of *April*, and moſt part of *May*; it is an excellent bait, floating at top of the water: of which you may gather great quantities from the reeds and ſedge, by the water-ſide; or from hawthorn buſhes, that grow near the bank of a ſhallow gravelly ſtream, upon which they greatly delight to hang: and alſo at ant-flies, of which the blackeſt are the beſt, found in mole-hills, in *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*; which you may preſerve for your uſe, by putting them alive into a wide-mouthed glaſs bottle, having firſt put into it ſome of the moiſt earth from whence you gathered them, with ſome of the roots of the graſs of the ſaid hillocks, and laying a clod of earth over the bottle: but if you would preſerve them above a month, put them into a large runnet, which has been firſt waſhed with water and honey on the inſide, and then you may preſerve them three months: but the beſt time to make uſe of them, is when the fiſh ſwarm, which is generally about the latter end of *July*, and the beginning of *Auguſt*.

This ſort of fiſh, in a warm day, rarely refuſes a fly at the top of the water; but remember when you fiſh under water for him, it is beſt to be within ſix inches, or ſometimes more, of the ground.

But if you would find dace or dare in winter, then, about *All-hallow-tide*, wherever you ſee heaths, or ſandy grounds plowing up, follow the plough, and you will find a white worm, with a red head, as big as the top of a man's little finger, very ſoft; that is nothing but the ſpawn of a beetle; gather

these, and put them into a vessel, with some of the earth from whence they were taken, and you may keep them all the winter for an excellent bait.

DAPPLE-BLACK, is a black horse, that in his black skin or hair has spots and marks which are yet blacker, and more shining than the rest of the skin.

When bay horses have marks of a dark bay, we call them dapple bays.

DAY-NET. A net generally used for taking such small birds as play in the air, and will stoop either to prey, gig, or the like; as larks, linnets, buntings, &c. The time of the year for using this net, is from *August* to *November*; and the best time is very early in the morning: and it is to be observed, that the milder the air, and the brighter the sun is, the better will be the sport, and of longer continuance. The place where this net should be laid, ought to be plain champagne, either on short stubbles, green leys, or flat meadows, near corn fields, and somewhat remote from towns and villages: you must be sure to let your net lie close to the ground, that the birds creep not out, and make their escape.

The fashion of this net is described in Plate V. Fig. 1. It is made of a fine packthread, with a small mesh, not exceeding half an inch square: it must be three fathom long, and but one broad; the shape is like the crow-net, and it must be verged about after the same manner, with a small but strong cord, and the two ends extended upon two small, long poles, suitable to the breadth of the net, with four stakes, tail-strings, and drawing-lines.

This net is composed of two, which must be exactly alike; and are to be laid opposite to each other, so even and close, that when they are drawn and pulled over, the sides must meet and touch each other.

You must stake this net down with strong stakes, very stiff on their lines, so that you may with a nimble twitch cast them to and fro at pleasure; then fasten your drawing-cords, or hard-lines (of which there must be a dozen at least, and each two yards long) to the upper end of the foremost staves: and so extend them of such a straightness, that with a little strength they may rise up the nets, and cast them over.

Your net being thus laid, place your gigs, or playing wantons, about twenty or thirty paces beyond, and as much on this side your nets: the gigs must be fastened to the tops of long poles, and turned into the wind, so as they may play to make a noise therein. These gigs are a sort of toys made of long goose-feathers, like shuttlecocks, and with little small tunnels of wood, running in broad and flat swan-quills, made round, like a small hoop; and so with long strings fastened to the pole, will, with any small wind or air, move after such manner, that birds will come in great flocks to play about them.

When you have placed your gigs, then place your stale; which is a small stake of wood, to prick down in the earth, having in it a mortice-hole, in which a small, long and slender piece of wood, about two feet long is fastened, so as it may move up and down at pleasure: and fasten to this longer stick, a small line, which running through a hole in the aforesaid stick, and so coming up to the place where you are to sit, you may, by drawing the line up and down with your right hand, raise up the longer stick from the ground, as you see occasion.

Fasten a live lark, or such like bird to this longer stick, which with the line making it to stir up and down by your pulling, will entice the birds to come to your net.

There is another stale, or enticement, to draw on these birds, called a looking-glass; (*see Article* LARK) which is a round stake of wood, as big as a man's arm, made very sharp at the end, to thrust it into the ground: they make it very hollow in the upper part, above five fingers deep; into which hollow they place a three square piece of wood, about a foot long, and each two inches broad, lying upon the top of the stake, and going with a foot in the hollowness: which said foot must have a great knob at the top, and another at the bottom, with a deep slenderness between, to which slenderness you are to fasten a small packthread, which running through a hole in the side of the stake, must come up to the place where you sit. The three square piece of wood which lies upon the top of the stake must

muſt be of ſuch a true poiſe and evenneſs, and the foot in the ſocket ſo ſmooth and round, that it may whirl and turn round upon the leaſt touch; winding the packthread ſo many times about it, which being ſuddenly drawn, and as ſuddenly let go, will keep the engine in a conſtant round motion: then faſten with glue, upon the upermoſt flat ſquares of the three-ſquare piece, about twenty ſmall pieces of looking-glaſs, and paint all the ſquare wood between them, of a light and lively red; which in the continual motion will give ſuch a reflection, that the birds will play about to admire until they are taken.

Both this and the other ſtale, are to be placed in the midſt between the two nets, about two or three feet diſtance from each other; ſo that in the falling of the nets, the cords may not touch or annoy them: neither muſt they ſtand one before or after another, the glaſs being kept in a continual motion, and the bird very often fluttering. Having placed your net in this manner, as alſo your gigs and ſtales, go to the further end of your long drawing-lines and ſtale-lines, and having placed yourſelf, lay the main drawing-line acroſs your thigh, and with your left hand pull the ſtale-line to ſhew the birds; and when you perceive them to play near, and about your nets and ſtales, then pull the net over with both hands with a quick, but not too haſty, motion; for otherwiſe your ſport will be ſpoiled.

You muſt always remember to lay behind you, where you ſit, all the ſpare inſtruments and implements to be uſed; as the ſtakes, poles, line, packthread, knitting-pin, and needle, your bag with ſtales, a mallet to knock in the ſtakes upon occaſion: and, laſtly, be ſure that the firſt half dozen of birds you take, be kept alive for ſtales; for you muſt not be unprovided therewith upon any account.

Having thus treated of the day-net, (the ſame being commonly uſed by all bird-men) I ſhall give the explanation of the ſeveral parts by letters, as exhibited, Plate V. Fig. 1.

A, ſhews the bodies of the main-net, and how they ought to be laid. B, the tail-lines, or the hinder-lines, ſtaked to the ground. C, the fore lines, ſtaked alſo to the ground. D, the knitting-needle. E, the bird-ſtale. F, the looking-glaſs ſtale. G, the line which draws the bird-ſtale. H, the line that draws the glaſs-ſtale. I, the drawing double lines of the net which pulls them over. K, the ſtakes which ſtake down the four nether points of the net, and the two tail-lines. L, the ſtakes that ſtake down the fore-lines. M, the ſingle line, with the wooden button to pull the net over with. N, the ſtake that ſtaketh down the ſingle line, and where the man ſhould ſit. O, the wooden mallet. P, the hatchet: and Q, the gig.

DECEIVE; a horſe is ſaid to be deceived, upon a demivolt of one or two treads: when working, (for inſtance) to the right, and not having yet finiſhed above half the demivolt, he is preſſed one time or motion forwards, with the inner legs, and then is put to a reprize upon the left, in the ſame cadence with which he begun; and thus he regains the place where the demivolt had been begun to the right, and works to the left.

Thus you may deceive a horſe upon any hand.

DECOY-BIRD, a bird made uſe of to call others, of the ſame ſpecies to them: they are uſually kept in a cage, and from thence decoy birds into the nets or ſnares prepared for them.

The hen partridge is the bird chiefly made uſe of in *France* for this purpoſe, which is placed at the end of balks, or ridges, where they ſpread their nets to draw in the cock that hears her.

DECOY-DUCK, a duck that flies abroad, and lights into company of wild ones; and by being become acquainted with them, by her allurement, ſhe draws them into the decoy-place, where they become a prey.

DECOY-POND, a place made on purpoſe, by the means of which great numbers of ducks, teal, *&c.* are drawn into a ſnare; and that by the ſubtilty of a few of their own kind, which from the egg, are trained up to come to hand for the ſame purpoſe.

The manner of doing it, and the making the decoy pond, with the ſeveral apartments belonging to it, require a long diſcourſe; but indeed no particular rules and directions can be given therein, as being variouſly made, according to the ſituation of the place, which muſt

muſt be conſidered: ſo that ſuch perſons who would make one, would do beſt to view ſome that are already made: they are frequent in divers parts of the kingdom, but eſpecially in *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and ſuch fenny countries; for the ground muſt be moiſt, mooriſh, and fenny, with the conveniency, if poſſible, of a river running through or by it.

I ſhall therefore only ſay, that the place where theſe decoy-ducks entice them, muſt not be very broad, but ſet thick on both ſides with oſiers, and there muſt be nets at the top, and entrance, to be let down by the man who is to attend it, and who, when he ſees the ducks all entered in, draweth the net, by which means they are taken.

And great caution is to be uſed, that the nets are not let down till all the ducks are within the limits of the nets; for if any ſhould eſcape, it would be very prejudicial, for ſuch a duck, or ducks, would be ſhy, and ſcarcely be drawn into the like ſnare again, which would occaſion others in the company to be ſhy too, and the decoy would be much prejudiced thereby.

DEAFNESS. The cuſtom of cutting away the hair out of the horſe's ears in order to make them look better, ſubjects them to cold, and is frequently the cauſe of deafneſs.

DEER, a wild beaſt of the foreſt.

DEER-HAYES, engines, or large nets, made of cords, to catch deer in.

DEER-NECKS IN HORSES. *See* NECKS.

DEFAULT, a term in hunting, when the hounds have loſt their prey in their chace.

The chief conſiderations at default are, how long the hare has been on foot, and how far the hounds make it good? If ſhe has not been run half her time (as near as judgment can be made) the huntſman muſt try expeditiouſly a wide circle, changing his dogs hard and quick on the highways, and ſo perſiſt in trying circle within circle, till he returns to the place the dogs threw up at. On the other hand, if ſhe has been drove hard three parts of her time, or is near dead run, ſhe will only leap off a few rods, and *quat*, until one or other of the dogs jumps upon her. Therefore in ſuch caſe the huntſman needs only to try a ſmall circle, not nimble, but ſlow and ſure, with great caution and care, for the compaſs being ſo little, he has no occaſion to draw ſo haſtily about as if twice as large.

Take heed of talking too loud to the hounds, as there are dogs of ſhy, fearful tempers, that will ſcarce bear ſpeaking to. Give me a huntſman of patience and good temper, that does not hunt becauſe it is his buſineſs, but loves it naturally; one with a moderate voice and clear, that ſpeaks to an old hound at default, quick, but not noiſy, and cheriſhes him nimbly, very often, and in a tone that enforces life and courage, and compels him to ſtop perpetually.

Beware unhaunted ground, the inconvenicency attending it will be too apparent; avoid likewiſe the prevailing fault of leaving the recovery to endeavour to prick; it is not the huntſman's buſineſs, but the company in the field; therefore he ſhould not, upon any account, attempt it. For whilſt he is moping about, the dogs throw up, not one in twenty has his noſe to the ground. If it happens to be a long dead default, pay ſome regard, huntſman, to the tender-noſed babbling dog you diſregard in the morning; the delicacy of his noſtrils may be ſuſceptible of the ſcent a long time later than a ſtauncher hound. You have ſaid, ſuch and ſuch a dog, deſerves hanging, he will open at nothing at all ſay you; but beware, my friend, if it is not the contrary, and owing to his ſuperior excellence of ſcenting: for a hare that relieved at twelve at night, the tender hound you condemn will challenge cheerly next morning, and the preſent diſheartning caſe, if he does but open, it may encourage ſome ſtauncher hound to run in and ſtoop; which, after a long tedious default, he would not otherwiſe do. Huntſmen diſtreſſed, to make their dogs try and ſtoop (when it has been found which way the hare has baulked them) have wrung an old hound's ears ſo cleverly, he has roared as if he had hit upon a burning ſcent, which has invited the pack together, and given them ſuch ſpirits, every dog has ſtooped and tried it.

On recovery, judgment may be made from the time the hare has run, and time ſhe has *quat*, how long ſhe may be likely to ſtand; the huntſman is never to quit the default whilſt day-light and weather permit: if the hare is not killed or taken up, there is no good reaſon why it is not hit off, and it ſhould be a ſtanding maxim,

maxim, that it is ever as eaſy to recover a loſt hare as to ſtart a freſh one.

By a long *quat*, after a moderate hunt, a hare often becomes ſtiff, therefore the hunters ſhould preſs in upon the dogs, eſpecially in covert; many hares are eat up by the hounds for want of forming ſome ſuch judgment, and then the ſimple huntſman damns and ſwears at the dogs; whereas his own deſert ſhould be a cudgel for his ſtupidity, the hounds being entitled to every hare they hunt; it is the chief reward of their labour and merit.

There is another prevailing notion, very vulgar, much talked of, and leſs underſtood, that the longer a hare has been hunted, the weaker the ſcent grows. I never found ſuch an alteration, and if any judgment is allowed to be made from the behaviour of the hounds, the old ſtaunch dogs will be found to rate on, towards the concluſion of the hunt, with additional vigour, not from decay of ſcent, but the contrary; whence they become, every inch they go, more ſenſible of the near approach to the hare, than all the hunters in the field.

But ſhould it be maintained, the ſmell does really decreaſe, the more a hare is preſſed, what can it be owing to? To lay it down as fact, without offering ſome reaſon, is certainly a very arbitrary determination. Is it becauſe ſhe is run out of wind? If that is allowed, caſuiſts, who maintain hounds hunt the foot, muſt give up the argument. For what reaſon can be aſſigned why a hare's feet, immediately before her death, do not leave as ſtrong and equal ſcent as at ſtarting.

Hares, or other creatures, hard run, perform their inſpiration and reſpiration very quick, at leaſt ſix times in proportion for once they otherwiſe would, if cool and not urged. Now if ſix reſpirations, under ſevere purſuit, are equal to one, when a hare is juſt ſtarted, what difference can there be in the ſcent?

It may be alledged, the ſcent lies ſtonger at firſt, becauſe it makes its return from a full ſtomach, or that at ſtarting the lungs having not ſuffered much diſtention, ſhe breathes free, which running low to the earth, intermixes better with the herbage. On the other hand, that a hare long hunted runs high, and of courſe emits her breath farther off from the ſurface, therefore more liable to be ſooner ſeparated, and overcome by wind and air.

To the firſt part I anſwer, the faſter a hare runs, the longer ſhe ſtretches; and the lower ſhe lies to the ground, the farther the hounds are behind; and her breath (though reſpired ever ſo free) remains a long time, in proportion to the diſtance before the dogs come up to enjoy it.

In the ſecond place, the hard-hunted hare makes her ſtretches ſhorter, which brings her body naturally more upright and high from the ſurface, and the ſcent hereby is more liable to be ſooner overcome by wind and weather; but then as ſhe breaths quick in proportion, and ſhortens her pace in a ſenſible degree, the hounds, ſo much as ſhe ſhortens, ſo much do they haſten, being drawn on by an increaſing ſcent, even until the hare feels them at her heels.

Another reaſon, more natural and eaſy than either of the aforeſaid, why a hare, towards the end of the hunt, is often difficult to be killed, is, that if ſhe holds her circuit, ſhe confines her works in a much ſhorter compaſs, doubles here and there over and over; ſhifts, redoubles, and tries all places for reſt and ſecurity, making a great deal of ſoiling in a little ſpace, which variety of equal ſcent puzzles the dogs exceedingly.

DEMI-VOLT. *See* VOLT.

DESULTOR. A vaulter or leaper, who, leading one horſe by the bridle, and riding another, jumped from the back of one, to the other, as the ancient cuſtom was after they had run ſeveral courſes or heats. This practice required great dexterity, being performed before the uſe of either ſaddles or ſtirrups. The cuſtom was practiſed in the army, when neceſſity required it; but chiefly among the *Numidians*, who always carried two horſes, at leaſt, with them for that purpoſe, changing them as they tired. The Huſſars have ſtill ſome remains of it; and we now ſee the moſt dexterous feats of this kind, that perhaps were ever known in any age or nation, performed by our countrymen, Mr. *Aſtley*, Mr. *Hughes*, &c.

DEVUIDER, a term in the academies, applied to a horſe, that in working upon volts, makes his ſhoulders go too faſt for the croup to follow; ſo that inſtead of going upon two treads,

treads, as he ought, he endeavours to go only upon one: which comes from the reſiſtance he makes in defending againſt the heels, or from the fault of the horſeman, that is haſty with his hand. *See* HASTEN.

DEW-WORM. *See* LOB-WORM.

DIABETES.

A diabetes is, when a horſe piſſes thin and pale urine, and that frequently, and in greater quantity than is proportioned to what he drinks; if this diſeaſe continues, it ſoon proves fatal; and, indeed, it is rarely cured; for the horſe ſoon loſes his fleſh, his appetite decreaſes, his ſtrength fails, and death ſpeedily enſues. It may be noted, that ſome young horſes, when they are firſt backed, piſs through fear, and piſs a great quantity; but in this caſe gentle uſage is all that is requiſite.

If a cure is attempted (which ſometimes is ſucceſsful in young horſes) let the food be dry, and ſuch as requires the leaſt water; as meſhes, and corn ſprinkled with water; and what little hay is given ſhould be of the beſt ſort, and given often in ſmall quantities, well ſprinkled with water.

Make freſh lime-water three times a day: as ſoon as it clears, and before it cools, give a quart of the clear water each time, and every night and morning give the following:

Take of Peruvian bark, finely powdered, an ounce and an half; roach allum, half an ounce; with treacle enough to make a ball.

If theſe do not ſucceed, give a quart of allum-poſſet, three times a day, inſtead of lime-water.

Lime-Water.

Take of quick-lime, that is light and but lately burnt, one pound; put it into an earthen veſſel, and pour upon it two gallons of water: let them ſtand until the lime is ſettled, then the clear water may be poured off, and muſt be kept well corked in bottles, if not immediately uſed.

Allum-Poſſet.

Take a pint of milk, and two drachms of allum, finely powdered; boil them together until the curd is well ſeparated: then pour off the thin liquor which is called whey, or poſſet.

Any other aſtringents, except allum, ſhould not be freely uſed: for by making the body coſtive, they increaſe the diſcharge by urine.

DIAPHRAGM. *See* PLEURA.

DIGGING A BADGER, is diſlodging or raiſing him out of the earth.

DIMNESS OF SIGHT, a diſorder in horſes, proceeding from blood-ſhotten eyes. If the ball of the eye be ſound, the cure is effected by keeping the horſe warm, with a hood of linen cloth fitted to his head, and anointing the eye-lids twice a day with a compoſition of ſugar candy, honey, and white roſe-water. In two or three days the eyes will be well again; after which the creature ſhould be blooded. In this diſorder you ought by no means to clip or meddle with the bladders on any part of the eye.

DISARMING THE LIPS OF A HORSE, is the preventing them from taking off the true preſſure or *appui* of the mouth, when they happen to be ſo large as to cover the bars.

DISARM; to diſarm the lips of a horſe, is to keep them ſubject, and out from above the bars, when they are ſo large as to cover the bars, and prevent the true preſſure, or *appui* of the mouth, by bearing up the bitt, and ſo hindering the horſe from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

Give your horſe a bitt with a cannon croup or cut, which will diſarm his lips; or elſe put the olives upon him, which will have the ſame effect.

DISEASES IN BLACK CATTLE. Cattle frequently, by hard labour and ſour feeding piſs blood, to cure which, boil ſhepherd's purſe in a quart of red wine, and then ſtrain it; then put to it a little cinnamon, and ſo give it the beaſt to drink.

Of the Worm in the Tail.

There is a worm which frequently breeds in the tail of cattle, which not only keeps them

them from feeding, but alſo eats away the hair off the tail.

The cure is, to waſh the tail in ſtrong lye made of urine and aſhwood-aſhes, and that will kill the worm, and ſo heal and dry up the ſore.

If your cattle are troubled with coughs, or ſhortneſs of breath, you ſhould give them frequently, in a morning, a ſpoonful or two of tar, diſſolved in a quart of new milk, and a head of garlic clean peeled and bruiſed. Several other diſorders you will find under their different names.

To DISGORGE, is to diſcuſs, or diſperſe an inflammation or ſwelling. Hence they ſay, Your horſe's legs are gorged, or ſwelled; you muſt walk him out to diſgorge them.

DISUNITE: a horſe is ſaid to diſunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops falſe, or upon an ill-foot. *See* GALLOP FALSE.

DOCK [or Trouſſequeve] is a large caſe of leather, as long as the dock of a horſe's tail, which ſerves as a cover to the tail of leaping horſes; and is made faſt by ſtraps to the crupper, having leather thongs that paſs between the thighs, and along the flanks, to the ſaddle ſtraps, in order to keep the tail tight, to hinder it from whiſking about, to make the horſe appear broader at the croup.

DOCK, [with Hunters] the fleſhy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock: alſo the ſtump of a beaſt's tail.

DOCK-PIECE OF A HORSE, ſhould be large and full, rather than too ſmall: if a horſe gall beneath the dock, greaſe the part every day, and waſh it with ſalt and water, or good brandy; but the latter is the moſt effectual remedy, if the horſe will endure it.

DOGS; a dog is a domeſtic animal, made uſe of for the guard of a houſe, and for hunting: the dog is the ſymbol of fidelity, and amongſt all irrational animals, may deſervedly claim a moſt particular preference, both for their love and ſervices to mankind; uſing humiliations and proſtrations, as the only means to pacify their angry maſters who beat them, and turn revenge after beating into a more fervent love. *For the penalty of ſtealing dogs*, &c. *ſee* GAME LAWS.

As there is no country in the world where there is not plenty of dogs, ſo no animals can boaſt of a greater variety, both in kind and ſhape; ſome being for buck, others for bear, bull, boar, and ſome for the hare, coney, and hedge-hog, while others are for other uſes, according to their various natures, properties and kinds; neither are the uſes and kinds of them ſo general, but their bringing up is alſo as eaſy, there being no greater regard to be had as to their food, for they will eat any thing but the fleſh of their own ſpecies, which cannot be ſo dreſſed by the art of man, but they will find it out by their ſmelling, and ſo avoid it.

Becauſe ſome authors ſeem to lay a ſtreſs upon the colour of dogs, we ſhall inſert in as ſhort a manner as poſſible what they ſay, and begin with the white-coloured dogs; which for the moſt part are not good to run after all ſorts of beaſts, but are excellent for the ſtag, eſpecially if they be all over white; that is, pupped without any ſpot upon them: and experience has taught people to put a value upon ſuch dogs, by reaſon of the natural inſtinct they have to perform every thing well they are deſigned for before curious hunters, having admirable noſes, and very good at ſtratagems: in ſhort, theſe dogs are valued becauſe they are naturally leſs ſubject to diſeaſes than others, by reaſon of the predominancy of phlegm in them, which gives them a good temperament of body.

A black hound is not to be deſpiſed, eſpecially if marked with white, and not red ſpots; ſeeing this whiteneſs proceeds from a phlegmatic conſtitution, which hinders him from forgetting the leſſon he is taught, and makes him obedient; whereas dogs that have red ſpots, are for the moſt part very fiery, and hard to be managed, by reaſon of the bilious humour that prevails, and cauſes this irregularity within them: and therefore a black dog with white ſpots is valuable, being uſually hardy enough, will hunt well, is ſtrong and ſwift, and holds out a long time: he will not forſake the chace, and when you are beating the water for ſport, he will not be frighted at it: and laſtly, he is the more eſteemed, becauſe thoſe diſtempers incident to dogs, ſeldom befall him.

There are ſome grey-coloured dogs that

are good, and others you ought not to meddle with; that is, mongrels, which come from a hound-bitch, that has been lined by a dog of another kind, or from a bitch of another kind that has been lined by a hound: hounds cannot be good if they do not entirely retain the nature that is peculiar to them; and when they do, grey dogs are to be coveted, becauſe they are cunning, never faulter, and grow not diſcouraged in the queſt. 'Tis true, their ſenſe of ſmelling is not ſo exquiſite as that of thoſe before-mentioned, but they have other qualities which make amends for it; for they are indefatigable in hunting, being of a robuſter nature than others, and heat and cold, which they fear not, is alike to them.

Yellow dogs, are thoſe which have red hairs inclining to brown; and as choler is the moſt predominant humour in this animal, ſo he is found to be of a giddy nature, and impatient, when the beaſt he follows makes turns, ſeeing he ſtill runs forward to find him, which is a great fault; and therefore they are ſeldom made uſe of to hunt any other than the wolf, or ſuch black beaſts as are rarely inclined to turnings: they are alſo too ſwift, and open but very little, eſpecially in very hot weather; they are naturally impatient, and therefore hard to be taught, as they are uneaſy under correction. They are more ſubject to diſeaſes than other dogs, by reaſon of that over fierceneſs of their temper, which makes them hunt beyond their ſtrength.

As to the proportions, ſizes, and features of dogs, Mr. *Liger* ſays, the large, tall, and big hounds, called and known by the name of the deep-mouthed, or ſouthern hound, are heavy and ſlow, and fit for wood-lands, and hilly countries; they are of a deep mouth, and ſwift ſpenders: they are generally lighter behind than before, with thick ſhort legs, and are generally great of body and head, and are moſt proper for ſuch as delight to follow them on foot at ſtop-hunting, as ſome call it; but by moſt is termed hunting under the pole; that is, they are brought to that exactneſs of command, that in the hotteſt ſcent, and fulleſt chace, if one but ſtep before them, or hollow, or but hold up or throw before them the hunting-pole, they will ſtop in an inſtant, and hunt in full cry after you, at your own pace, until you give them encouragement by word of command; which much adds to the length of the ſport, and pleaſure of the hunters, ſo that a courſe oftentimes laſteth five or ſix hours.

Oppoſite to the deep-mouthed or ſouthern hound, are the long and ſlender hounds, called the fleet, or northern hound; which are very ſwift, as not being of ſo heavy a body, nor having ſuch large ears: theſe will exerciſe your horſes, and try their ſtrength; they are proper for open, level and champagne countries, where they may run in view, and full ſpeed; for they hunt more by the eye than by the noſe, and will run down a hare in an hour, and ſometimes ſooner: but the fox will exerciſe them longer, and better.

Between theſe two extremes, there are a middle ſort of dogs, which partake of both their qualities as to ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, in a reaſonable proportion; they are generally bred by croſſing the ſtrains, and are excellent in ſuch countries as are mixed, *viz.* ſome mountains, ſome incloſures, ſome plains, and ſome woodlands; for they will go through thick and thin, neither need they be helped over hedges, as the huntſmen are often forced to do by others.

A true, right-ſhaped, deep-mouthed hound, ſhould have a round, thick head, wide noſtrils, open and riſing upwards, his ears large and thin, hanging lower than his chops, the fleeces of his upper lip ſhould be longer than thoſe of his nether chops, the chine of his back great and thick, ſtraight and long, and rather bending out than inclining in; his thighs well truſſed, his haunches large, his fillets round and large, his tail or ſtern ſtrong ſet on, waxing taperwiſe towards the top, his hair under his belly rough and long, his ears large and lean, his feet dry and hard, with ſtrong claws and high knuckles: on the whole he ought to be of ſo juſt a ſymmetry, that when he ſtands level, you may diſcern which is higheſt his fore or hinder parts.

For the northern, or fleet hound, his head and noſe ought to be ſlender and longer, his back broad, his belly gaunt, his joints long, and his ears thicker and ſhorter; in a word, he

he is in all parts ſlightly made, and framed after the mould of a greyhound.

By croſſing thoſe breeds, as before obſerved, you may bring your kennel to ſuch a compoſition as you think fit, every man's fancy being to be preferred; and it is a well-known ſaying,

So many men, ſo many minas;
So many hounds, ſo many kinds.

Though I ſhall refer the reader to the diſeaſes incident to dogs, under their reſpective heads; their being bitten or ſtung by ſome venomous creatures, and others being not eaſily reducible to an article by itſelf, it ſhall be added here: as when they are ſtung by ſome adder, or other inſect of that nature; you muſt take an handful of the herb croſſwort, gentian, and as much rue, the ſame quantity of *Spaniſh* pepper, thin broth, ends of broom and mint, of all an equal quantity; when that is done, take ſome white wine, and make a decoction of the whole, letting it boil for an hour in a pot: then ſtrain the whole, into which put an ounce of diſſolved treacle, and let the dog ſwallow it, and obſerve alſo to waſh the bite therewith: if a dog is bitten by a fox, anoint it with oil wherein you have boiled ſome rue and worms.

To cure the Bites and Stings of venomous Creatures.

If dogs, *&c.* are bitten by any venomous creatures, as ſnakes, adders, *&c.* ſqueeze out the blood, and waſh the place with ſalt and urine; then lay a plaiſter to it, made of calamint pounded in a mortar with turpentine and yellow wax, till it comes to a ſalve. If you give your dog ſome juice of calamint to drink in milk, it will be good; or an ounce of treacle diſſolved in ſome ſweet wine. *For more ſee* VENOMOUS BITES.

Rules to be obſerved for keeping dogs in Health.

As pointers and ſpaniels, when good of their kind and well broken, are very valuable to a ſportſman, it is worth while to take ſome care to preſerve them in health. This very much depends on their diet and lodging; frequent cleaning their kennels, and giving them freſh ſtraw to lie on is very neceſſary; or in ſummer time deal ſhavings inſtead of ſtraw, or ſand in hot weather will check the breeding of fleas. If you rub your dog with chalk, and bruſh and comb him once or twice a week, he will thrive much the better; the chalk will clear his ſkin from all greaſineſs, and he will be the leſs liable to be mangy. A dog is of a very hot nature; he ſhould therefore never be without clean water by him, that he may drink when he is thirſty. In regard to their food, carrion is by no means proper for them. It muſt hurt their ſenſe of ſmelling, on which the excellence of theſe dogs greatly depends. Barley-meal, the droſs of wheat-flour, or both mixed together, with broth or ſkimmed milk, is very proper food. For change, a ſmall quantity of greaves from which the tallow is preſſed by the chandlers, mixed with their flour; or ſheeps feet, well baked or boiled, are a very good diet, and when you indulge them with fleſh it ſhould always be boiled. In the ſeaſon of hunting your dogs, it is proper to feed them in the evening before, and give them nothing in the morning you take them out, except a little milk. If you ſtop for your own refreſhment in the day, you ſhould alſo refreſh your dogs with a little milk and bread. It has already been obſerved, that dogs are of a hot conſtitution; the greateſt relief to them in the ſummer, is twitch graſs, or dog graſs, which is the ſame thing. You ſhould therefore plant ſome of it in a place you can turn them into every morning; they will feed freely on it, be cured of the ſickneſs they are ſubject to, and preſerved from any extraordinary heat of the blood: but unleſs the graſs be of this ſort, it is of no effect. If you be not acquainted with it, any gardener can furniſh you with enough to plant, as it is a nuiſance to them, and its roots run ſo quick through the ground as to injure other crops.

On the Mange, and its Cure.

Dogs are ſubject to the mange from being

fed too high, and allowed no exercise, or an opportunity of refreshing themselves with dog grass, or by being starving at home; which will cause them to eat the vilest stuff abroad, such as carrion, or even human excrement: either of these will heat their blood to a great degree, which will have a tendency to make them mangy. The cure may be effected by giving stone-brimstone powdered fine, either in milk or mixed up with butter, and rubbing them well every day for a week with an ointment made of some of the brimstone and pork lard, to which add a small quantity of oil of turpentine.

Another medicine. Boil four ounces of quicksilver in two quarts of water to half the quantity, bathe him every day with this water, and let him have some of it to lick, until the cure be perfected. Or a small quantity of troopers ointment, rubbed on the parts on its first appearance, will cure it. It will also free lousy puppies from their lice. Or cubhorb album two ounces. Flour of sulphur, *Flanders* oil of bays, and soft soap, each four ounces. Anoint and rub your dog with it every other day: give him warm milk and no water. The cure will be performed in about a week.

On Poison of Dogs, and its Cure.

If you suspect your dog to be poisoned with nux vomica (the poison commonly made use of by warreners, which usually causes convulsive fits, and soon kills;) the most effectual remedy, if immediately applied, is to give him a good deal of common salt; to administer which you may force open his mouth, and put a stick across to prevent his shutting it, whilst you cram his throat full of salt, at the same time holding his mouth upwards; and it will dissolve so that a sufficient quantity will be swallowed to purge and vomit him. When his stomach is sufficiently cleared by a free passage obtained by stool, give him some warm broth frequently, and he will recover. This success I have experienced. I have also met with this prescription: As soon as you suspect your dog to be poisoned, give him a common spoonful of the oil of *English* pitch, if a large dog; or in proportion if a lesser; which, it is said, will carry off the malignity of the poison the same day. But of this medicine I have not had an opportunity of making trial.

To destroy Worms in Dogs.

Dogs are very frequently troubled with worms; but more particularly whilst they are young: any thing bitter is so nauseous to these worms, that they are very often voided by taking two or three purges of aloes, or (which is the same thing) *Scots* pills, four or five being a dose for a large dog; this is to be repeated two or three times in a week. If this does not succeed, you may give him an ounce of powder of tin mixed up with butter, in three doses, which seldom fails to cure. Or of the herb savin dried and rubbed to powder, give about as much as will lay on a shilling for a dose; which will entirely destroy worms and their seed.

Of Madness of Dogs, and its Antidote.

As the human species are liable to this fatal and terrible malady from the bite of a dog, or any other animal that is mad, as much as they are from one another; it is well worthy our best care and endeavours to find out a remedy or antidote against its malignity. As soon therefore as you find your dog has been bitten or worried by any animal suspected to be mad, dissolve one pound of common salt, in a quart of warm soft spring or running water; and let him be well washed therewith: if he has received no wound, you need not be under any apprehension for the consequences; but if there is any wound, you must squeeze and bathe it well with your salt and water for half an hour, and bind a little salt upon the part for twelve hours; and give him the following medicine, which never fails of a cure.

The Medicine.

Take of rue six ounces, *London* treacle, garlic, sage, and filings of pewter, of each four ounces; boil them in four pints of beer until

until half be wafted: the remainder to ſtand together till uſed: the doſe is ſix common ſpoonfuls twice a day till the whole be given.

To preſerve the Feet of your Dogs from Lameneſs.

A pointer ought not to be hunted oftener than two or three days in a week: and unleſs you take care of his feet and give him good lodging as well as proper food, he will not be able to perform that through the ſeaſon. You ſhould therefore, after a hard day's hunting, waſh his feet with warm water and ſalt, and when dry waſh them with warm broth, or beer and butter, which will heal the ſoreneſs, and prevent a ſettled ſtiffneſs from fixing.

For Strains, Blows, or ſmall Wounds in Dogs.

If your dog has received any little wounds by forcing through hedges, or gets any lameneſs from a blow or ſtrain; bathe the wound or grieved part with ſalt and cold vinegar (for warming it only evaporates the fine ſpirit) and when dry, if a wound, you may pour in it a little Fryar's Balſam, which will perform the cure ſooner than any method that I have experienced.

To cure Huſkineſs in Dogs.

Mix of the filings of tin as much as will lay on a ſhilling, with butter; and give it to your dog in a morning faſting, which being repeated three or four times will effectually cure them.

On Coughs and Colds of Dogs.

Dogs are very ſubject to a cough, with very extraordinary choaking, which is often thought to ariſe from a cold or ſome inward diſorder; and I think it is often occaſioned by their eating of fiſh bones. To guard againſt it, order your ſervants to throw all ſuch fiſh bones where the dog can't get at them. But if the diſorder be from a cold, let bleeding be repeated in ſmall quantities, if neceſſary; but if it be what is called the diſtemper in dogs, and they appear to be very low in ſpirits, bleeding is better omitted. Let meat broth or milk broth warmed be the chief of his diet, and the following medicine: Take flour of ſulphur, cold drawn linſeed oil, and ſaltpetre, of each one ounce; divide it into four doſes, giving him one doſe every other day; and let him have plenty of clean ſtraw to lie on. Or one ſpoonful of honey daily.

DOG-MADNESS. A diſtemper very common among all ſorts of dogs; there are no leſs than ſeven ſorts of madneſs, amongſt which ſome are eſteemed incurable; but before we proceed to particulars, it will be neceſſary to ſhew how it comes, and what are its firſt ſymptoms.

The firſt cauſe proceeds from high feeding, want of exerciſe, fulneſs of blood, and coſtiveneſs: as for the two firſt, you muſt obſerve when you hunt them, that they ſhould be better fed than when they reſt, and let them be neither too fat nor too lean, but of the two rather fat than lean, by which means they will not only be preſerved from madneſs, but alſo from the mange and ſcab; which diſeaſes they will be ſubject to for want of air, water or exerciſe: but if you have the knowledge to keep them in an even temper, they may live long and continue ſound; as for water they ſhould be their own carvers; but for exerciſe and diet, it muſt be ordered according to diſcretion, obſerving a medium; and for the latter, give them once a week, eſpecially in the heat of the year, five or ſix ſpoonfuls of ſalad oil, which will cleanſe them; if at other times they have the quantity given them of a hazlenut of mithridate, it is an excellent thing to prevent diſeaſe, and it is very good to bleed them under the tongue, and behind the ears. But if madneſs has ſeized them before you perceive it, they muſt be removed from the reſt, for fear of infection, and go to work with the reſt.

The ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are many and eaſily diſcerned; when any dog ſeparates himſelf contrary to his former uſe, becomes melancholy or droops his head, forbears eating, and as he runs ſnatches at every thing; if he often looks upwards, and that his ſtern at his ſetting on be a little erect, and the reſt hanging

ing down; if his eyes be red, his breath ſtrong, his voice hoarſe, and that he drivels and foams at the mouth; you may be aſſured he has this diſtemper.

The ſeven ſorts of madneſs are as follow; of which the two firſt are incurable, *viz.* the hot burning madneſs, and running madneſs; they are both very dangerous; for all things they bite and draw blood from will have the ſame diſtemper: they generally ſeize on all they meet with, but chiefly on dogs: their pain is ſo great it ſoon kills them. The five curable madneſſes are,

Sleeping madneſs, ſo called from the dog's great drowſineſs, and almoſt continual ſleeping; this is cauſed by the little worms that breed in the mouth of the ſtomach from corrupt humours, vapours, and fumes which aſcend to the head: for cure of which take ſix ounces of the juice of wormwood, two ounces of the powder of hartſhorn burnt, and two drachms of agaric, mix all theſe together in a little white wine, and give it the dog to drink in a drenching horn.

Dumb madneſs, lies alſo in the blood, and cauſes the dog nôt to feed, but to hold his mouth always wide open, frequently putting his feet to his mouth, as if he had a bone in his throat: to cure this take the juice of black hellebore, the juice of *ſpatula patrida*, and of rue, of each four ounces; ſtrain them well, and put therein two drachms of unprepared ſcammony, and being mixed well together, put it down the dog's throat with a drenching horn, keeping his head up for ſome time, leſt he caſt it out again; then bleed him in the mouth, by cutting two or three veins in the gums.

It is ſaid that about eight drachms of the juice of an herb called hartſhorn, or dog's tooth, being given to the dog, cures all ſorts of madneſs.

Lank madneſs, is ſo called by reaſon, of the dog's leanneſs and pining away: for cure, give them a purge, as before directed, and alſo bleed them: but ſome ſay there is no cure for it.

Rheumatic, or Slavering madneſs, occaſions the dog's head to ſwell, his eyes to look yellow, and he will be always ſlavering and drivelling at the mouth; to cure which take four ounces of the powder of the roots of pollibody of the oak, ſix ounces of the juice of fennel roots, with the like quantity of the leaves of miſletoe, and four ounces of the juice of ivy: boil all theſe together in white wine, and give it to the dog as hot as he can take it, in a drenching horn.

Falling madneſs, is ſo termed, becauſe it lies in the dog's head, and makes him reel as he goes, and to fall down: for cure, take four ounces of the juice of briony, and the ſame quantity of the juice of peony, with four drachms of ſtaveſacre pulverized: mix theſe together and give it the dog in a drenching horn: alſo let him blood in the ears, and in the two veins that come down his ſhoulders; and indeed bleeding is neceſſary for all ſorts of madneſs in dogs.

To prevent dogs from being mad, that are bitten by mad dogs, is done by bathing them: in order to which take a barrel or bucking tub full of water, into which put about a buſhel and an half of ſoot, which muſt be ſtirred well, that it may be diſſolved; then put in the dog that is bitten, and plunge him over head and ears ſeven or eight times therein, and it will prevent his being mad; but he ſhould alſo be blooded.

When dogs happen to be bit as aforeſaid, there is nothing better than there licking the place with their own tongues, if they can reach it; if not, then let it be waſhed with butter and vinegar made lukewarm, and let it afterwards be anointed with *Venice* turpentine; it is alſo good to piſs often on the wound; but above all take the juice of the ſtalks of ſtrong tobacco boiled in water, and bathe the place therewith; alſo waſh him in ſea water, or water artificially made ſalt: give him likewiſe a little mithridate inwardly in two or three ſpoonfuls of ſack, and to keep him apart; and if you find him after ſome time ſtill to droop, the beſt way is to hang him.

It may not be amiſs to add what a late author adviſes one who keeps a dog, which is to have him wormed, a thing of but little trouble and charge, and what he believes would prevent their being mad; and if they are, he is of opinion that it prevents their biting any other creature; for he aſſerts he had three dogs bit by mad dogs, at three ſeveral times;

times; they were wormed, and though they died mad, yet they did not bite nor do any mischief to any thing he had: and having a mind to make a full experiment of it, he shut one of them up in a kennel, and put to him a dog he did not value: that the mad dog would often run at the other dog to bite him; but he found his tongue so much swelled in his mouth, that he could not make his teeth meet: that that dog, though he kept him with the mad dog till he died, yet did not ail any thing; he kept him two years afterwards, and gave him no remedies to prevent any harm which might come from the biting of the mad dog.

But as there are several sorts of madness in dogs, he was not certain whether the effects were the same in all; but his dogs seemed to die of the black madness, which is reckoned the most dangerous, and therefore he could not tell how far the following receipt might be effectual in all sorts of madness, though it had not failed in curing all the dogs that he gave it to which were bitten, and all those he gave it not to died.

The remedy is this: Take white hellebore and grate it to powder, which must be mixed with butter, and given to the dog: the dose must be proportioned to the size of the dog; to a very small lap dog you may give three grains, to a large mastiff sixteen grains, and so in proportion to other sizes. He adds, that the best way is, to give him a small quantity at first, that it may be increased as it is found to work, or not to work; but that as it is a strong vomit, and will make the dogs sick for a little time, so they must be kept warm that day it is given them, and the next night, and they must not have cold water; but when it has done working, towards the afternoon, give them some warm broth, and the next morning give them the same before you let them out of the house or kennel.

The same author says, this is an extraordinary remedy for the mange; that he never knew three doses fail of curing any dog that had it, except he had a surfeit with it; which if he had, let him blood also, and anoint him two or three times over with gunpowder and soap, beat up together, and it will cure him.

It is asserted by a gentleman who has cured several creatures that have been bit by mad dogs, with only giving them the middle yellow bark of buckthorn, which must be boiled in ale for a horse or a cow, and in milk for a dog; and that being bit by one himself, he ventured to take nothing else: but that it must be boiled till it is as bitter as you can take it.

The Choice of a Dog *and* Bitch *for breeding good* Whelps.

The bitch ought to be one of a good kind, being strong and well proportioned in all parts, having her ribs and flanks great and large.

Let the dog that lines her be of a good breed; and let him be young, if you intend to have light and hot hounds; for if the dog be old, the whelps will participate of his dull and heavy nature.

If your bitch does not grow proud of her own accord, so soon as you would have her, you may make her so by giving her the following broth:

Boil two heads of garlic, half a castor's stone, the juice of cresses, and about twelve *Spanish* flies, in a pipkin that holds a pint, together with some mutton, and make broth of it; and give of this to the bitch two or three times, and she will not fail to grow proud, and the same pottage given to the dog will make him inclinable to copulation.

After your bitch has been lined, and is with puppy, you must not let her hunt, for that will be the way to make her cast her whelps: but let her walk up and down unconfined in the house and court; never locking her up in her kennel; for she is then impatient of food, and therefore you must give her some hot broth once a day.

If you would spay your bitch, it must be done before she has ever had a litter of whelps; and in spaying her take not away all the roots and strings of the veins: for if you do it will much prejudice her reins, and hinder her swiftness ever after: but by leaving some behind, it will make her much the stronger and more hardy.

But by no means do not spay her while she is proud, for that will endanger her life: but you

you may do it fifteen days after: but the beſt time of all is when the whelps are ſhaped within her. *For more ſee* POINTER, GREYHOUND, SPANIEL, *&c.*

DOG-DRAW [in the foreſt law] a term uſed when a man is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound, which he leads in his hand.

DOLE-FISH. That fiſh which the fiſhermen, employed annually in the north ſeas, uſually receive for their allowance.

DORING, DARING. *See* CLAP-NET *and* LARK.

DOTTEREL. A bird ſo named from it's doting fooliſhneſs in imitating the actions of the fowlers, till it be catched in the net; of theſe birds there are many in *Lincolnſhire*.

To DOUBLE, [Hunting term] uſed of a hare who is ſaid to double when ſhe keeps in plain fields, and winds about to deceive the hounds.

DOUBLE VAULT. *See* VAULT.

DOUBLE, TO DOUBLE THE REINS: a horſe doubles his reins when he leaps ſeveral times together to throw his rider.

This Ramingue doubles his reins and makes pontlevis. *See* PONTLEVIS.

DRABLING IN ANGLING, is a method to catch barbels. Take a ſtrong line of ſix yards, which, before you faſten it to your rod, muſt be put through a piece of lead, that if the fiſh bite, it may ſlip to and fro, and that the water may ſometimes move it on the ground: bait it with a lob-worm well ſecured, and ſo by the motion the barbel will be enticed into the danger without ſuſpicion. The beſt places are in running water near piles, or under wooden bridges, ſupported with oaks floated and ſlimy.

DRAG, [in Angling] is a piece of iron with four hooks placed back to back, to which a line is faſtened; uſeful to the angler, only to ſave an entangled line, or when it ſlips off his rod.

DRAUGHT HORSE. A horſe deſtined for the cart, plough, *&c.* in the choice of which for either of theſe purpoſes, being that which they call the ſlow draught, one is to be choſen of an ordinary height: for horſes in a cart unequally ſorted, never draw at eaſe, but the tall hangs upon the low horſe. Our *Engliſh* authors ſay, he ſhould be big, large bodied and ſtrong limbed by nature, rather inclined to crave the whip, than to draw more than is needful; and for this purpoſe, mares are moſt profitable, if you have cheap keeping for them; for they will not only do the work, but alſo bring yearly increaſe: but care muſt be taken to have them well forehanded, that is, to have a good head, neck, breaſt, and ſhoulders; but for the reſt it is not to be regarded, only let her body be large; for the more room a young foal has in its dam's belly the better: and be ſure never to put the draught horſes to the ſaddle, for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their labour. *See* PACK-HORSE.

Some ſay, that a horſe deſigned for draught or labour, ought to have a head with large bones, and not fleſhy, that ſo he may not be ſubject to diſeaſed eyes; that his ears ought to be ſmall, ſtraight, and upright, and his noſtrils ſhould be large and open, that he may breathe with the more eaſe and freedom; that thoſe horſes that have their foreheads ſunk a little downwards about the eyes, are generally good for labour: whereas thoſe who are deſigned for the ſaddle, ought to have them even and pretty large; that the forehead ſhould be always marked with a ſtar, unleſs the horſe be of a grey or white colour.

You muſt ſee that he has a bright and lively eye, full of fire and pretty large and forward in his head, having large balls, and raiſed pits, and never ſunk, which ſhews that the horſe is old, or begot by an old ſtallion; and if he has a bold look it is alſo a good ſign: ſunk eyes or elevated brows are indeed ſigns of ſome malignity in a horſe; but theſe ſort of horſes will generally undergo much fatigue.

His mouth ſhould be pretty wide, being a quality very eſſential to it, the palate not fleſhy, and the lips thin: the mouth alſo ſhould be cool, and full of foam, by which you may diſcover the good temperament of a horſe, and that he is leſs ſubject to be heated than another; not that the mouth ſhould be that which muſt be moſt regarded in a draught horſe; for if he has a bad one he often draws well.

We do not require fine cheſts in draught horſes, that not being eſſential; all that is to be

be ſaid on this occaſion is, that ſuch animals ought to have pretty thick and fleſhy ones, but his breaſt ſhould be large and open, his ſhoulders ſhould be thick, that he may draw the eaſier, and that his harneſs may not ſo ſoon hurt him: if he be ſomewhat heavy he is the better for draught; for the more he is nearer the ground, the more he is valued for that purpoſe. He ought to have double loins, which may be ſeen by their being a little raiſed up towards both ſides of the back-bone; he ought alſo to have large and round ſides, to the end that he may have the more guts, and a better flank: you need not be afraid of his having a great belly, provided it be not cow-bellied, which will make him appear deformed; he ſhould have full, but not broad flanks, that he may not ſway in the back at his labour.

That horſe is eſteemed which has a large and round buttock, that neither ſinks down or cuts: care ſhould be taken that he ſhould have a firm and ſtrong tail, that the dock ſhould be thick, well furniſhed with hair, and placed neither too high nor too low, both which contribute much to the deformity of the buttocks. The legs are parts of the body of a horſe which are moſt to be conſidered, as being thoſe which are to ſupport the burthen of the whole body, to which they ought to ſuit; therefore his legs ſhould be rather flat and broad than round, the roundneſs of the legs being a defect in a horſe deſtined to labour, which will ſoon ruin him; as for the hinder legs, the thighs ſhould be long and fleſhy, and the muſcle that is on the outſide of the thighs ſhould be fleſhy, large, and very thick: it is a fault to find them fall down plump when the horſe ſteps; it is alſo a ſign of weakneſs in the loins or hams: however you are not to conſider the hind legs ſo much as the others, they being not ſo ſubject to be faulty: the fore ones being very often bad when the others are good. Thoſe horſes whoſe legs are too long and too large for their heighth, are faulty, and you ought not to buy them. You muſt always obſerve that he ſtands well and plumb, when he ſtops in any place, and if he does not, you may conclude he is not good.

The uſual way to know the age of a horſe, is by his teeth, eyes, *&c.* for which the reader is referred to the article of AGE OF A HORSE, EYES OF A HORSE, *&c.*

The nether jaw of the horſe ſhould be examined very well, to ſee that it be incommoded with no gland, which may occaſion the ſtrangles, and be a means to kill him.

Something may be ſaid concerning the feeding of a draught-horſe; but for the ſervant who looks after him, he ought to be up very early, and ſee that the harneſs be in good order; and take away the old hay out of the rack, lay freſh in, and clean the manger, ridding it of all ordure, earth, or foul dung; and while the horſes are eating their hay, he ought to take them one after another out of the ſtable, to curry them; for if he ſhould do this work within, the duſt will fly to the other horſes.

If perſons would be perſuaded of the neceſſity there is to dreſs horſes well, they would not be ſo often ſurpriſed at the loſs of them, for want of this care, though they feed them ever ſo well.

It is from the filth that is upon and about them, that many of the diſtempers which befal them have their riſe, and prove their deſtruction: and it may be held for an invariable maxim, that a horſe with leſs food, methodically diſpenſed, and well dreſſed and curried, ſhall be fatter and more ſightly, than another who has more provender given him, and whoſe dreſſing is neglected; and therefore the maſter of a family ought to be on the watch, and ſee that his ſervants (if they are of themſelves careleſs) be not wanting in this particular.

Such ſort of ſervants ought to be good humoured, handy, tractable, nervous, and hardy; and in order to dreſs a horſe well, they ſhould hold the curry-comb in the right hand, and the horſe in the left, near the buttock, and lightly move the comb backwards and forwards along his body, and continue ſo to do till no more filth or duſt come off; and then they muſt, with a duſt-cloth, wipe off all the duſt that lies on the horſe, taking care to do it all over his body.

They ſhould daily, after they have duſted their horſes, take a whiſp of ſtraw, and twiſting the ſame hard, wet it in water, with

which they ſhould rub them all over, more eſpecially the legs: by this means they will remove obſtructions, and facilitate the paſſage of the animal ſpirits, which cauſe motion: indeed it cannot be expected this ſecond dreſſing ſhould be practiſed every day, but it ought to be done as often as ſervants have any leiſure for it, particularly when the weather does not permit them to labour abroad; and if they are defective therein, the maſter of the family ought to make them do it. When the horſes are thus dreſſed, the next thing is to take the comb, and gently to comb their manes and tails; and then they are to be led out of the ſtable to water, and to chear and divert them as much as poſſible.

Moſt part of the diſeaſes to which horſes are ſubject, proceed from their drinking bad waters; ſuch as thoſe that are too vivid, or too raw, muddy, and too cold. To prevent theſe inconveniencies, you muſt obſerve, that if you are near a river, you ſhould in ſummer time, by all means, lead your horſes thither; but as little as may be in the winter, if you have a well near home; for well-water freſh drawn, during the ſeaſon, is warm and conſequently good for the horſes: if you are remote from any river, and that in ſummer-time you have no other than ſpring water to give your horſes to drink, you muſt draw the ſame a good while before it is given them, and expoſe it to the ſun in tubs, or very clean ſtone troughs, that you may by that means correct the great crudity of the water, which is extremely injurious to them: you muſt ſeldom or never carry them to drink maſhy water, which has very bad qualities, and will not agree with them.

When your labouring horſes have drank their water, you muſt give them their oats in a manger, that has been firſt of all cleaned: the oats ſhould be well ſifted and cleared from duſt, before you give them to them; you ought to take care to ſmell to them, and ſee if they ſmell of rats, or are muſty, which will make the horſes loath them. You muſt likewiſe, above all things, obſerve whether there are any ſmall feathers among the oats, which may, if left therein, do the horſe a great deal of injury: the quantity of oats allowed to each horſe is ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs, but ever enough to make them keep up their fleſh; and while the horſes are eating their oats, the ſervants are to take their breakfaſts, and afterwards go to harneſs them for the plough or cart, as their occaſion requires.

But before they do this, they muſt examine whether any thing hurts them, either at the breaſt, ſhoulders or hams; and they muſt ſee that the collars about their necks be ſupplied with every thing that is requiſite for them: if they are to draw in a cart, you muſt ſee that the pad upon the back does no way hurt them, that the ſame ſits every way even, and that it be well ſtuffed with hair in the pannels, for fear it ſhould be too hard upon the horſe's back.

The horſe being thus managed, and every thing in good order for the work, whether with plough or cart, thoſe ſervants who do underſtand their buſineſs well, do not work them at firſt too hard, but every turn let them gently breathe; whereas if they do otherwiſe, they will very often find them decline their food, after their return from labour; by which ill management they ſometimes run the danger of foundering, or having their greaſe melted; and therefore to work them gradually is the beſt and ſafeſt way. When the horſes are returned from the plough, *&c.* as towards noon-tide, or the like, they are uſually all in a ſweat, and then the men muſt not fail to rub them with a whiſp of ſtraw; this is the firſt thing they are to do after they are brought into the ſtable; then let them prepare ſome bran which is very well moiſtened, which put before them in a manger, to make them mumble the ſame, and this will make them eat the hay with a greater appetite; the bran being ordered as before, will cool their mouths, which are dried, through the heat occaſioned within by their drawing; and notwithſtanding the horſes are thus hot, it is very rarely that any inconvenience happens to them, eſpecially if the water wherein the bran has been ſteeped, be uſed rather hot than cold: when ſuch precautions are not taken, it is no wonder the owners and their ſervants, very often find their horſes loath their food, the dryneſs of their tongues rendering all the food inſipid to them; and therefore

fore thoſe perſons who love their horſes, ought carefully to obſerve this method, and they will find their account in it.

We daily ſee perſons who pretend to be well ſkilled in the management of horſes, as ſoon after hard labour as they are brought back to the ſtable, never fail to rub their legs with whiſps of ſtraw, alledging that this is the way to refreſh them very much; but they are much miſtaken in the point, for the horſes after hard labour, muſt not have their humours much agitated; and by this action they muſt needs fall upon their legs, which will tend to make them very ſtiff and uſeleſs. The author adds, that he was willing to give them this information and caution, judging it very neceſſary for the avoiding thoſe inconveniencies which happen daily by that ill method, which cannot be followed after ſuch admonition, but by thoſe who are obſtinate in their way, and will ruin their horſes: not that our author diſapproves the rubbing of their legs, which he ſays is very wholſome; but it muſt not be done when they are too hot; and they ſhould confine themſelves only to the rubbing of their bodies when they are in a ſweat, and let their legs alone.

Their racks being well ſupplied with hay, you muſt ſuffer your horſes to reſt two hours, or thereabouts, then lead them to water, to a river, if near, or otherwiſe as above directed; and then in a little time after they have eaten their oats, to work again with them: in the evening, when your plowing or other work is over, the firſt thing to be done after they are tied to the rack, is to lift up their feet, and ſee if there is any defect in the ſhoes, and at the ſame time take out, with a knife, the earth and gravel which is lodged in the foot between the ſhoe, and the ſole, and put in ſome cow-dung: this your ſervants often neglect, and therefore the maſter ought to ſee them do it.

A thing very eſſential for the preſervation of all ſorts of horſes, is good litter, which to theſe animals, is comparatively the ſame as clean ſheets to men. There are many who ſuffer the dung to rot a great while under their horſes; ſome through lazineſs will not clean their ſtables, and others ſay they leave the dung there that it may receive more juice, and be the better manure for the ground; but it is very wrong reaſoning, to ſay we do this to ſave five ſhillings, and loſe ten: but you are to underſtand, that the dung being heaped up for a conſiderable time, does ſo over-heat the horſes feet, that this alone is enough to ruin them entirely.

Hence alſo ariſe ſo many inconveniencies to the owners of them, that they are often obliged to keep them in the ſtable without doing any work, which embarraſſes either the maſter to whom they belong, or the ſervant who has the care to dreſs them; and this inconvenience proceeds only from their ignorance of the cauſe: and therefore it is of the higheſt importance that the ſtable ſhould be cleanſed as often as poſſible, and the horſes have freſh litters given them; beſides, it is natural to believe, that all animals hate their own ordure; and it is abſurd to think, that a horſe, which is one of the cleaneſt among them, ſhould not do the ſame.

Freſh litter has a virtue to make horſes ſtale as ſoon as they come into the ſtable, whereas when they find no ſuch therein, they decline ſtaling: and if people were ſenſible what refreſhment it is to a horſe to ſtale at his return from labour, they would be both more curious and careful to let him have that which would promote it than they are.

This ſtaling after much fatigue, will prevent obſtructions in the neck of the bladder, or paſſage of the urine: but if otherwiſe, and that this ſame urine comes to lodge in the bladder, it will cauſe ſome inflammations there; which are very dangerous evils for horſes, and of which they very often die, without preſent relief: hence you may judge of the neceſſity there is to let your horſes frequently have freſh litter.

As to the remaining care you ought to have of your horſes, ſo that they may paſs the night as they ought, there needs no more after you have well rubbed them, than to ſupply their racks with hay enough, which they may feed upon after they have eaten their oats: and continuing thus daily to manage them, it will be the means to keep them in a condition to do you good ſervice. If you would ſee more about buying other ſorts of horſes, *ſee* RULES FOR BUYING HORSES.

DRAW-GEAR, denotes a kind of harneſs for draught-horſes.

DRAW-NET. A device wherewith to catch birds, and eſpecially woodcocks; the figure of which will be found under that Article; to which ſomething to be ſaid here does refer. There are two ways, ſays a *French* author, to defend the cords or lines of your draw-net from your hands, and to keep you from cold. Suppoſe the crotchet or hook R, in the ſaid figure, Number 2, ſhould be denoted here by the figure 1; the ends of the two cords 2 and 3, and the two lines 5 and 6, were the cords to keep the net extended; when you ſit in your lodge, hold the place marked 7, very firm in one hand, and with the other paſs the two redoubled cords together, to the figure 4, between your legs, and bring them over your thigh; then keep them tight enough, quit the places, and ſo with either of your hands you will hold the cords without trouble; but you muſt be very ready in opening them, and ſeparate your knees when the woodcock gets into the net. *See* Plate V. No. 1.

Another way of holding the net without feeling any cold, or hurting your hands, is ſeen in the figure, No. 2.

Suppoſe the ſeat in the lodge be towards the letter R, drive the ſtick H into the ground; it muſt be about two inches thick, and the breadth of four fingers above ground: at a foot and an half from this little ſtake, as you go towards the draw-net, at the places marked K and M drive two other thick ſticks into the ground, and they muſt not exceed a foot above ground; a hole ſhould be bored in them within two inches of the upper end, into which you may thruſt a finger: take a turned piece of wood, N, C, O, whoſe ends N, O, muſt be no thicker than one's little finger, that they may the more eaſily turn in the two holes I and L, into which you muſt thruſt them: you muſt make a hole in the middle of the ſaid round piece of wood, big enough to receive a peg as thick as your finger, and five or ſix inches long. This piece of wood ought to be fixed in the holes before you drive the two ſtakes into the ground.

Beſides this, take another piece of wood, H, G, F, let it be flat like a piece of a pipe-ſtave, and cut at both ends in the form of an half moon, that ſo being joined to the ſtake H, it may hold. The machine being thus made, when you have ſpread and mounted your net, ſuppoſe the two lines A, B, were it's cords, raiſe them both with the ſame hand, and doubling them with the other at the letter C, give them a turn about the end C, of the peg in the middle: then puſhing the other end E, on the ſide of the net, give the turned ſtick, or round piece of wood, N, O, two turns, and faſten it, by putting ſome of the ends of the marcher H, againſt the ſtick H, and the other at F, againſt the end of the peg E, ſo that the weight of the draw-net, by this marcher or trap, will ſtop the turned ſtick and hinder its turning. You may by this device keep your hands in your pockets, without being afraid of the net's falling; but keep the end of your foot always upon the middle part G, and when the bird comes to your draw-net, ſtir you foot, and the net will as readily fall as if you held it with your hands.

This triple draw-net ſerves chiefly for paſſes made about foreſts; they are very convenient, becauſe one man can pitch ſeveral of them, without being obliged to watch the coming of woodcocks. *See the form of this net in* Plate V. Fig. 3.

In order to the making this net, you muſt take meaſure of the breadth and height of the place where you are to uſe it, and faſten it to a nail, in order to meaſure off the ſquare meſhes; as you will find under the Article NET, and NET-MAKING, where we treat of making a net that will ſhut like a bag, which muſt conſiſt of good thick thread, twiſted four-fold, and the meſhes muſt be ten or a dozen inches broad.

It is difficult, in great foreſts, and woods, that are equally ſtrong and tall, to make glades, without felling a great many trees: and yet you are not ſure your draw-net will do, without you meet with a place of ten or a dozen arpents or more, each of which conſiſts of an hundred perches ſquare, without any trees, and that the glade adjoins to it.

In caſe you can have no ſuch, you may try the following invention, deſcribed in Plate V. Fig. 4.

Pitch upon ſome clear place on the ſide of a foreſt; for example, ſuppoſe A D to be the

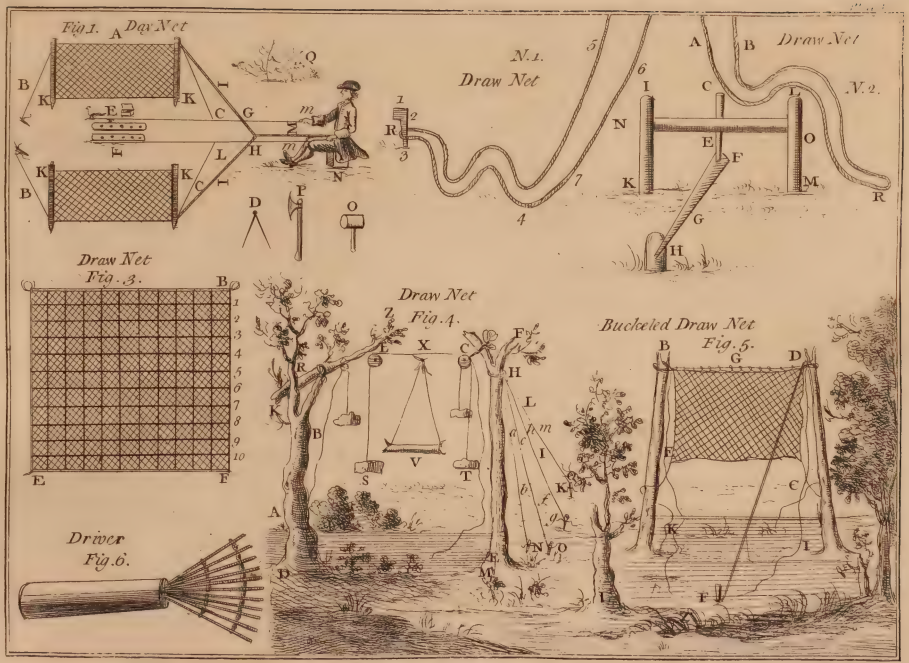


Fig.1. Day Net
N.1. Draw Net
Draw Net
N.2.
Draw Net Fig.3.
Draw Net Fig.4.
Buckeled Draw Net Fig.5.
Driver Fig.6.

foreſt, and the ſpace between the tree A and the letter E, to be the void ſpace, five or ſix fathoms broad; pitch upon a tall and ſtraight tree on the ſide of the wood, as that marked A, lop off the branches towards your clear ground, and faſten to the top of the tree a ſtrong pole, as K, R, Z; find out a tree in the wood of a middling bigneſs, as that repreſented by E, F, let it be as high and ſtraight as poſſible: when you have taken off all the branches, carry it to the place where your draw-net is, and making a hole in the ground, as at E, four or five feet deep, and fix or ſeven fathom diſtant from the edge of the foreſt A, put the thick end of it into this hole, lift it up, and let it ſtand upright, after you have firſt tied within two or three feet of the end F, ſome bands of wood, faſtened end to end to one another, as you may ſee by the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, &c. and then let them be kept tight, with wooden hooks fixed quite round in the ground: they ſhould be nine feet diſtant from the foot E, and ordered like ſhrouds to the maſt of a ſhip: at the ſame time care muſt be taken, that none of them reach to the glade, or ſpace between A and E, for fear of entangling the net. You muſt ſo ſet your tree which you have cut, that the point F incline two feet, or thereabouts, towards the paſs to the foreſt; and you are to faſten the pulley C to the ſmall end, with a cord or packthread thruſt through it; as alſo to the tree A, and through the pulley L. You may leave the thick cords there; but becauſe thieves might be tempted to ſteal them, the beſt way is to leave only the packthreads, and even to ſhorten them, by tying a ſmall packthread B to one end, and twiſting the other about the trunk of the tree, at a place where they are not to be come at, eſpecially with climbing up as far as the part H of the cut tree: but the beſt way is to take with you a light ladder, fix or eight feet high, by which you may more eaſily ſecure your things.

Another invention is, after the flight is over, to tack two cords together, by the means of which you may convey up as many ſtones as far as the pullies; then take a ſtick V, two feet long, and cleft at both ends, about which fold all the reſt of the cords; after which paſs them both into the clefts at the ends of the ſtick, and let the whole mount up. Thus the ſtones S, T, will come down to half the height o the trees, becauſe the cords are tied together at the letter X, and there will the ſtick V hang downwards: ſo that to order things rightly, you muſt have a long pole with a hook at the end, wherewith to hook the piece of wood V, and pull it; or elſe take a packthread, and tie a ſtone as big as a hen's egg to it, that you may throw it between the two cords over the ſtick V, and by that means to pull it as with a hook. It remains only to obſerve, that you may place ſeveral draw-nets round about the foreſt, and even one man can pitch ten or a dozen of the triple ones.

This article might be thought to remain imperfect, without ſomething ſhould be ſaid relating to the flying, or buckled draw-net, by ſome called pantine; which is of uſe in all places, and eſpecially in countries where there is nothing but coppices and foreſts, whoſe owners will not allow the felling any trees, or cutting of branches, neceſſary for the uſe of the former nets. *See* Plate V. Fig. 5.

Take two poles, as E, B, D, C, as thick as your arms, of twenty-one feet long; they muſt be ſtraight and light, and pointed at the thick end: faſten to each ſmall end B, D, an iron, copper, or ſuch like buckle, to ſerve inſtead of a pulley: you muſt alſo have a draw-net with buckles, into which you muſt paſs a ſtrong packthread, that is even, and twelve fathom long: this packthread is denoted by the letters B, G, D, F; you muſt fold it, that it may not be entangled with the net: you muſt in like manner have a wooden hook F, of a foot long, for the conveniency of carrying your implements, to uſe as you have occaſion.

It is to be obſerved, that this draw-net muſt be pitched no where but on the ſides of a coppice, near ſome vineyard, in the highways or walks, in a foreſt or park; eſpecially when theſe places adjoin to fields, or open grounds, in the middle or between woods. You may likewiſe ſpread this net along a brook, at the bottom of a pond, and indeed, in a manner, in all places frequented by woodcocks. You muſt uſe it in the following manner.

Suppoſe the tree L ſhould be the ſide of the wood, or ſome other place where you have a mind to pitch your net, you muſt unfold it, and take an end of the thick packthread which

paſſes

paſſes through the buckle, and tie it to the end of the pole at the letter B; paſs a ſmall packthread E, K, into the buckle which is at the end B, and tie it to the firſt buckle B of the net, that you may draw it like a bed-curtain; then ſtick the pole B, E, quite round the wood L, in ſuch a manner, that it may ſtand firm in the ground, and ſlope a little towards the tree. Take the other end of the thick packthread F and paſs it alſo into the buckle or ring D, which you are likewiſe to pitch in the ground, about five or ſix fathom diſtant from the wood, or other pole, B, E; then withdraw ſeven or eight fathom diſtant from the net, to the foot of ſome tree or buſh, or elſe to ſome branch which you have pitched on purpoſe, over-againſt the net, as at the place marked F; here you muſt fix the hook, and tie the end of the thick packthread, and then pull the whole till the net his mounted; you muſt next twiſt the cord twice or thrice about the hook, to the end that you may keep it tight, while you go to pull the ſmall packthread E, in order to extend the net; when this is done return to the hook, unfold the cord, and ſit near the buſh or cover, without ſtirring, having your eye always to the net, that you may let it fall when the woodcock gets into it, which you muſt kill as ſoon as taken; and ſetting your net readily again do as before. It would not be amiſs to put a ſmall packthread into the laſt buckle D of the net, as on the other ſide, by which you will readily adjuſt the draw-net.

Theſe ſort of draw-nets ſhould have no other than lozenge meſhes, becauſe they muſt glide along the cords, like a bed-curtain; the net ſhould not be above five or ſix fathom wide, and two and a half or three in height. The meſhes ſhould be two inches broad, or two and an half or three at moſt; the net ſhould be made of fine but ſtrong thread, and the copper buckles faſtened to all the meſhes of the laſt upper row B, D; the leaver muſt be made twice as long as you would have the net to be in extent; then having a quarter more than the meaſure of the height you muſt accommodate the buckles, which being adjuſted in the manner wherein they ought to ſtand, paſs a middling cord, or elſe a packthread as thick as a writing-pen, into all theſe buckles.

You ſhould have two other ſmall packthreads B, G, D, C, which you muſt paſs into the laſt range of the meſhes of both ſides, one of which muſt be faſtened to the buckle B, and the other to that at D, in order to keep the net right when you make uſe of it: and therefore the two ends E and G muſt be looſe, and longer than the height of the net by ten or twelve feet: this net muſt be of a brown colour.

The draw-nets are uſually made with lozenge meſhes, becauſe there are few perſons who know how to make them otherwiſe, but others adviſe them to make as much as you can of ſquare meſhes; for when they are thus wrought and pitched in the paſſes, they are ſcarce to be ſeen, and when entangled will contract the nets too much in ſome places, and darken the place, which frightens the woodcock, and will either make him go back or paſs over it.

You are to obſerve concerning draw-nets with lozenge meſhes, that more thread and labour is required, than thoſe with four ſquare ones, which are made ſooner, and have no ſuperfluous meſhes. However, every one is at liberty in their choice either of one or the other.

If you would have a draw-net with lozenge meſhes, meaſure the breadth of the place where you are to ſpread it, make the net near twice as long as that meaſure. It's height ſhould be from that branch where the pulley is, to within two feet of the ground; and that you may comprehend it the better, conſult the firſt figure under the article Woodcock. The breadth is from the letter V to the letter X; being the places where the ſtones ſhould fall, which are ſuppoſed to be faſtened at M and N; when the net is ſpread, the height ſhould be taken from the pulley to come down near to the letter X; the net muſt therefore be made one-third part longer than the height; for being extended in breadth, it will ſhorten one-third; when the whole net is meſhed, you muſt have a cord that is not quite ſo thick as your little finger, through all the meſhes of the laſt range M, N; you muſt faſten both ſides, tying the ſix firſt meſhes of the row together to the cords ſo that they may ſlip along; do the ſame by the other ſide: theſe two places muſt be diſtanced, according to the width

width of the pafs, leaving the reft of the meſhes of the net above looſe, ſo as to ſlip or be drawn from one ſide to the other like a bed-curtain: then to each of theſe cords tie a packthread, which you muſt paſs into the laſt range of meſhes on the ſides, that ſo you may faſten the net as it ſhould be, to two trees A, B; a foot or two of the cord ſhould be ſuffered to hang down at each end of the net, wherewith to tie the ſtones, when you would ſpread the net.

If you would have a draw-net with ſquare meſhes, take the breadth and height, and work as aforeſaid; when the net is finiſhed, verge it above with a pretty ſtrong cord, and paſs two packthreads through the meſhes, on both ſides, in the ſame manner as in that made lozenge-wiſe, and leave alſo both ends of the cord ſo that the ſtones may be tied therewith.

DRAWING [with Hunters] is beating the buſhes after a fox; drawing amiſs, is a term uſed when the hounds or beagles hit the ſcent of their chace contrary, ſo as to hit up the wind, whereas they ſhould have done it down; in that caſe it is ſaid, they draw amiſs.

DRAWING ON THE SLOT, is when the hounds touch the ſcent and draw on till they hit on the ſame ſcent.

DRAWING A CAST, [among Bowlers] is winning the end, without ſtirring the bowl or block.

DRENCH: is a ſort of decoction prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs mentioned in Mr. *Solbyfeil's Complete Horſeman.*

They put the drench upon the end of a bull's pizzle, and thruſt it down his throat, in order to recover his appetite and ſtrength.

DRIFT OF THE FOREST, is an exact view and examination taken at certain times, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, to know what beaſts are there; that none common there, but ſuch as have right; and that the foreſt be not overcharged with foreigners beaſts or cattle.

DRINKING OF HORSES, immediately after hard riding, *&c.* is very dangerous; and therefore they ſhould not be ſuffered to do it, till they be thoroughly cooled, and have eat ſome oats; for many by drinking too ſoon have died or become ſick.

A horſe after violent labour, will never be the worſe by being kept half a day from water; but may die by drinking an hour too ſoon.

DRIVERS. A machine for driving pheaſant powts, conſiſting of good ſtrong ozier wands, ſuch as baſket-makers uſe; theſe are to be ſet in a handle and twiſted, or bound with ſmall oziers in two or three places. *See* Plate V. Fig. 6.

DRIVING OF PHEASANT-POWTS; for the driving and taking of powts or young pheaſants in nets; when you have found out an eye of pheaſants; place your net croſs the little paths or ways they have made, which are much like ſheep tracks, poſſibly you ſhall find out one of their principal haunts, which may be done by the bareneſs of the ground, their mutings and the feathers that lie ſcattered about.

To do this you ſhould always take the wind with you, it being cuſtomary for them to run down the wind; and place your nets hollow, looſe and circularly, the nether part of which muſt be faſtened to the ground, and the upper ſide lying hollow, looſe and bending, ſo that when any birds ruſh in, it may fall and entangle them.

Having fixed your net go to the haunts, and if you find them ſcattered, call them together with your call: and when you find them begin to cluck and pipe one to another, then forbear calling, and take an inſtrument, by ſome called a driver, made of good ſtrong white wands or oziers, ſuch as are uſed by baſket-makers, which is to be ſet in a handle, and in two or three places twiſted or bound with ſmall oziers, according to the figure 6 in the Plate V. With this driver, as ſoon as you perceive the pheaſants gathered together, make a gentle noiſe on the boughs and buſhes about you, which will ſo fright them that they will get cloſe together, and run away a little diſtance, and then ſtand; after this make the ſame noiſe a ſecond time, and this will ſet them running again; taking the ſame courſe till you have driven them into your nets; for they may be driven like ſo many ſheep.

If they happen to take a contrary way; then make a raking noiſe, as if it were in their faces; and this noiſe will preſently turn them the right way.

But in uſing the driver obſerve,

1. Secrecy, in keeping yourſelf from their ſight: for if they eſpy you they will run

and hide themſelves in holes under ſhrubs, and will not ſtir till night.

2. You muſt have regard to due time and leiſure, for raſhneſs and over haſte ſpoil the ſport.

DROPPING, } [in Falconry] is when a
DRIPPING, } hawk mutes directly downwards in ſeveral drops, not yerking her dung ſtraight forwards.

DRY. To put a horſe to dry meat is to feed him with corn and hay after taking him from graſs; or houſing him.

DUBBING OF A COCK, [with Cock-Maſters] a term uſed to ſignify the cutting of a cock's comb and wattles.

DUBBING, [among Anglers] is the making artificial flies, the materials for which are ſpaniels hair, hogs hair died of different colours; ſquirrels, ſheeps, bears and camels hair, oſtrich, peacock and turkey wing feathers, *&c.* *See* ANGLING, FISH, *&c.*

DUCKS are amphibious birds, that live on land and water, of which the male is called a drake: there are two ſorts of them, *viz.* the wild and the tame; the tame duck is fed in the court-yard, walks ſlowly, delights in water, ſwims ſwiftly, but ſcarce ever riſes from the ground to fly. *For* TAME DUCKS, *ſee the Article* POULTRY.

As for wild ducks, thoſe who are diſpoſed to employ part of their time in taking them with nets, *&c.* ſhould ever have ſome wild ones made tame for that purpoſe; for the wild never aſſociate themſelves with thoſe that are of the real tame breed: therefore be always provided with ſeven or eight ducks, and as many drakes, for fear of wanting upon any occaſion; becauſe they are often loſt, and much ſubject to miſcarry.

The nets muſt never be placed but where you have a foot of water at leaſt, nor much more; ſo that marſhes, ſands, flats, overflown meadows, and the like, are the moſt proper places for this ſport.

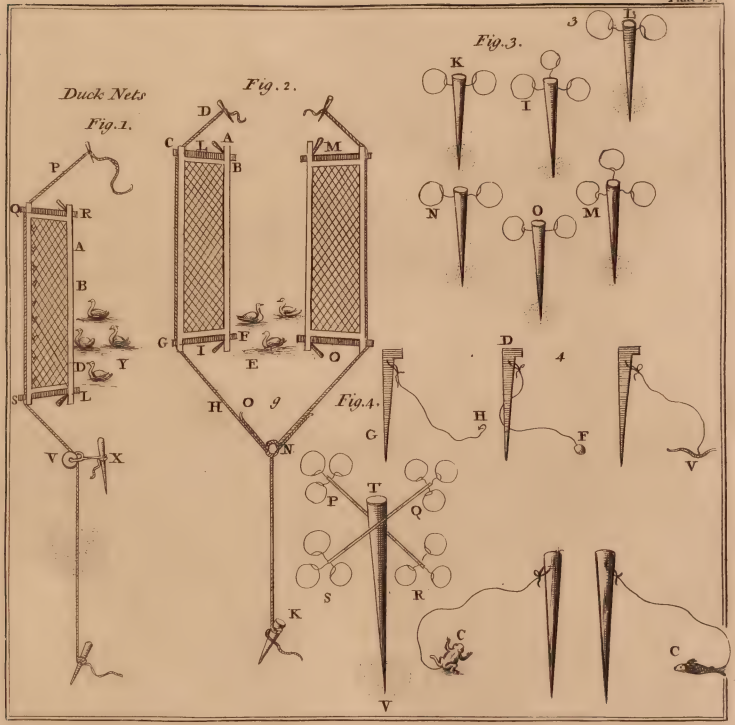
The nets uſed are the ſame with thoſe for plovers, and they are ſet after the ſame manner, only theſe are under water, and you need no border to conceal the net. The figure, Plate VI. will ſhew you the net ſpread; your main ſticks ſhould be of iron, and ſtrong in proportion to their length.

But if the main ſtick be of wood, faſten good heavy pieces of lead along the cord at about a foot diſtance on the ſides of the net to ſink it down into the water, that the ducks may not eſcape by diving: theſe pieces of lead are repreſented in the cut along the cord Q, S. *See* Plate VI. Fig. 1.

Several ſmall wooden hooks are likewiſe fixed all along the verge of the net A,B,C,D, oppoſite to the perſon that holds the cord to keep it tight, or elſe they alſo place ſome lead there, to hinder the birds from riſing, that are caught.

The hooked ſtake X, and the pulley V, ought to be concealed under the water, that the ducks may not ſee them. The lodge ſhould be made of boughs, as under the word Plover, which the reader may conſult. Upon the brink of the water, when all is ready, take the ducks and drakes, and place the firſt in this manner: tie ſome of them before your net, and as many behind at Y, by the legs, but ſo that they may ſwim up and down, eating ſuch grain or chippings as you ſhall throw to them for that purpoſe. Keep the drakes by you in your lodge; when you perceive a flock of wild ducks come near you, let fly one of the decoy drakes, which will preſently join the wild ones, in expectation of his mate: and not finding her there, he will begin to call; which being heard by the female tied by the legs, ſhe will begin to cry out, and provoke the others to do the ſame: upon which the drake flies to his mate, and generally draws the whole flock with him, which greedily fall to eat the bait laid for them. Now the ducks being once come within your draught, pull your cords with the quickeſt motion you can; and having thus taken them, let go your decoy-duck, and feed them well; you may kill the wild ones, and ſo ſet your nets again, as you ſee occaſion.

The wind happens ſometimes ſo contrary, that the drake cannot hear his mate when ſhe cries; in which caſe you muſt let go a ſecond and a third to bring in the flock you deſign to ſurprize; and your decoy-ducks ſhould have ſome mark of diſtinction, for the more readily knowing them from the wild ones, as the ſewing ſomething about their legs, or the like: when the water is troubled, and it has rained a little


Duck Nets
Fig. 1.
P
Q
R
A
B
D
Y
S
L
V
X
Fig. 2.
D
C
A
B
M
G
F
E
O
H
N
K
Fig. 3.
3
L
K
I
N
O
M
Fig. 4.
C
D
4
H
F
V
P
T
Q
S
R
C
V

a little, or that the weather is misty, it is the best time to take ducks with nets.

A second way of taking ducks with nets is by two nets, and which must be set in a place where there is at least half a foot water, that they may be concealed; and therefore those who catch ducks in the water should always be booted. *See* Plate VI. Fig. 2. The staves or sticks B, C, E, D, ought to be made of iron, seven feet or seven feet and an half long, and proportionably thick: the pickets, or sticks A, F, should be made strong and half a foot long; the others, D, H, should be of the same strength, each having a cord D, C, three fathom long: the staves of the net M, O, should be longer than the others by three inches, or half a foot: the lodge K, should be sixteen or eighteen fathom distant from the nets; the knot N of the cord, where two other cords are made fast, as N, G, N, O, should be five or six fathoms distant from the first staves; and forasmuch as all these cords of the nets should be fastened with all your force, sticks or pieces of wood half a foot long, should be fixed slopingly in the ground, on the side of the letters I, L, M, O, to keep the iron staves down in the water, from whence they bring them out, by drawing the cord K, N.

Manage your decoy-ducks and drakes as before; there is no need that the wild ducks should swim on the water before you draw your nets, for you take them at the same time they alight upon it.

A third way of catching wild ducks, is with bird-lime; of which take three or four pounds of that which is old and rotted; to each pound put two handfuls of charcoal, burnt straw, and as much nut oil as the shell of a hazel-nut can contain; mix and work the whole together for a quarter of an hour, and anoint one or more cords therewith, each of them being ten or twelve fathom long; and conveying them to the place where wild ducks frequent, get a boat, if you do not care to go into the water, and set the cords among the rushes or other herbage, whither the ducks retire: pitch the two staves in such a manner that the ends may be even with the water, and tie a very stiff cord to them, which must be borne up on the water with some bundles of dry rushes; when the ducks are got among the herbs and rushes, they will at length come to the cord, which will embarrass them, at which time they will endeavour to take wing; but not being able to do so, they will drown themselves in endeavouring to get loose.

A fourth way of taking wild ducks in the water, is with noozes or springs made of horse-hair, otherwise called running slips and horse-hair collars, a cheap and easy way, especially in such low marshes as are overflown not above a foot and an half deep; observe their frequented haunts, and there throw a little corn for two or three days, to embolden and draw them on: for having once fed there, they will not fail to return thither every day.

You must then plant seven or eight dozen of your running slips of small wire or horse-hair collars, tied two or three together as in Plate VI. Fig. 3, to little sharp pointed stakes, shewn by the letters I, K, L, M, N, O; they must be fixed so far into the ground, that the upper ends of them and the collars may be just hid a little under the water; and then throw some barley, or the like grain, amongst them, that so you may catch them either by the neck or legs: you must resort thither twice or thrice every day to see how you succeed.

The collars may in like manner be placed as in the second figure following: Take a sharp pointed stake about two feet long, in proportion to the depth of the water, as T, V, bore two holes through the thick end T, into which put two sticks, as P, R, and Q, S, each of them should be about the thickness of one's little finger, and two feet long; they must be firmly set in and well pegged; fasten, your collars or slipping knots to the end of your stick, as the letters P, Q, R, S, denote: this done, and having fixed your stake T, V, in the ground, so far that it may be all under water, so as that your knots may just swim open on the top of it: then cast your grain or chippings of bread in and out among the said stakes, the better to entice the ducks to come: you may may make use of several of these stakes, and place them seven or eight feet asunder.

There is a fifth way of catching wild ducks, and that is with hooks and lines, as appears by Fig. 4.

Fasten your lines well and firmly to sharp

pointed ſticks, as ſhewed by the figure marked G, and ſtake down the ſticks into the ground, then bait your hook H, with an acorn or bean F, or with a fiſh or frog, as at C; you may alſo bait with a worm, as at V, by theſe you may learn to bait with paſtes, or the like; and you may do well to feed the ducks two or three days before, at the place where you intend to ſet your lines and hooks, the better to draw them on, and embolden them: and you ſhould alſo viſit your ſport every morning and evening, to take up what you have caught, and to rectify what may be amiſs.

Some of our *Engliſh* authors having ſet down a method how we ſhall preſerve wild ducks, ſay we muſt wall in a little piece of ground, wherein there is ſome ſmall pond or ſpring, covering the top of it all over with a ſtrong net; the pond muſt be fet with many tufts of oziers, and have many ſecret holes and creeks; which will inure them to feed there, though confined.

The wild duck, when ſhe lays, will ſteal from the drake, and hide her neſt, or elſe he will ſuck her eggs. After ſhe has hatched, ſhe is very careful to breed her young, and needs no attendance more than meat, which ſhould be given twice a day, as ſcalded bran, oats, or fitches. The houſe hen will hatch wild duck eggs as well as tame, and the meat will be much better; yet every time the ducklings go into the water, they are in danger of the kites, becauſe the hen cannot guard them. Teals, widgeons, ſhell-drakes, or green plovers, may be ordered alſo in the ſame manner as wild ducks.

DUCKER, } a kind of cock that in
DOUCKER, } fighting will run about the clod, almoſt at every ſtroke he gives.

DULL; the marks of a dull, ſtupid horſe, are white ſpots round the eye and on the tip of the noſe upon any general colour whatſoever: theſe marks are hard to be diſtinguiſhed in a white horſe; though the vulgar take the ſpots for ſigns of ſtupidity, it is certain they are great ſigns of the goodneſs of a horſe, and the horſes that have them are very ſenſible and quick upon the ſpur.

DUN. *See* COLOURS OF A HORSE.

DUN-HOUND: theſe dogs are good for all chaſes, and therefore of general uſe.

The beſt coloured are ſuch as are dun on the back, having their four-quarters tanned or of the complexion of a hare's legs: but if the hair on the back be black and their legs freckled with red and black, they then uſually prove excellent hounds, and indeed there are few of a dun colour to be found bad: and the worſt of them are ſuch whoſe legs are of a whitiſh colour.

It is wonderful in theſe creatures, to obſerve how much they ſtick upon the knowledge of their maſter, eſpecially his voice and horn, and no one's elſe: nay more than that, they know the diſtant voices of their fellow, and do know who are babblers and liars, and who not; and will follow the one and not the other.

Now for hounds; the weſt country, *Cheſhire*, and *Lancaſter*, with other wood-land and mountain countries, breed our ſlow hounds, which is a large great dog, tall and heavy.

Worceſterſhire, *Bedfordſhire* and many well mixt ſoils, where champagne and covert are of equal largeneſs, produce a middle ſized dog of a more nimble compoſure than the former.

Laſtly, the north parts, as *Yorkſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and many other plain champagne countries, breed the light, nimble, ſwift, ſlender, fleet hound.

After all theſe, the little beagle is attributed to our country; the ſame that is called the gaze hound: beſides the maſtiff, which ſeems to be a native of *England*, we alſo train up moſt excellent greyhounds (which ſeem to have been brought hither by the *Gauls*) in our open champagnes.

All theſe dogs have deſerved to be famous, whither they are ſent for great rarities, and ambitiouſly ſought for, although only the fighting dogs ſeem to have been known to the ancient authors; and perhaps in that age hunting was not ſo much cultivated by our own countrymen as at preſent.

DUNG OF A HORSE, ſhould be obſerved upon a journey; if it be too thin, it is a ſign that either his water was too cold and piercing, or that he drank too greedily of it; if there be among his ordure whole grains of oats, either he has not chewed them well, or his ſtomach is weak; and if his dung be black, dry, or

come

come away in very ſmall and hard pieces, it is a ſign that he is over heated in his body.

Viſcous or ſlimy dung, voided by a race-horſe, ſhews that he is not duly prepared; in which caſe garlic balls and exerciſe are to be continued till his ordure come from him pretty dry, and without moiſture.

DUST AND SAND will ſometimes ſo dry the tongues and mouths of horſes, that they loſe their appetite.

In ſuch caſe give them bran well moiſtened with water, to cool and refreſh their mouths and tongues, or moiſten their mouths with a wet ſponge to oblige them to eat.

DUST: to beat the duſt. *See* BEAT.

EARS OF AN HORSE, ſhould be ſmall, narrow, ſtraight, and the whole ſubſtance of them thin and delicate: they ought to be placed on the very top of the head, and their points, when ſtiled, or pricked up, ſhould be nearer than their roots.

When a horſe carries his ears pointed forwards, he is ſaid to have a bold, hardy, or briſk ear; alſo when a horſe is travelling, he ſhould keep them firm, and not (like a hog) mark every ſtep by motion of his ear.

To cure a pain in a horſe's ears, firſt cleanſe them well, for fear the horſe ſhould run mad, and then put in ſome honey, ſaltpetre, and very clean water; mix the whole together, and dipping a linen cloth therein to attract the moiſture, continue the application till the cure is effected.

To take out any thing incommodious in a horſe's ear, put in an equal quantity of old oil and nitre, and thruſt in a little wool: if ſome little animal has got in you muſt thruſt in a tent faſtened to the end of a ſtick, and ſteeped in glutinous roſin; turn it in the ear, that it may ſtick to it.

If it be any thing elſe you muſt open the ear with an inſtrument, and draw it out; or you may ſquirt in ſome water; and if it be a wound, you muſt drop in proper medicines to cure it.

To EARTH, is to go under ground, to run into a lurking hole, as a badger or a fox does.

EARTH-WORMS, or reptiles which ſerve both for food for birds and baits for fiſh; and as it is ſometimes difficult to find them, the following methods are ſet down, by which you may have them almoſt in all ſeaſons of the year.

The firſt, is to go into a meadow, or ſome other place, full of herbs or graſs, where you ſuppoſe there may be ſuch ſorts of worms, and there to dance, or rather trample with your feet for about half a quarter of an hour, without ceaſing, and you will ſee the worms come out of the earth about you, which you may gather, not as they are creeping out, but after they are come quite out; for if you ſhould ceaſe trampling for ever ſo ſhort a time, they would go in again.

Another time to get worms, is when there are green walnuts upon the trees; take a quarter, or half a pound of them, and put into the quantity of a pail of water, rubbing the huſks of the nuts upon a brick, or tile, holding them in the bottom of the water: continue to do this till the water is become bitter, and of a taſte that the worms will not like: ſcatter this water upon the place where you judge worms to be, and they will come out of the ground in a quarter of an hour. *See* WORMS.

EAR-WIGS, are both numerous and hurtful to fruit as well as flowers; to prevent which, if you place the bowls of pipes, lobſter or crab claws, or any other ſmall hollow thing on ſticks near where they reſort, they will in the evening retire thither, and in the morning early may be eaſily deſtroyed by ſhaking them into a pail of warm water.

EBRILLADE, is a check of the bridle which the horſemen gives to the horſe by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

An ebrillade differs from a ſaccade in this, that a ſaccade is a jerk made with both reins at once.

Moſt people confound theſe two words, under the general name of a check or jerk of the bridle; but let it be as it will, it is always a chaſtiſement, and no aid, and the uſe of it is baniſhed the academies.

ECAVESSADE, is a jerk of the caveſſon.

ECHAPE: an echape is a horſe got between a ſtallion and a mare of a different breed and different countries.

ECHAPER, to ſuffer a horſe to eſcape, or ſlip upon the hand; a galliciſm uſed in the

academies, implying to give him head, or put on at full ſpeed.

ECOUTE; a pace or motion of a horſe. He is ſaid to be ecoute, or liſtening, when he rides well upon the hand and heels, compactly put upon his haunches, and hears or liſtens to the heels or ſpurs, and continues duly balanced between the heels, without throwing to either ſide.

This happens when a horſe has a fine ſenſe of the aids of the hand and heel.

ECURIE, is a covert place for the lodging and houſing of horſes.

ECUYER, a *French* word, (in *Engliſh*, querry) has different ſignifications in *France*.

In the academy or manage, the riding maſter goes by the name of *Ecuyer*.

EEL. It is agreed by moſt men, that the eel is a moſt dainty fiſh; the *Romans* have eſteemed her the Helena of their feaſts, and ſome the queen of palate-pleaſure. But moſt men differ about their breeding: ſome ſay they breed by generation as other fiſh do, and others that they breed, as ſome worms do, of mud; as rats and mice, and many other living creatures are bread in *Egypt*, by the ſun's heat, when it ſhines upon the overflowing of the river *Nile*: or out of the putrefaction of the earth, and divers other ways. Thoſe that deny them to breed by generation as other fiſh do, aſk if any man ever ſaw an eel to have a ſpawn or melt? and they are anſwered, that they may be as certain of their breeding as if they had ſeen ſpawn: for they ſay that they are certain that eels have all parts fit for generation, like other fiſh, but ſo ſmall as not to be eaſily diſcerned, by reaſon of their fatneſs; the he and the ſhe eel may be diſtinguiſhed by their fins. And *Rondeletius* ſays, he has ſeen eels cling together like dew-worms.

And others ſay, that eels growing old, breed other eels out of the corruption of their own age, which Sir *Francis Bacon* ſays, exceeds not ten years. And others ſay, that as pearls are made of glutinous dew-drops, which are condenſed by the ſun's heat in thoſe countries, ſo eels are bred of a particular dew falling in the months of *May* or *June* on the banks of ſome particular ponds or rivers, adapted by nature from that end, which in a few days are by the ſun's heat turned into eels; and ſome of the ancients have called the eels that are thus bred, the offspring of *Jove*. There has been ſeen in the begining of *July*, in a river not far from *Canterbury*, ſome parts of it covered over with young eels about the thickneſs of a ſtraw; and theſe eels lay on the top of that water, as thick as motes are ſaid to be in the ſun: the like of other rivers, as namely, in *Severn*, where they are called yelvers; and in a pond or mere near *Staffordſhire*, where about a ſet time in ſummer, ſuch ſmall eels abound ſo much, that many of the poorer ſort of people that inhabit near to it, take ſuch eels out of this mere with ſieves or ſheets, and make a kind of eel cake of them, and eat it as bread. And *Geſner* quotes venerable *Bede* to ſay, that in *England* there is an iſland called *Ely*, by reaſon of the innumerable number of eels that breed in it. But that eels may be bred as ſome worms, and ſome kind of bees and waſps are either of dew, or out of the corruption of the earth, ſeems to be made probable by the barnacles and young goſlings bread by the ſun's heat, and the rotten planks of an old ſhip, and hatched of trees; both which are related for truths by *du Bartas* and *Lobel*, *Camden*, and *Gerhard* in his *Herbal*.

It is ſaid by *Rondeletius*, that thoſe eels that are bred in rivers that relate to, or are nearer to the ſea, never return to the freſh waters, as the ſalmon does when they have once taſted the ſalt water; and though Sir *Francis Bacon* will allow the eel's life to be but ten years, yet he, in his hiſtory of life, and death, mentions a lamprey belonging to the *Roman* emperor to be made tame, and ſo kept for almoſt threeſcore years: and that uſeful and pleaſant obſervations were made of this lamprey, that *Craſſus* the orator who kept her, lamented her death. And we read in doctor *Hakewell*, that *Hortenſius* was ſeen to weep at the death of a lamprey that he had kept long.

It is granted by all or moſt men, that eels, for about ſix months, that is to ſay, the ſix cold months of the year, ſtir not up and down, neither in the rivers, nor in the pools in which they uſually are, but get into the ſoft earth or mud, and there many of them together bed themſelves, and live without feeding upon any thing, as ſome ſwallows have been obſerved

ſerved to do in hollow trees for thoſe ſix cold months: this they do, as not being able to endure winter weather: for *Geſner* quotes *Albertus* to ſay, that in the year 1125, that year's winter being more cold than uſually, eels did by nature's inſtinct get out of the water into a ſtack of hay in a meadow upon dry ground, and there bedded themſelves, but at laſt a froſt killed them. And *Camden* relates that in *Lancaſhire*, fiſhes were digged out of the earth with ſpades, where no water was near to the place. The eel is impatient of cold, ſo it hath been obſerved, that in warm weather an eel has been known to live five days out of the water.

Some curious ſearchers into the natures of fiſh, obſerve, that there are ſeveral ſorts or kinds of eels, as the ſilver eel, and green eel, with which the river *Thames* abounds, and thoſe are called grigs; and a blackiſh eel, whoſe head is more flat and bigger than ordinary eels; alſo an eel whoſe fins are reddiſh, and ſeldom taken in this nation; theſe ſeveral kinds of eels are, ſay ſome, diverſly bred out of the corruption of the earth, and ſome by dew, and other ways; as it is affirmed by ſome for certain, that the ſilver eel is bred by generation, but not by ſpawning as other fiſh do, but that her brood come alive from her being then little live eels no bigger nor longer than a pin.

The eel may be caught with divers kinds of baits: as with powdered beef, with a lob-worm, a minnow, or gut of a hen, chicken, or the guts of any fiſh, or with almoſt any thing, for he is a greedy fiſh, He may be caught with a little lamprey, which ſome call a pride, and may in the hot months be found many of them in the *Thames*, and in many mud-heaps in other rivers.

Note, That the eel ſeldom ſtirs in the day, but then hides himſelf, and therefore is uſually caught by night. He may be then caught by laying hooks, which you are to faſten to the bank or twigs of a tree; or by throwing a ſtring croſs the ſtream with many hooks at it, and thoſe baited with the aforeſaid baits, and a clod or plummet, or ſtone, thrown into the river with this line, that ſo you may in the morning find it near to ſome fixt place, and then take it up with a drag-hook or otherwiſe.

Eels do not uſually ſtir in the day time, for then they hide themſelves under ſome covert, or under boards or planks about flood gates, or weares, or mills, or in holes in the river banks; ſo that you obſerving your time in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, may take a ſtrong ſmall hook tied to a ſtrong line, or to a ſtring about a yard long, and then into one of theſe holes, or between any boards about a mill, or under any great ſtone or plank, or any place where you think an eel may hide or ſhelter herſelf, you may, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait, but leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: and it is ſcarce to be doubted, but that if there be an eel within the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: you need not doubt to have him, if you pull him not out of the hole too quickly, but pull him out by degrees; for he lying folded double in his hole, will with the help of his tail break all, unleſs you give him time to be wearied with pulling, and ſo get him out by degrees, not pulling too hard.

The haunts of the eel are weeds, under roots, ſtumps of trees, holes, and clefts of the earth, both in the banks and at the bottom, and in the plain mud: where they lie with only their heads out, watching for prey. They are alſo found under great ſtones, old timber, about flood-gates, weares, bridges, and old mills; they delight in ſtill waters, and in thoſe that are foul and muddy; though the ſmaller eels are to be met with in all ſorts of rivers and ſoils.

Although the manner in which eels, and indeed all fiſh are generated, is ſufficiently ſettled, as appears in the foregoing notes, there yet remains a queſtion undecided by naturaliſts, and that is, Whether the eel be an oviparous or a viviparous fiſh? *Walton* inclines to the latter opinion. The following relation from *Bowker* may go near to determine the queſtion.

Taking it for granted then that eels do not ſpawn, all we have to ſay in this place is, that though, as our author tells us, they are never out ſeaſon, yet, as ſome ſay, they are beſt in winter, and worſt in *May:* and it is to be noted of eels, that the longer they live the better they are. *Angler's Sure Guide*, 164.

Of baits for the eel, the beſt are lob-worm, loach,

loach, minnows, ſmall pope or pearch with the fins cut off, pieces of any fiſh, eſpecially bleak, or being very lucid, with which I have taken very large ones.

As the angling for eels is no very pleaſant amuſemement, and is always attended with great trouble and the riſque of tackle, many, while they angle for other fiſh, lay lines for the eel, which they tie to weeds, flags, *&c.* with marks to find them by; or you may take a long packthread line, with a leaden weight at the end, and hooks looped on at a yard diſtance from each other: faſten one end to the flags, or on the ſhore, and throw the lead out and let the line lie ſome time, and in this way you may probably take a pike.

The river *Kennet* in *Berkſhire*, the *Stour* in *Dorſetſhire*, *Irk* in *Lancaſhire*, and *Ankham* in *Lincolnſhire*, are famed for producing excellent eels: the latter to ſo great a degree, as to give riſe to the following proverbial rhyme:

Ankham eel, and *Witham* pike,
In all *England* is none ſike.

But it is ſaid there are no eels ſuperior in goodneſs to thoſe taken in the head of the New River near *Iſlington*; and I myſelf have ſeen eels caught there with a rod and line, of a very large ſize.

Eels, contrary to all other fiſh, never ſwim up, but always down the ſtream.

A Way of taking Eels.

Take five or ſix lines, (or what number you think fit) each of them about ſixteen yards long, and at every two yards make a nooze to hang on a hook armed, either to double thread or ſilk twiſt, for that is better than wire: bait your hooks with millers thumbs, roaches, minnows, or gudgeons: to every nooze let there be a line baited, and all the lines muſt lie acroſs the river, in the deepeſt place, either with ſtones, or pegged down, lying in the bottom. You muſt watch all night, or riſe very early in morning at break of day (or elſe you will loſe many that were hung) and draw up the lines, upon each of which you may expect two or three eels or grigs.

EEL-SPEAR; this inſtrument is made for the moſt part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the ſides: but ſome have four, which laſt are the beſt; this they ſtrike into the mud at the bottom of the river, and if it chance to light where they lie, there is no fear of taking them.

But to take the largeſt eels of all, night-hooks are to be baited with ſmall roaches, and the hooks muſt lie in the mouth of the fiſh.

EEL-BACK'D HORSES, are ſuch as have black liſts along their backs.

EFFECTS OF THE HAND, are taken for the aids, *i. e.* the motions of the hand that ſerve to conduct the horſe.

There are four effects of the hand, or four ways of making uſe of the bridle, namely, to puſh the horſe forwards, or give him head; to hold him in; and turn the hand either to the right or left. *See* NAILS.

ELVERS, a ſort of grigs, or ſmall eels, which at a certain time of the year ſwim on the top of the water, about *Briſtol* and *Glouceſter*, and are ſkimmed up in ſmall nets. By a peculiar manner of dreſſing they are baked in little cakes, fried, and ſerved up to table.

EMBRACE THE VOLT. A horſe is ſaid to embrace a volt, when in working upon volts he makes a good way every time with his fore-legs.

Such a horſe has embraced a good deal of ground; for when the place where his fore-feet ſtood, to where they now ſtand, he has embraced, or gone over, almoſt a foot and a half.

If he does not embrace a good deal of ground, he will only beat the duſt; that is, he will put his fore feet juſt by the place from whence he lifted them.

Thus the oppoſite term to embrace a volt is, beating the duſt.

A horſe cannot take in too much ground, provided his croupe does not throw out; that is, provided it does not go out of the volt.

EMPRIMED, [Hunting term] uſed by hunters when a hart forſakes the herd.

ENCRAINE; an old obſolete and improper word, ſignifying a horſe wither-rung, or ſpoiled in the withers.

To ENDEW, [in Falconry] is a term uſed when a hawk ſo digeſts her meat, that ſhe not only

only diſcharges her gorge of it, but even cleanſes her pannel.

ENGOUTED, [in Falconry] is a term uſed when a hawk's feathers have black ſpots in them.

ENLARGE A HORSE, OR MAKE HIM GO LARGE, is to make him embrace more ground than he covered.

This is done when a horſe works upon a round, or upon volts, and approaches too near the centre; ſo that it is deſired he ſhould gain more ground, or take a greater compaſs.

To enlarge your horſe, you ſhould prick him with both heels, or aid him with the calves of your legs, and bear your hand outwards.

Your horſe narrows, enlarge him, and prick him with the inner heel, ſuſtaining him with the outer leg, in order to preſs him forwards, and make his ſhoulders go.

Upon ſuch occaſions, the riding maſters cry only, large, large. *See* INLARGE.

To ENSEIM A HAWK } [in Falconry] is
To ENSAIM A HAWK } a term uſed for purging a falcon, or horſe, of his glut and greaſe.

ENSEELED [in Falconry] a term uſed of a hawk, which is ſaid to be enſeeled, when a thread is drawn through her upper eye-lid, and made faſt unto her beak, to obſtruct the ſight.

ENTABLER. A word uſed in the academies, as applied to a horſe whoſe croupe goes before his ſhoulders in working upon volts: for in regular manage one half of the ſhoulders ought to be before the croupe. Your horſe entables, for in working to the right, he has an inclination to throw himſelf upon the right heel, but that fault you may prevent by taking hold of the right rein, keeping your right leg near, and removing your left leg as far as the horſe's ſhoulders.

A horſe cannot commit this fault without committing that fault that is called in the academies aculer, which ſee; but aculer may be without entabler. *See* ACULER and EMBRACE.

To ENTER A HAWK; a term uſed of a hawk, when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

To ENTER HOUNDS, is to inſtruct them how to hunt.

The time of doing this is when they are ſeventeen or eighteen months old, then they are to be taught to take the water and ſwim; they are to be led abroad in the heat of the day to eneable them to endure exerciſe; they muſt be led through flocks of ſheep and warrens to bring them to command.

They muſt be brought to know their names, to underſtand the voice of the huntſman, the ſound of the horn, and to uſe their own voices.

Noon is the beſt time of entering them, in a fair warm day: for if they be entered in a morning, they will give out when the heat comes on.

Take in the moſt advanced, that the game may not ſtand long before them, but that the hounds may be rewarded; you ought to do this at leaſt once a week, for two months ſucceſſively.

By this means they will be ſo fleſhed and ſeaſoned with that game you enter them at, that they will not leave off the purſuit.

You muſt alſo take care to enter them with the beſt and ſtaunchest hounds that can be got, and let there be not one barking cur in the field.

The hare is accounted the beſt game to enter your hounds at, for whatſoever chace they are deſigned for, they will thereby learn all turns and doubles, and how to come to the hollow; they will alſo come to have a perfect ſcent and hard feet, by being uſed to highways, beaten paths, and dry hills.

They muſt at firſt have all the advantages given them that may be, and when the hare is ſtarted from her form, let the ſcent cool a little, obſerving which way ſhe went, and then let the hounds be laid on with the utmoſt advantage and help that can be, either of wind, view, or hollow, or the pricking in her paſſage.

Nor will it be amiſs, if they have the advantage of a hare tired the ſame morning in her courſe.

Care muſt alſo be taken that they hunt fair and even, without lagging behind, ſtraggling on either ſide, and running wildly on head; and in caſe any be found committing

ſuch

ſuch faults they muſt be beaten into the reſt of the pack, and forced to the ſcent along with them.

The like is to be done if they refuſe to ſtrike upon a default, but run on babbling and yelping without the ſcent, by doing which they draw away the reſt of the dogs, until ſome of the elder dogs take it, then let them be cheriſhed with horn and hollow.

If any of the young whelps, truſting more to their own ſcents than to the reſt of the pack, and conſequently are caſt behind, work out the defaults by their own noſes, and come to hunt juſt and true; in ſuch caſes they muſt have all manner of encouragement and aſſiſtance, and they muſt be left to work it out of themſelves at their own pace: for ſuch dogs can never prove ill, if they are not ſpoiled by over haſtineſs and indiſcretion; for a little patience in the hunters, and their own experience will bring them to be the chief leaders.

When the hare is killed, the dogs muſt not be allowed to break her up, but they muſt be beaten off; then ſhe is to be caſed and cut to pieces, with which the young hounds muſt be rewarded: and by this means, in a ſhort time, the whelps will be brought to great improvements.

Some are of opinion, that the beſt way to enter young hounds is to take a live hare, and to trail her upon the ground, ſometimes one way and ſometimes another, and having drawn her at a convenient diſtance off to hide her there, and the dog taking the wind thereof, will run to and fro till he find her.

The huntſman ought to underſtand well the nature and diſpoſition of the hounds in finding out the game, for ſome of them are of that nature, that when they have found out the footſteps they will go forwards without any voice or ſhew of tail.

Others again, when they have found a head, will ſhew the game; ſome again having found the footings of the beaſt, will prick up their ears a little, and either bark or wag their ſtern or ears.

Again, there are ſome that cannot keep the ſcent, but wander up and down and hunt counter, taking up any falſe ſcent; and others again cannot hunt by foot, but only by the ſight of the game.

For entering the hounds at a hart or buck; let him be in the prime of greaſe, for then he cannot ſtand up or hold the chace ſo long.

The foreſt pitched upon ſhould have all the relays at equal proportion as near as may be; then let the young hounds be placed with five or ſix old ſtaunch hounds to enter them, and let them be led to the fartheſt and laſt relay, and cauſe the hart or buck to be hunted to them, and being come up, let the old hounds be uncoupled, and having found the hart, having well entered the cry, let the young ones be uncoupled; and if any of them are found to lag behind, whip or beat them forwards.

In what place ſoever you kill the hart, immediately flay his neck and reward the hounds; for it is beſt to do ſo while he is hot.

But for the more ready entering them, the few following inſtructions may be of uſe:

Let them be brought to the quarry, by taking five or ſix nimble huntſmen, and each having two couple of dogs led in liams, and having unlodged the hart, purſue him fair and ſoftly without tiring the hounds; and after two or three hours chace, when you find him begin to ſink, then caſt off your young ones.

Another method, is to take a buck or ſtag in a toil or net, and having diſabled him by cutting one of his feet, let him looſe, then about half an hour after gather the young hounds together, and having found out the view or ſlot of the buck or hart by the blood-hound, uncouple your young dogs, and let them hunt, and when they have killed their game, reward them with it, while it is hot; the moſt uſual part being the neck flayed.

Some enter their young hounds within a toil, but that is not ſo good: for the hart or buck does nothing then but turn and caſt about, becauſe he cannot run an end; by which means they are always in ſight of him, ſo that if afterwards they were to run at force, a free chace being out of ſight, the dogs would ſoon give over. *See* HUNTSMAN.

Here take notice, that with whatſoever you firſt enter your hounds, and therewith reward

reward them, they will ever after love moſt.

Therefore if you intend them for the hart, enter them not firſt with the hind.

ENTERFERING. A diſeaſe incident to horſes, that comes ſeveral ways, being either hereditary, or by ſome ſtiffneſs in the pace; or by bad and other broad ſhoeing; which cauſe him to go ſo narrow behind, that he frets one againſt another, ſo that there grows hard mattery ſcabs, which are ſo ſore that they make him go lame; the ſigns being his ill-going, and the viſible marks of the ſcabs.

The cure: take three parts of ſheeps dung newly made, and one part of rye or wheaten flower, which muſt be dried and mixt well with the dung; kneading it to a paſte; then let it be made up into a cake and baked, and apply this warm to the part, and it will heal it ſoon; or elſe anoint it with turpentine and verdegriſe, mixt together, finely powdered.

ENTERMEWER [in Falconry] is a hawk that changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

To ENTERPEN [in Falconry] a term uſed of a hawk, who they ſay *enterpenneth*; that is, ſhe has her feathers wrapt up, ſnarled, or entangled.

ENTERVIEW [in Falconry] a term uſed for the ſecond year of a hawk's age.

ENTIER. The *French* word for a ſtone horſe; *entier* is a ſort of horſe that refuſes to turn, and is ſo far from following or obſerving the hand, that he refiſts it. Thus they ſay:

Such a horſe is *entier* on the right hand, he puts himſelf upon his right heel, and will not turn to the right.

If your horſe is *entier*, and refuſes to turn to what hand you will, provided he flies or parts from the two heels, you have a remedy for him; for you have nothing to do but to put the *Newcaſtle* upon him; *i. e.* ſupple him with a caveſſon made after the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s way.

ENTORSES. *See* PASTERN.

ENTRAVES, AND ENTRAVONS. *See* LOCKS.

ENTREPAS, is a broken pace or going, and indeed properly a broken amble, that is neither a walk nor trot, but ſomewhat of an amble.

This is the pace or gate of ſuch horſes as have no reins or back, and go upon their ſhoulders, or of ſuch as are ſpoiled in their limbs.

ENTRIES [Hunting term] are thoſe places or thickets through which deer are found lately to have paſſed, by which their largeneſs or ſize is gueſſed at, and then the hounds or beagles are put to them for view.

EPARER. A word uſed in the menage, to ſignify the flinging of a horſe, or his yerking or ſtriking out with his hind legs.

In caprioles, a horſe muſt yerk out behind with all his force; but in balotades he ſtrikes but half out; and in croupades he does not ſtrike out his hind legs at all.

All ſuch yerking horſes are reckoned rude.

ERGOT. Is a ſtub like a piece of ſoft horn, about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.

To DIS-ERGOT, or take it out, is to cleave it to the quick with an inciſion knife in order to pull up the bladder full of water that lies covered with the ergot.

This operation is ſeldom practiſed at *Paris*, but in *Holland* it is frequently performed upon all four legs, with intent to prevent watery ſores and other foul ulcers.

ESQUIVAINE, An old *French* word, ſignifying a long and ſevere chaſtiſement of a horſe in the menage.

ESSAY OF A DEER [Hunting term] is the breaſt or briſket of that animal.

ESTRAC, is the *French* word for a horſe that is light-bodied, lank-bellied, thin-flanked, and narrow cheſted. *See* BELLY, LIGHT-BELLIED, FLANK, JOINTER, *&c.*

ESTRAPADE, is the defence of a horſe that will not obey; who to get rid of his rider, rides haſtily before, and while his fore-hand is yet in the air, yerks out furiouſly with his hind legs, ſtriking higher than his head was before, and during his counter-time goes back rather than advances.

ESTRAY. A beaſt that is wild in any lordſhip, and not owned by any man; in which caſe, if it be cried, according to law, in the next market towns, and it be not

claimed by the owner within a year and a day, it falls to the lord of the manor.

EXERCISE OF HORSES is a matter of too much importance to be excluded its place in our preſent arrangement; and ſo evidently neceſſary to the natural ſecretions, that the foundation of every diſeaſe may be laid by a want of it. Horſes are in their nature and diſpoſition ſo formed for motion, that they become unhealthy without it; of this nothing can afford greater demonſtration than the pleaſure they diſplay in every action, when brought from a dark ſtable to the enjoyment of light, air, and exerciſe. The natural ſweetneſs of the air is ſo happily ſuperior to the ſtagnate impurity of the ſtable, that moſt horſes inſtantly exult in the change, and by a variety of ways convince you of the preference.

To EXPEDIATE, ſignifies to cut out the balls of dogs feet, to hinder them from purſuing the King's game. But Mr. *Manwood* ſays, it implies the cutting off the four claws of the right ſide; and that the owner of every dog in the foreſt unexpediated is to forfeit 3*s.* and 4*d.*

To EXTEND A HORSE, ſome make uſe of this expreſſion, importing to make a horſe grow large.

EYES OF HORSES that are very bright, lively, full of fire, pretty large and full, are moſt eſteemed; but ſuch as are very big, are not the beſt; neither ſhould they be too goggling or ſtaring out of the head, but equal with it; they ſhould alſo be reſolute, bold and briſk.

A horſe to appear well ſhould look on his object fixedly, with a kind of diſdain, and not turn his eyes another way.

The eye of a horſe diſcovers his inclination, paſſion, malice, health, and diſpoſition; when the eyes are ſunk, or that the eye-brows are too much raiſed up, and as it were ſwelled, it is a ſign of vicioufneſs and ill-nature.

When the pits above the eyes are extremely hollow, it is for the moſt part a certain token of old age, though horſes got by an old ſtallion have them very deep at the age of four or five years; as alſo their eyes and eye-lids wrinkled and hollow.

In the eye there are two things to be conſidered, 1. The cryſtal. 2. The bottom or ground of the eye.

The cryſtal is that roundneſs of the eye which appears at the firſt view, being the moſt tranſparent part thereof, and it ſhould for clearneſs reſemble a piece of rock cryſtal, ſo that it may be plainly ſeen through; becauſe if it is otherwiſe obſcure and troubled, it is a ſign the eye is not good.

A reddiſh cryſtal denotes that the eye is either inflamed, or that it is influenced by the moon: a cryſtal that is *feuille mort*, or of the colour of a dead leaf upon the lower part, and troubled on the upper, infallibly indicates that the horſe is lunatic; but it continues no longer than while the humour actually poſſeſſes the eye.

The ſecond part of the eye that is to be obſerved, is the ground or bottom, which is properly the pupil or apple of the eye, and to be good, ought to be large and full: it may be clearly perceived, that you may know if there be any dragon, *i. e.* a white ſpot, in the bottom thereof, which makes a horſe blind in that eye, or will do it in a ſhort time; this ſpeck at firſt appears no bigger than a grain of millet; but will grow to ſuch a bigneſs as to cover the whole apple of the eye, and is incurable.

If the whole bottom of the eye be white, or a tranſparent greeniſh white, it is a bad ſign, though the horſe be not quite blind, but as yet ſees a little: however it ought to be obſerved, that if you look to his eyes when oppoſite to a white wall, the reflection of it will make the apples of them appear whitiſh, and ſomewhat inclining to the green, though they be really good; when you perceive this, you may try whether his eyes have the ſame appearance in another place.

If you can diſcern as it were two grains of chimney ſoot fixed thereto, above the bottom of the eye, it is a ſign the cryſtal is tranſparent, and if beſides this, the ſaid bottom be without ſpot or whiteneſs, then you may conclude that the eye is ſound.

You ſhould alſo examine whether an eye which is troubled and very brown, be leſs than the other, for if it be, it is unavoidably loſt, without recovery.

Examine diligently thoſe little eyes that are ſunk in the head, and appear very black, and try if you can perfectly ſee through the cryſtal, then look to the bottom of the eye, and ſee that the pupil be big and large; for in all eyes the

the small, narrow, and long pupils run a greater risk of losing the sight than any other. *For their disorders and cure, see* WATERS.

EYE OF A HORSE. Some general observations from thence to discover the quality or condition of a horse:

1. The walk or step of a blind horse is always unequal and uncertain, he not daring to set down his feet boldly when he is lead in one's hand; but if the same horse be mounted by a vigorous rider, and the horse of himself be mettled, then the fear of the spurs will make him go resolutely and freely, so that his blindness shall scarcely be perceived.

2. Another mark by which a horse that is stark blind may be known, is, that when he hears any person entering the stable, he will instantly prick up his ears, and move them backwards and forwards; the reason is, because a sprightly horse having lost his sight mistrusts every thing, and is continually in an alarm upon the least noise he hears.

3. When horses have either the real or bastard strangles, or are changing their foul teeth, or are putting out their upper tushes, some of them have their sight weak and troubled, so that a man would judge them blind; and sometimes they actually become so.

Note, that this weakness of sight happens oftener in casting the corner teeth, than any of the rest.

4. The colours most subject to bad eyes are, the very dark grey, the flea-bitten, the white spotted, that of peach blossoms, and frequently the roan. *For the cure of bad eyes, see* ULCER.

A horse unshod of one eye, is a rallying expression, importing that he is blind of an eye.

EYE OF THE BRANCH OF A BRIDLE, is the uppermost part of the branch which is flat with a hole in it, for joining the branch to the headstall, and for keeping the curb fast.

EYE OF A BEAN, is a black speck or mark in the cavity of the corner teeth, which is formed about the age of five and an half, and continues till seven or eight.

And it is from thence we usually say, such a horse marks still; and such a one has no mark. *See* TEETH.

EYE-FLAP. A little piece of leather, that covers the eye of a coach-horse when harnessed.

EYESS. } A young hawk newly taken,
NYESS. } out of the nest, and not able to prey for herself.

It being difficult to bring such a bird to perfection, she must be fed, first in a cool room that has two windows, one to the north and the other to the east, which are to be opened and barred over with laths, but not so wide as for a hawk to get out, or vermin to come in; and the chamber ought to be strewed with fresh leaves, &c.

Her food must be sparrows, young pigeons, and sheeps hearts; and her meat should be cut while she is very young or little, or shred into small pellets, and she must be fed twice or thrice a day, according as you find her endure it, or put it over.

When she is full summed and flies about, give her whole small birds, and sometimes feed her on your fist, suffering her to strain and kill the birds in your hand, and sometimes put live birds into her room, and let her kill and feed on them, and hereby you will not only neul her, but take her off from that scurvy quality of hiding her prey.

Again, go every morning into the room, and call her to your fist: as soon as she has put forth all her feathers, take her out of the chamber and furnish her with bells, hewits, jesses, and lines; it will be absolutely necessary to feel her at first, that she may the better endure the hood and handling; and the hood should be a rufter, one that is large and easy, which must be put on and pulled off frequently, stroking her often on the head till she stands gently; and in the evening unseel her by candle-light. *See the manner of* SEELING A HAWK.

EYRE OF THE FOREST. The justice-seat or court, which used to be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down for that purpose.

EYRIE [in Falconry] a brood, or nest, a place where hawks build and hatch their young.

FALCADE; a horse makes falcades when he throws himself upon his haunches two

or three times, as in very quick corvets; which is done in forming a ſtop and half ſtop.

A falcade, therefore, is this action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets, when you make a ſtop or half ſtop. Thus they ſay,

This horſe ſtops well; for he makes two or three falcades, and finiſhes his ſtop with a peſate.

This horſe has no haunches, he will make no falcades.

The falcades of that horſe are ſo much prettier, that in making them his haunches are low.

Stop your horſe upon the haunches, in making him ply them well; ſo that after forming his falcades, he muſt reſume his gallop without making a peſate; that is, without ſtopping or marking one time: and thus he will make a half ſtop. *See* STOP, HALF-STOP, HAUNCHES, *and* TIME. n

FALCON. } Of theſe there are ſeve
FAULCON. } kinds, *viz.* falcon gentle, the haggard falcon, the Barbary or tartaret falcon, the gerfalcon, the ſaker, the lanner, the Tunician.

Falcons of one kind differ much, and are differently named, according to the time of their firſt reclaiming, places of haunt, and the countries from whence they come; as mewed hawks, ramaged hawks, ſoar hawks, eyeſſes; and theſe again are divided into large hawks, mean hawks, and ſlender hawks.

All theſe have different mailes and plumes according to the nature of the country from whence they come; as ſome are black, ſome blank or ruſſet: and they alſo are different in diſpoſition, as ſome are beſt for the field, and others for the river.

Names are alſo given to falcons according to their age and taking.

The firſt is an eyeſs; which name ſhe bears as long as ſhe is in the eyrie. Theſe are very troubleſome in their feeding, they cry very much, and are not entered but with difficulty; but being once well entered and quarried, prove excellent hawks for the hern, river, or any ſort of fowl, and are hardy and full of mettle.

The ſecond is a ramage falcon, which name ſhe retains from the time of her leaving the eyrie, during the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

Theſe are hard to be manned, but being well reclaimed, are not inferior to any hawk.

The third is a ſoar hawk; ſo called, *September*, *October*, and *November*.

The firſt plumes they have when they forſake the eyrie, they keep a whole year before they mew them, which are called ſoar-feathers.

The fourth is termed murzarolt, (the lateſt term is carviſt, as much as to ſay, carry on the fiſt) they are ſo called *January*, *February*, *March*, and *April*, and till the middle of *May*, during which time they muſt be kept on the fiſt.

They are for the moſt part very great baters, and therefore little eaters: they are bad hawks, frequently troubled with filander worms, and are rarely brought to be good for any thing.

The fifth are called enter-mews, from the middle of *May* to the latter end of *December*; they are ſo called becauſe they caſt their coats.

FALCONER. One who tames, manages, and looks after falcons, or other hawks.

FALLING-EVIL IN HORSES. A diſeaſe proceeding from ill blood, and cold thin phlegm gathered together in the fore part of the head, between the panicle and the brain, which being diſperſed over the whole brain, ſuddenly cauſes the horſe to fall, and bereaves him of all ſenſe for a time.

The ſymptoms of this diſtemper are, when the horſe is falling, his body will quiver and quake, and he will foam at the mouth, and when you would think him to be dying, he will riſe up on a ſudden and fall to his meat.

Spaniſh, *Italian*, and *French* horſes are more ſubject to this diſtemper than the *Engliſh*.

The cure: Bleed the horſe in the neck, taking away a good quantity of blood; and bleed him again in the temple veins and eye veins, four or five days after; afterwards anoint his body all over with a comfortable friction, and bathe his head and ears with oil of bay, liquid pitch and tar mixed together, and make him a canvaſs cap quilted with wool, to keep his head warm, and give him a purging or ſcouring. *See* PALSY.

FALLOW, being of a paliſh red colour, like that of a brick half burnt; as fallow deer.

FALLOW-HOUNDS, are hardy, and of a good ſcent, keeping well their chace without change; but not ſo ſwift as the white; they

are of a ſtrong conſtitution, and do not fear the water, running ſurely, and are very hardy; commonly love the hart before any other chace.

Thoſe that are well jointed, having good claws, are fit to make blood-hounds, and thoſe which have ſhagged tails are generally ſwift runners.

Theſe hounds are fitter for princes than private gentlemen, becauſe they ſeldom run more than one chace, neither have they any great ſtomach to the hare, or other ſmall chaces; and that which is worſt of all, they are apt to run at tame beaſts.

FALSE QUARTER IN A HORSE, is a cleft, crack, or chine, ſometimes on the outſide, but for the moſt part on the inſide of his hoof, being an unſound quarter, appearing like a piece put in, and not at all entire: it is attended with a violent pain and opening as the horſe ſets his foot to the ground.

This diſtemper, as to the inward cauſe, is the effect of a dry brittle hoof, and narrow heels; it comes by ill ſhoeing and paring, or elſe by gravelling, or a prick with a nail or ſtub, which will occaſion halting, and wateriſh blood will iſſue out of the cleft.

The cure: Cut away the old corrupt hoof, and having the whites of nine eggs, powder of incenſe, unſlaked lime, maſtic, verdegriſe, and ſalt, of each four ounces, mix them together, and dip into them as much hards as will cover the whole hoof, and apply them to the ſorrence, and lay ſwine's greaſe all about it the thickneſs of an inch or more; do this likewiſe underneath, and tie on all ſo faſt as that it may not be ſtirred for a whole fortnight at leaſt, then renew the ſame application, and the horſe will require no other dreſſing to compleat the cure.

FAR, an appellation given to any part of a horſe's right ſide; thus the far foot, the far ſhoulder, *&c.* is the ſame with the right foot, the right ſhoulder, *&c.*

FARCIN, FARCY, FASHION. } A creeping ulcer, and the moſt loathſome, ſtinking, and filthy diſeaſe, that a horſe can be affected with; proceeding from corrupt blood, engendered in the body by over heats and colds, which, by ſpreading and dilating themſelves, will at laſt over-run the whole body of the horſe; but it commonly ariſes in a vein, or near ſome maſter vein that feeds and nouriſhes the diſeaſe.

This diſtemper is ſometimes occaſioned by ſpur-galling with ruſty ſpurs, ſnaffle-bitt, or the bite of another horſe infected with the ſame diſeaſe; or if it be in the leg, it may come by one leg's interfering with the other, *&c.*

In the beginning of this diſeaſe a few ſmall knobs, or tumours, are found on the veins. They reſemble grapes, and are painful to the touch, ſo that the creature will ſhew evident marks of its uneaſineſs on their being preſſed with the finger. They are at firſt very hard like unripe grapes, but in a very little time become ſoft bliſters, which break and diſcharge a bloody matter, and become very foul and untoward ulcers. This diſeaſe appears in different places in different creatures. Some ſhew it firſt on the head, ſome on the external jugular vein, ſome on the plate vein, extending from thence downwards on the inſide of the fore leg towards the knee, or upwards towards the briſket; in ſome it appears firſt about the paſterns, on the ſides of the large veins of the inſide of the thigh, extended towards the groin; and in others on the flanks, ſpreading by degrees towards the lower belly.

The Method of Cure.

When the farcy attacks only one part of a horſe, and where the blood veſſels are ſmall, it may be eaſily cured; but when the plate vein is affected, and turns chorded, and eſpecially when the curial veins within ſide of the thigh are in that condition, the cure becomes very difficult, and the creature is rarely fit for any thing after it, but the meaneſt drudgery. Thoſe therefore who depend upon ſome particular medicine, and flatter themſelves with being able to cure with it every ſpecies of the farcy, will find themſelves wretchedly miſtaken; various medicines are neceſſary, according as the diſeaſe is ſuperficial or inveterate: the former is eaſily cured, nay ſometimes moderate exerciſe alone will be ſufficient: but the latter requires knowledge and experience, and ſometimes baffles the moſt ſkilful, and defies the whole power of medicine. Copious bleedings

bleedings are abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially if the creature be fat and full of blood. This evacuation always checks the progreſs of a farcy in its beginning; but the good effects of it vaniſh too ſoon, eſpecially if the horſe be too low in fleſh. After bleeding mix four ounces of cream of tartar, with a ſufficient quantity of lenitive electuary, to make it into balls, and give the doſe every other day for a week; and at the ſame time give him three ounces of nitre every day in his water. While theſe medicines are given inwardly to remove the cauſe, let the tumours be rubbed twice a day with the following ointment: Take of ointment of elder, four ounces; of oil of turpentine, two ounces; of ſugar of lead, half an ounce; of white vitriol powdered, two drachms: mix the whole well together in a glaſs mortar, and keep it for uſe.

If the tumours break and run a thick well digeſted matter, it is a ſign that the diſeaſe is conquered, and the creature will ſoon be well; but it will be neceſſary to give him two ounces of the liver of antimony every day for a fortnight, and two ounces every other day for a fortnight longer. This method will never fail in a farcy where the ſmall veins only are affected; and a ſmall time will compleat the cure.

But when the farcy affects the large blood veſſels, the cure will be far more difficult. When the plate or crurial veins are chorded, loſe no time, but bleed immediately on the oppoſite ſide, and apply to the diſtempered vein the following medicine: Take of the oil of turpentine ſix ounces, put it into a pint bottle, and drop into it by degrees three ounces of oil of vitriol; be careful in mixing theſe ingredients, for otherwiſe the bottle will burſt; when therefore you have dropped in a few drops of the oil of vitriol into the bottle, let the mixture reſt till it has done ſmoaking, and then drop in more, proceeding in this manner till the whole is mixed.

If the farcy be ſituated in the looſe and fleſhy parts, as thoſe of the flanks or belly, the mixture ſhould conſiſt of equal parts of oil of turpentine and oil of vitriol; but when the ſeat of the diſeaſe is in the parts leſs fleſhy, the proportions above are beſt adapted to perform the cure. The medicines muſt be uſed in the following manner: Take a woollen cloth, and with it rub the parts affected, and then apply ſome of the compound oil to every bud and tumour; continue this method twice a day. At the ſame time give cooling phyſic every other day; the balls and nitrous draughts mentioned above will anſwer the intention. By this treatment the tumours will digeſt and chords diſſolve: but it will be neceſſary to give the liver of antimony to compleat the cure and prevent the relapſe; and alſo dreſs the ſores when well digeſted with a mixture of bees-wax and oil, which will heal them, and ſmooth the ſkin.

Sometimes the diſeaſe will not eaſily yield to this treatment, eſpecially when ſituated near the flanks and lower belly. In this caſe it will be neceſſary to bathe the parts with the above compound oil as far as the centre of the belly, and at the ſame time give a courſe of antimonial medicines. The following compoſition is reckoned ſtronger than that given above, and on that account is often uſed where the diſeaſe is obſtinate: Take of ſpirits of wine four ounces; of the oil of vitriol and turpentine, of each two ounces; and of verjuice ſix ounces; mix the whole with the caution above directed.

When the before method fails, and the diſtemper becomes inveterate, the following medicine is recommended by an eminent practioner: Take of linſeed oil half a pint; of the oils of turpentine and petre, of each three ounces; of the tincture of euphorbium and hellebore, of each two drachms; of oil of bays, two ounces; of oil of origanum and double aquafortis, of each half an ounce: mix the whole together with great caution, and when the ebullition is over, add two ounces of Barbadoes tar.

This medicine muſt be rubbed on the tumours and chorded veins once in two or three days; obſerving, that if the mouths of the ulcers are choaked up, or the ſkin ſo thick over them as to confine the matter, to open a paſſage with a ſmall hot iron, and deſtroy with vitriol the proud fleſh, after which it may be kept down by touching it occaſionally with oil of vitriol, aquafortis, or butter of antimony.

Theſe are the beſt methods for curing the farcy; a diſeaſe which has baffled the attempts of

of the moſt ſkillful, and deſtroyed many an uſeful creature. Some of our farriers give the moſt draſtic and dangerous medicines, and even put corroſive ſublimate or arſenic into the buds, after opening them. But this is a very bad practice, and often abſolutely kills the creature it was intended to cure; for if a ſmall quantity of it gets into the blood, death is the inevitable conſequence.

Bleed, according to the ſtrength of the horſe, and the apparent violence of the inflammation, though if he is poor, this evacuation will rather injure than relieve, and is never uſeful after the firſt onſet of the diſeaſe.

Diſſolve four ounces of cream of tartar, in a pint of water, by boiling them a few minutes; and whilſt hot, pour off the clear liquor upon half an ounce of ſenna leaves; let them ſtand until they are cold; then give the ſtrained liquor in one doſe, and repeat it every ſecond morning, for a week, or until it begins to purge.

The belly being rendered ſoluble by the above, give the horſe half an ounce of nitre every day, for three or four weeks, either mixed in a maſh of bran, or diſſolved in his drink, as he will beſt take it.

Night and morning rub the following repellent ointment well into the knobs.

Repellent Ointment.

Take white vitriol, two drachms; ſugar of lead, half an ounce; oil of turpentine, two ounces: green ointment of elder, four ounces; mix them well together.

By this means the knobs are uſually diſperſed: but ſometimes they break and run; and if the matter is of a good conſiſtence, and there is a diſpoſition to heal, lay aſide the above repellent ointment, and dreſs with the digeſtive ointment, ſpread on tow, and ſecured in the beſt manner that the part will admit.

If any little lumps remain, without hair, give two ounces of the liver of antimony in his corn every day, for a fortnight; then one ounce every day for another fortnight. Inſtances are very rare where the procedure fails to remove this degree of the diſeaſe.

In the ſecond degree, the larger veſſels are enlarged and knotted; the feet, the paſterns, and the flanks are affected: in this caſe, greater difficulty attends; but if you begin early with it, the cure is more eaſy and certain.

In this, as in the former degree, begin with bleeding, according to the horſe's ſtrength; or, as before obſerved, bleeding muſt be omitted if the horſe is poor; due care being taken, as above directed, to render the bowels lax. Let the knobs be rubbed well with the following liniment.

Liniment for the Farcy.

Take oil of turpentine, ſix ounces; drop into it, by a little at a time, three ounces of the oil of vitriol; the oil of vitriol will make the oil of turpentine very hot; for which reaſon the oil of vitriol ſhould be added by very ſmall quantities at a time, and a ſhort ſpace ſhould be allowed betwixt one pouring of the oil and another. When the whole is mixed, let the mixture ſtand to be cold before it is uſed.

This mixture may be made with equal parts of the oil of turpentine and the oil of vitriol when it is to be applied to the looſe fleſhy parts, as the flanks or the belly.

Wherever there is any ſwelling or knobs, rub them rather gently with a woollen cloth; and then with a feather, or other convenient means, rub in ſome of the above liniment, and repeat it twice a day.

After the bowels are made ſoluble, begin with the uſe of the nitre, as above directed, continue the liniment and the nitre until the knobs digeſt, and are nearly diſſolved: and when the matter appears kindly, and the edges of the ulcers are free from all callofity, lay aſide the nitre, and give the antimony as before directed. When the ulcers ſeem diſpoſed to heal, apply the digeſtive ointment inſtead of the liniment.

Sometimes ſpurring on the ſide of the belly, or on the flanks, is the cauſe of this diſeaſe there. To diſtinguiſh a few knots of the farcy kind, from knots produced on the veins from any other cauſe, it may be obſerved, that thoſe of the farcy kind are painful and ſmarting; the hair ſtands up like a little tuft on the knots; and if they diſcharge any matter it is of a greaſy, and yet viſcid quality. To remedy

remedy theſe, if you perceive them early, before any increaſe is made, apply a poultice of bran and vinegar, or verjuice, and renew it once every day: if proud fleſh ariſes, touch it with the oil of vitriol, or other cauſtic, juſt before each poultice is applied. In this caſe the diſeaſe being local, externals are all that are needful; but if the knots ſpread, in conſequence of a habit or conſtitution favouring their increaſe, rub them with the above liniment, until the matter is of a good quality, and the ulcers ſeem to heal; then bathe them with either of the following mixtures, and give an ounce of the ſaffron of antimony in the corn twice a day.

Diſcutient Mixtures for the Farcy Knots.

Take rectified ſpirits of wine, four ounces; oil of vitriol, and oil of turpentine, of each two ounces: verjuice, or ſharp vinegar, ſix ounces. Or,

Take white vitriol, one ounce; diſſolve it in four ounces of water; add to this, four ounces of ſpirit of wine, in which, half an ounce of camphor is firſt diſſolved; and ſix ounces of verjuice, or ſharp vinegar.

In the third and worſt ſtate, which is when either of the other degrees, through neglect, or other cauſes, become inveterate; or, where at the firſt the diſeaſe appears at one ſide of the body, and ſoon ſpreads upon the other; in this advanced ſtate of the diſeaſe, the colour and other qualities of the knots and of the ſores ſhould be attended to, for ſometimes they appear yelloviſh, are hardiſh or ſcirrhous about the edges, which proceeds often from the liver; in ſuch caſe the diſeaſe in the liver muſt be attended to, or the cure will be fruſtrated. In caſe of this yelloviſh hue, give the following:

Take one handful of the root of ſharp-pointed dock, ſliced; one ounce of monk's rhubarb; of madder, turmeric, and liquorice roots, of each half an ounce; boil them in three pints of water to two pints; then to the ſtrained liquor, while warm, add two drachms of ſaffron, and one ounce of caſtile-ſoap: give half of this at night, and the other half in the morning, until the yellowneſs in the knots begin to wear off.

If the knots look blackiſh, a mortification is threatened; and the bark muſt be given freely in forge-water.

If the means recommended in the ſecond ſtate have been uſed without the deſired efficacy, rub the knots, wherever there is any ſwelling, with the milder blue ointment, to diſperſe them; but if they are already burſt, dreſs the ulcers with the following:

Take quickſilver and Venice-turpentine, of each one ounce; mix well by rubbing them together until the quickſilver diſappears. If the knots burſt, and proud fleſh fills up their orifices, deſtroy it with a little oil of vitriol; or, if the hardneſs of the ſkin hinders the matter from being diſcharged, open it with a ſmall cautery, then dreſs them with quickſilver and turpentine above-mentioned.

Mercurial Alterative Balls.

Take quickſilver, two ounces; divide it well with one ounce of Venice-turpentine; then add to it of diapente and gum guaiacum, of each two ounces; honey, enough to make it into eight balls, one of which may be given every ſecond or third morning. Or,

Take antimony, half a pound; quickſilver, four ounces; flour of brimſtone, two ounces; gum guaiacum, zedoary, and galangal roots, of each two ounces; carroway or coriander ſeeds, four ounces; make them into a paſte with honey, and give three or four ounces every day.

I ſome caſes crude antimony given to the quantity of two ounces, every day with the corn, is very effectual: but after each ſuch doſe the horſe ſhould be gently exerciſed an hour or more. In all diſeaſes, indeed, when a courſe of antimony is in uſe, the exerciſe ſhould be daily, but moderate; and it is of ſome importance that the feeding be very good of its kind; it ſhould be nouriſhing and cordial, given in ſmall quantities, and proportionably the oftener. Antimony frequently purges when given in large doſes; this is prevented when given in ſmall ones, and gradually increaſing them; though ſometimes a gentle aſtringent is required to be joined.

But above all other means, giving mercurials as alteratives, promiſe and indeed produces

duces good effects. Repeated success hath attended the following, in the worst cases.

Take turbith-mineral, twenty or thirty grains; Venice-soap, an ounce; make them into a ball to be given every other night for a fortnight: then rest a week, and proceed again in the same manner: if it sickens or gripes the horse, or if it runs off by stool, add to the ball two drachms of philonum, or five grains of opium. If it salivates, desist immediately, and give a purge, and repeat it in seven or eight days after: when all appearance of the mouth being affected is gone, begin again with the turbith in lesser doses, and repeat them just so as to prevent its salivating.

It should not be forgot, that horses salivate more easily than men; probably by reason of the more open texture of their salivary glands: and perhaps, in part, by the horizontal position of their guts retarding their passage of the mercury longer than it is in men: however, be this as it will, we must attend to the first appearance of salivation, and check it with all possible speed, otherwise the horse will be suffocated in a few days. A moderate degree of salivation cannot be kept up in a horse, so if not early checked the vessels will presently be so turgid, as to prove destructive.

During the course, be very careful to keep him from cold: if he is a strong, fresh horse, he may loose three or four pounds of blood once or twice on the day that the turbith is omitted; walk him out half an hour or more, when the weather will permit; but when he comes in he must be well curried. If his mouth is tender, feed him with boiled oats, or boiled barley, or scalded bran.

After the use of the turbith is ended, he may have a quart of hemp-seed every day with his corn. Lime-water, with the water which is given him to drink; at the first mix them in equal parts, afterwards more and more of the lime-water until he will drink it alone.

The blue ointment, recommended above, and in various other parts of this work, is made as follows; also the stronger sort.

Milder Blue Ointment.

Take of dried hog's lard, four pounds; of quickfilver, one pound; of *Venice* turpentine, two ounces. Rub the quickfilver with the turpentine till the quickfilver disappears, then add the lard, and mix them well together.

Stronger Blue Ointment.

Take of dried hog's lard, two pounds; of quickfilver, one pound; of *Venice* turpentine, two ounces; mix them as directed for the milder blue ointment.

The ingenious Dr. *Bracken* recommends the mercurial ointment, for rubbing the chords and tumors before they break, in order to disperse them; and when they are broke, to dress the sores with a mixture composed of equal parts of *Venice* turpentine and quickfilver. If by this means the mouth becomes sore, a gentle purge should be given to prevent a salivation. This is doubtless a very good method, and if care be not wanting, will often prove effectual.

He also recommends the following alterative ball: take of butter of antimony and bezoar mineral, of each one ounce; beat them up with half an ounce of cordial ball, and give the bigness of a walnut, or three quarters of an ounce every day for two or three weeks, fasting two or three hours after.

WATER-FARCIN. This disease has no resemblance to a true farcy, it is really a dropsy, and is of two kinds, one produced by a feverish disposition terminating on the skin, as often happens in epidemical colds: the other a true dropsy, where the water is not confined to the belly and limbs, but is found in different parts of the body, where a great number of soft swellings appear, which yield to the pressure of the finger. The last generally proceeds from foul feeding, or from the latter grass or fogs, which generally rises in great plenty mornings and evenings at the autumnal seasons, and greatly injure the health of such horses as continue abroad. Nor is this all, the cold rains common at the same time increase the evil, and render the blood sluggish and viscid.

The first species may be relieved by slight scarifications in the inside of the leg and thigh, with a sharp penknife; but in the other spe-

cies, we muſt endeavour to diſcharge the water, recover the craſis of the blood, and brace up the relaxed fibres of the whole body. In order to this a purge muſt be given every week or ten days; and immediately after the firſt, the following balls: take of nitre, two ounces; of quills powdered, half an ounce; of camphor, one drachm; and of honey a quantity ſufficient to make the whole into a ball.

Let one of theſe balls be given every day; and to render it more effectual, let it be waſhed down with a horn or two of the following drink: take of black hellebore freſh gathered, two pounds; waſh, bruiſe, and boil it in ſix quarts of water, till two quarts are waſted: ſtrain off the liquor, and pour on the remaining hellebore two quarts of white wine, place it in a gentle heat, and let it infuſe forty-eight hours; ſtrain it off, and mix both together, and give the horſe an hornful or two after each ball. Or,

When the horſe has been treated in this manner a ſufficient time, that is, till the water is evacuated, and he begins to recover, give him a pint of the following infuſion every night and morning, for a fortnight, faſting two hours after it: take of gentian roots and zedoary, of each four ounces; of camomile flowers, and the tops of centaury, of each two handfuls; of Jeſuit's bark powdered, two ounces; of juniper berries, four ounces; of filings of iron, half a pound; infuſe the whole in two gallons of ale for a week, ſhaking the veſſel often.

FARRIER. One whoſe employment is to ſhoe horſes, and cure them when diſeaſed or lame.

FARRIER's Pouch. A leather bag in which they carry nippers, drivers, ſhoes for all ſizes of feet, good ſharp nails, and all that is proper for new ſhoeing a horſe that has loſt his ſhoe upon the road.

If you have no farrier with you, you muſt always in your equipage have a farrier's pouch well provided, and a groom that knows how to drive nails.

FATTENING of Horses: there are a multitude of things preſcribed for this purpoſe, of which theſe that follow have, by experience, been found to be the beſt.

1. Take elecampane, cummin-ſeed, tame riſks, aniſe-ſeeds, of each two ounces, and a handful of groundſel; boil all theſe very well with three heads of garlic, cleanſed and ſtamped, in a gallon of ſtrong ale: ſtrain the liquor well, and give the horſe a quart of it lukewarm in a morning, and ſet him up hot. Do this for four or five mornings, and afterwards turn him to graſs, if the weather permits, but if it does not keep him in the houſe; and beſides the aforeſaid drink, take the fine powder of elecampane, and the ſame quantity of cummin-ſeeds powdered, and every time you give him provender, ſprinkle half an ounce of this powder by little and little therein, for fear he ſhould nauſeate it, until it be quite eaten up.

2. Put two ſpoonfuls of diapente in a pint of ſweet wine, brew them together, and give it the horſe for three mornings; for that will take away all infections and ſickneſs from the inward parts: then feed him with provender, at leaſt three times a day, *viz.* after his water in the morning, after his water in the evening, and at nine o'clock at night. And if you perceive that he does not eat his provender well, then change it to another, and let him have moſt of that food he loves beſt.

3. Let the horſe blood; then put half a buſhel of coarſe barley-meal into a pail full of water, ſtirring it about for a conſiderable time, then let it ſtand till it ſinks to the bottom; pour off the water into another pail for the horſe's ordinary drink, and make him eat the meat that remains at the bottom of the pail three times a day, morning, noon, and night; but if he refuſes, or ſeems unwilling to eat the meal alone, mix it with a little bran; the next day leſſen the quantity of bran, and at laſt give him none at all, for it ſerves only to accuſtom him to eat the meal: or you may mix a ſmall quantity of oats with the meal; and diminiſh it by degrees as before.

It is to be obſerved, that the barley muſt be ground every day as you uſe it, for it quickly grows four, after which the horſe will not taſte it.

There are many horſes which cannot be fattened, by keeping them to this diet for the ſpace of twenty days.

Barley

Barley ground after this manner, purges the horſe and cools his inward parts; but the greateſt efficacy lies in the water, which is impregnated with the moſt nouriſhing ſubſtance of the meal.

When you perceive your horſe to thrive and grow luſty, you may take him off from his diet by degrees, giving him at firſt, oats once, and barley-meal twice a day; then oats twice, and the meal once, till the horſe is perfectly weaned.

In the mean time you may give him hay, and good ſtraw alſo if you pleaſe, but you muſt not ride him, only walk him ſoftly about half an hour in the middle of the day.

After the horſe has eaten barley-meal eight days, give him the following purgative, if you find he ſtands in need of it: take an ounce of the fineſt aloes, and half an ounce of agaric, and roots of flower-de-lis, and of *Florence*, of each an ounce; pound all theſe three to powder, and mingle them with a quart of milk, warm as it comes from the cow, if it can conveniently be had, and keep the horſe bridled ſix hours before, and ſix hours after the taking of it, without diſcontinuing his uſual diet.

This purgation will operate effectually, the humours being already prepared, and the body moiſtened, will not occaſion any diſorder or heat, and the horſe will viſibly mend.

After the operation of the purgative is quite ceaſed, the horſe muſt be kept eight days at diet as before.

If horſes of value, that are full of mettle, and of a hot and dry conſtitution, were to be kept to this diet for a convenient ſpace of time, once a year, it would infallibly preſerve them from ſeveral diſtempers; and it is eſpecially uſeful at the end of a campaign, or after a long journey.

If your horſe loſes his appetite, (as it often happens) when he begins to eat, you may tie a chewing-ball to his bitt, renewing it ſo often till he begins to feed heartily on the barley; for thoſe balls not only reſtore loſt appetite, but purify the blood, prevent diſeaſes, and contribute to the fattening of the horſe.

FAULT. *See* DEFAULT.

FAWN. A buck or doe of the firſt year.

FEATHER IN A HORSE'S FOREHEAD, *&c.* is nothing elſe but a turning of the hair, which in ſome reſembles an ear of barley, and in others a kind of oylet-hole.

When it reaches a good way along the upper part of the neck, near the mane, it is a good mark; and if it be on each ſide of the neck, the mark is the better.

So likewiſe if there are in the forehead two or three of theſe oylets, ſeparate from each other, or ſo joined that they form a kind of feather; or if the like mark is upon the ply of a horſe's hind thigh, and upon the back part of it, near to where the end of his dock or rump reaches, it is a very good mark.

FEATHER ALSO UPON A HORSE, is a ſort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in ſome places riſes above the lying hair, and there caſts a figure reſembling the top of an ear of corn.

There are feathers in ſeveral places of a horſe's body, and particularly between the eyes.

Many believe, that when the feather is lower than the eyes, it is a ſign of a weak ſight; but this remark is not certain.

A *Roman* feather, is a feather upon a horſe's neck, being a row of hair turned back and raiſed, which forms a mark like a back-ſword near the mane.

FEEDING OF HORSES. Horſes are as often out of condition (in inferior ſtables) from the effect of improper food, as from natural diſeaſes; reſpecting the moſt proper food for a horſe in health, no diverſity of opinions can be ſupported: experience demonſtrates, to an indiſputable certainty, the acknowledged preference of ſpring graſs in the field; or ſound corn and beans, ſweet hay, ſoft water, and regular feeds in the ſtable, and as regular exercife, if a horſe is deſired or expected to appear in good condition.

FEEDING OF HOUNDS. A good feeder is an eſſential part of your eſtabliſhment. He ſhould be young and active, and not afraid of work; he ſhould alſo be good-natured, for the ſake of the animals entruſted to his care. As your ſport depends entirely on that requiſite ſenſe of ſmelling, ſo peculiar to the hounds, care muſt be taken to preſerve it; and cleanlineſs is the ſureſt means. The keeping your kennel ſweet and clean is very

neceſſary, and the moſt eſſential part of the buſineſs. The boiling for the hounds, mixing of the meat, and getting it ready for them at proper hours, you will of courſe take proper care of. You muſt not let the dogs have their meat too hot; it ſhould alſo be mixed up as thick as poſſible: they ſhould have plenty of water, and there ſhould be a thorough air through the kennels, to aſſiſt in drying them. There ſhould be always two to feed hounds properly; the feeder, and the huntſman. You muſt endeavour to get hounds of the middle ſize, as they are taught the beſt. Some hounds feed better than others, therefore it requires a nice eye, and a great attention to keep them all in equal fleſh.

FEEL. To feel a horſe in the hand, is to obſerve that the will of the horſe is in the hand; that he taſtes the bridle, and has a good *appui* in obeying the bitt.

To feed a horſe upon the haunches, is to obſerve that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the ſhoulders.

FELDFARES, *the Manner of taking them by Water Birdlime.*

Take your gun about *Michaelmas*, or when the cold weather begins to come in, and kill ſome feldfares, then take one or two of them, and faſten to the top of a tree, in ſuch a manner, that they may ſeem to be alive. When you have done this, prepare two or three hundred twigs, take a good birchen bough, and therein place your twigs, having firſt cut off all the ſmall twigs, ſet a feldfare upon the top of the bough, making it faſt, and plant this bough where the feldfares reſort in a morning to feed; for they keep a conſtant place to feed in, till there is no more food for them left.

By this means others flying near will quickly eſpy the top bird, and fly in whole flocks, or a great number to him.

FERME a Ferme; a word peculiar to the menage ſchools, ſignifying in the ſame place, without ſtirring or parting.

You muſt raiſe that horſe *ferme a ferme*. This horſe leaps upon *firma a firma*, and works well at caprioles.

FENCE MONTH, the month wherein deer begin to fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt. It begins *June* the 19th, and continues to *July* the 19th.

There are alſo certain fence or defence months, or ſeaſons for fiſh, as well as wild beaſts, as appears by *Weſt.* 2 *G.* 3. in theſe words; *All waters where ſalmon are taken, ſhall be in defence from taking any ſalmons, from the Nativity of our Lord, unto St.* Martin's *day: likewiſe that young ſalmons ſhall not be taken or deſtroyed by nets,* &c. *from the midſt of* April, *to the Nativity of St.* John *Baptiſt.*

FERRET, is a creature that is bred naturally in *England*, but not in *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, and *Spain*; they are tamed for the uſe of thoſe who keep warrens, and others.

The body of this animal is longer than is proportionable: their colour is variable, ſometimes black and white upon the belly; but moſt commonly of a yelloviſh ſandy colour, like wool dyed in urine.

The head is ſomething like that of a mouſe, and therefore into what hole ſoever ſhe can put it, all the body will eaſily follow after.

The eyes are ſmall, but fiery, like red hot iron, and therefore ſhe ſees moſt clearly in the dark.

Her voice is a whining cry without changing of it: ſhe hath only two teeth in her nether chap, ſtanding out, and not joined and growing together.

The genital of the male is of a bony ſubſtance, and therefore it always ſtandeth ſtiff, and is not leſſer at one time than another.

The pleaſure of the ſenſe of copulation, is not in the genital part but in the muſcles, tunicles, and nerves wherein the ſaid genital runs.

When they are in copulation, the female lieth down, or bendeth her knees, and continually crieth like a cat, either becauſe the male claweth her with his nails, or by reaſon of the roughneſs of his genital.

The ferret uſually brings forth ſeven or eight at a time, carrying them in her belly for forty days: the young ones are blind for thirty days after they are littered, and they may be uſed for procreation, as their dam is, within forty days after they can ſee.

When they have been tamed, they are nou-

nouriſhed with milk or barley bread, and they can faſt a very long time.

When they walk they contract their long back, and make it ſtand upright in the middle round like a bowl: when they are touched, they ſmell like a martel, and they ſleep very much.

The ferret is a bold audacious animal, an enemy to all others but his own kind; drinking and ſucking in the blood of the beaſt it biteth, but eateth not the fleſh.

When the warrener has occaſion to uſe his ferret, he firſt makes a noiſe in the warren to frighten the conies, who are abroad, into their burrows, and then he pitches his nets; after that he puts the ferret into the earth, having muzzled her mouth, ſo that ſhe may not ſeize, but only frighten, the conies out of their burrows, who are afterwards driven by the dogs into the nets or hays, planted for them.

FETLOCK, is a tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane, that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes; horſes of low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft.

Some coach-horſes have large fetlocks; and others have ſo much hair upon theirs, that if the coachman does not take care to keep them clean and tight, they will be ſubject to the watery ſores, called *the waters*.

FEVERS, [in Farriery.] Horſes are very ſubject to fevers, from a great variety of cauſes, and care ſhould be taken, as ſoon as the creature is ſeized, to attempt the cure.

When a horſe is ſeized with a fever, he will be remarkably reſtleſs, ranging from one end of the rack to the other; his flanks work; his eyes appear red and inflamed, his tongue parched and dry, his breath hot, and of a ſtrong ſmell; he is often ſmelling to the ground, loſes his appetite, and though he will take the hay into his mouth, does not chew it; his whole body is hotter than ordinary, but not parched: he dungs often, little at a time, uſually hard, and in ſmall pieces. His urine is high-coloured, and he generally ſtales with pain and difficulty; he is always craving for water, and drinks often, but very little at a time; and his pulſe is much quicker than common.

Whenever a fever is perceived, the firſt part of the cure is bleeding, and the quantity, if the horſe is ſtrong, and in good condition, would amount to two or three quarts. When this has been done, give him four times a day a pint of the following infuſion: take of baum, ſage, and camomile flowers, of each a handful: of liquorice root ſliced an ounce: and of nitre, three ounces; pour upon theſe ingredients two quarts of boiling water: and when cool ſtrain it off; ſqueeze into it the juice of three lemons, and ſweeten it with honey.

The horſe ſhould eat nothing but ſcalded bran, given him in ſmall quantities; but if he refuſes this, let him have dry bran ſprinkled with water, and let a little hay be put into his rack, as a ſmall quantity of it will not be prejudicial, and a horſe will often eat hay, when he will not touch any thing elſe. His water ſhould be a little warm, given often, but in ſmall quantities; and his clothing moderate, too much heat being pernicious in a fever.

This method, with good nurſing, will often prove ſufficient to reſtore the horſe to health; but if he refuſes his meat, more blood ſhould be taken from him, and the drink continued; if his dung be hard and knotty, the following clyſter ſhould be given: take of marſhmallows, two handfuls; of camomile flowers, one handful; and of fennel ſeeds, one ounce: boil the whole in three quarts of water, till one quart is waſted; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add to it four ounces of treacle, and a pint of common oil.

This clyſter ſhould be given every other day; and the intermediate day, the following ſhould be given: take of cream of tartar, and of Glauber's ſalts, of each four ounces; diſſolve them in barley-water, and add one ounce of linitive electuary.

By purſuing this method, the horſe will begin to recover, and he will reliſh his hay, though his flanks will continue to heave pretty much for a fortnight; but nothing more will be requiſite to compleat the cure, than walking him abroad in the air, and giving him plenty of clean litter to reſt on in the ſtable.

But there is another and much worſe ſort of fevers to which horſes are very ſubject, and

and which often proves fatal, if not properly treated.

The ſymptoms of this diſorder are a ſlow fever, with great depreſſion; he is ſometimes inwardly hot, and outwardly cold; and at other times hot all over, but not to any extreme. His eyes appear moiſt and languid; his mouth is continually moiſt, ſo that he is not deſirous of drinking; and when he does a very little ſatisfies him. He eats very little, and even then moves his joints in a looſe, feeble manner, and grates his teeth very diſagreeably; his body is generally open, his dung ſoft and moiſt, his ſtaling irregular, ſometimes making little, at others a large quantity of water, which is of a pale colour, and has very little ſediment.

The firſt relief is to take from him a moderate quantity of blood, let it not exceed three pints, but repeat the operation in proportion to his ſtrength, fullneſs, cough, or any tendency to inflammation; after which the nitre drink already deſcribed, may be given, with the addition of an ounce of ſnake-root, three drachms of ſaffron, and the ſame quantity of camphire firſt diſſolved in a little ſpirit of wine.

The diet and management will be nearly the ſame in all ſorts of fevers: and, in general, the following rules, if attended to, will be found uſeful. Let them have very little hay at a time in the rack, but always the beſt that can be picked out; if the hay is given out of the hand the horſe will ſometimes eat, whereas without ſuch care he would not: kindly horſes particularly require to be ſo fed. Oats are to be avoided, but bran, either ſcalded or ſprinkled with a little water, if freſh and ſweet, may be frequently given in ſmall quantities. It is a bad cuſtom in theſe caſes to force warm water on horſes, it often creates a nauſea and loſs of appetite: if he will drink warm water, or warm oatmeal-gruel that is very thin, he may, but if he prefers cold water let him have it, for the cold often removes a nauſea and reſtores the appetite; it ſhould alſo be given as often as he pleaſes, though not in full draughts. The cloathing may be the ſame as in health, for fevers in horſes do not go off as in men, by great ſweats, or by any other increaſed evacuation, but gradually abates by means of a ſtrong perſpiration; indeed, when the kernels about the head and neck are ſwelled, theſe parts may be kept a little warmer, as by this means a diſcharge at the noſe is increaſed, which is very ſalutary. Here it is neceſſary to caution againſt the practice of ſome who ſyringe the noſe, and thereby produce other ſwellings in the adjacent parts. When a horſe begins to recover, carefully avoid over feeding him, for by ſuch a practice obſtinate relapſes or ſurfeits are produced; to increaſe the quantity of his food only as his ſtrength increaſes, will prevent ill effects and produce the advantages required.

There is good reaſon to expect a ſpeedy recovery; when the fever is obſerved to abate, the mouth is leſs parched, the grating of the teeth is not much heard; when the horſe begins to eat, and lay himſelf down; if his ſkin feels kindly, and his eyes ſeem lively. But if the appetite does not mend, or if it declines, and if the heat continues, the caſe is dangerous. When there is a running at the noſe, it is generally of a reddiſh or greeniſh duſky colour; it is thickiſh and clammy, ſticking to the hairs in the noſtrils: now if this matter becomes clear and watery, it is a favourable ſign; but if it continues thus viſcid and ill-coloured: if the horſe at the ſame time ſneezes frequently; if the fleſh is ſtill flabby, and he ſeems hide-bound; if the weakneſs increaſes, and the joints ſwell; the kernels under his jaws are looſe, and yet ſwelled; if he lifts up his tail with a quivering motion, the caſe is deſperate indeed.

We will introduce the method of cure by a remark on the pulſe, and the method of feeling it; in general it is obſerved, that on a medium the pulſe of a horſe in health, whoſe circulation is unaffected by any accident, is perceived forty times in a minute, and that if in ſuch a horſe the number of pulſations increaſe to fifty, the heat of his body far exceeds the heat of a healthy ſtate, or, in other words, he is in a fever. To diſcover the pulſations, lay your finger on the artery in the ſide of the neck, juſt above the cheſt, or feel for the arteries in the temples, or in the inſide of the legs, particularly the fore-legs, and you will perceive them very diſtinct. The ſame end is obtained by laying your hand on the horſe's ſide to count the motions of the heart.

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In proportion to the degree of heat, and the ſtrength of the horſe, bleed from three to ſix pounds, and if there is any apprehenſion of coſtiveneſs, give him a laxative glyſter; after this, let him have more or leſs, from two to four ounces, of the following ſaline powder, two or three times a day, according to the violence of the fever, which in the inflammatory ſpecies often requires full doſes; diſſolve it firſt in three or four pints of water, then add to it as much more water as he will drink at once, and that either warm or cold, as the horſe will take it beſt; if a little bran or barley-flour be mixed with this liquor, it will be leſs diſagreeable.

The Saline Powder.

Take ſaltpetre, five pounds; ſalt of tartar, one pound; mix them well in an iron or marble mortar, and then put it up in a bottle well corked, to be uſed as required.

During the uſe of this, or of any other preparation with nitre, the horſe ſhould be permitted to drink at pleaſure, for nitre, in order, being very uſeful, requires to be well diluted.

If by theſe means the horſe begins in a few days to eat a little, this method alone will be ſufficient, if care in nurſing is not neglected: but if the appetite does not return, nor the fever abate, repeat the bleedings and continue the ſaline powder as before directed; and if coſtive, give the following:

Laxative Cooling Drink.

Take of cream of tartar, and of Glauber's ſalt, each four ounces; diſſolve them in a ſufficient quantity of water for him to drink at one time.

As ſoon as by theſe methods he begins to eat, and the violence of the ſymptoms in general gives way, though his flanks do heave, which will be the caſe ſeveral days after the abatement of all other ſymptoms, there will nothing farther be requiſite, than to walk him gently abroad now and then in the day, and to allow him plenty of litter.

In caſe of violent inflammation with the fever, which is attended generally with pain or ſwelling, or both, in particular parts; the ſame method in general will be required as in the caſe of ſimple fevers, only the bleedings ſhould be more plentiful, and, perhaps oftner repeated; as alſo a more liberal uſe of the ſaline powder, and other cooling means. *See* INFLAMMATION *of the* PLEURA, *&c.*

The cure of intermittents will conſiſt in a cautious uſe, or an omiſſion of bleeding, according to the horſe's ſtrength: and during the intervals of the fits, to give an ounce of Peruvian bark, finely powdered, repeating it every four hours while the fit is abſent. If the bark runs off with a lax, add to it a little diaſcordium, or other aſtringent, enough to check that effect; but, perhaps, after the firſt day or two it may not purge, ſo that except it continues to produce that effect, the aſtringents are beſt omitted. In caſe of any other ſpecies of fever intermitting, the ſame method may be uſed as where an intermittent is the original diſeaſe.

The ſlow kind of fever rarely admits of bleeding, yet does not abſolutely forbid it; great circumſpection is here neceſſary, for ſymptoms which uſually require this evacuation, will in this caſe ſoon give way, from the very nature of the diſeaſe: however if the horſe is young and ſtrong, if his veſſels ſeem filled with a rich blood, two or three pounds may be taken away in the beginning of the diſeaſe, and may be repeated as the force of any inflammatory ſymptoms may indicate.

Whether the bleeding is uſed or not, give the following cordial ſaline mixture:

Take of crude ſal ammoniac, two ounces; diſſolve it in three pints of water; then add to it one ounce of Virginian ſnake-root, finely powdered, and three drachms of Engliſh ſaffron; mix, and give a pint three times a day, more or leſs, as the urgency of the ſymptoms may require.

If notwithſtanding this, the fever increaſes, the appetite grows leſs; if the urine is thin, pale, and frequently ejected; the dung changeable, as to moiſture and dryneſs; if his gums ſeem red and ſpongy; if the coat ſtares; the caſe being now dangerous, give the following balls:

Compound Fever Balls.

Take of bark, finely powdered, one ounce; of Virginian ſnake-root, half an ounce; camphire

phire one drachm; honey enough to make a ball; to be given with each dose of the cordial saline mixture; or with the following camphorated drink, according as the symptoms may require the one or the other. Or,

For horses of small value, the following balls may be substituted for the above:

Take of diapente and mithridate, each half an ounce; camphire, one drachm; make them into a ball, to be given every four or six hours, with a horn full of infusion of snake-root, rue, and diascordium.

The Camphorated Drink.

Take of camphire one drachm, dissolve it in rectified spirit of wine, one ounce; add to it gradually a pint of distilled vinegar, and give half a pint for a dose, mixed with a pint of thin gruel, or of water in which a little bran hath been stirred.

If the horse is costive, laxative clysters should be given; though gentle and warm purges are rather to be preferred: If a purging comes on, let it continue if it is moderate; but if it seems to enfeeble him, add gentle restringents, such as diascordium to his drink; or, if needful, add more powerful remedies.

In this sort of fever a horse often stales with great difficulty, and his spirits are thereby much depressed. In this case prepare his drinks with fresh made lime-water, which should be clear, but retaining as much of the heat as possible, that is excited by the addition of the lime to the water. If, notwithstanding this, the urine is still defective, so that the body or limbs begin to swell, give the following diuretic drink:

Take nitre one ounce: Venice turpentine, dissolved with the yolk and white of one egg, half an ounce; then gradually add a pint of a strong decoction of marshmallow leaves, or of parsley roots; let this be given for one dose, and repeat it every four or six hours, until the urine flows freely.

In this disease, drinking is absolutely necessary to dilute the blood, and therefore if the horse refuses warm water he should be indulged with such as has had only the chill taken off, by standing some time in the stable. And this will be no disadvantage, for the warm water forced on horses, palls their stomachs for a time, and consequently takes away their appetite; but this water, which has only stood in the stable, restores them.

If this method should not prove sufficient, but the fever continues to increase, the following balls should be given immediately, as the danger augments every hour: take of contrayerva-root, myrrh, and snake-root powdered, of each two drachms; of saffron one drachm: of mithridate, or Venice treacle, half an ounce, make the whole into a ball, with honey, which should be given twice a day, and washed down with two or three horns of an infusion of snake-root, sweetened with honey, and acidulated with half a pint of vinegar.

If these balls should not answer the intention (which will not often be the case) add to each a drachm of camphire, and, when the horse is of value, the same quantity of castor.

Or, the following drink may be given, which has been often attended with success: take of camphire one drachm, dissolved in an ounce of rectified spirit of wine, pour it gradually into a pint of distilled vinegar, and give it at two doses.

Perhaps there is not a more powerful and effectual medicine known than camphire, in all these kinds of putrid fevers, being active, attenuating, and particularly calculated to promote secretions of urine and perspiration; the two principal outlets by which the febrile matters are discharged: and it would be fortunate for the poor beast, and advantageous to the farrier, if it were oftener given than at present.

It is necessary to be observed, that if the horse should prove costive, clysters, or an opening drink, will be necessary; and should he purge, care must be taken not to suppress it, if moderate: but if it continues long enough to render the horse feeble, add diascordium to his drink instead of mithridate.

Another necessary observation is, to let him drink plentifully, as that will greatly tend to promote the operation of the above medicines, and consequently render them more effectual in curing the disorder.

A particular regard should also be had to his staling, which must be repressed by proper astringents,

aſtringents, and giving him lime-water, if it ſhould flow in too great quantities: and on the other hand, if it happens, that he is too remiſs that way, and ſtales too little, ſo as to occaſion a fulneſs and ſwelling of his body and legs, the following drink ſhould be given: take of ſalt-prunella, or nitre, one ounce; of juniper berries, and *Venice* turpentine, of each half an ounce; make the whole into a ball, with oil of amber.

Two or three of theſe balls may be given at proper intervals, and waſhed down with a decoction of marſhmallows, ſweetened with honey.

Theſe are the beſt methods of managing fevers, and will generally prove ſucceſsful; but ſometimes art will fail, and the horſe will diſcharge a greeniſh or reddiſh gleet from his noſtrils, and ſneeze very frequently; he will continue to loſe his fleſh, become hide-bound, refuſe his meat, ſwell about the joints, and his eyes appear as if fixed and dead, and a purging enſue, in which he will diſcharge a fœtid, dark-coloured matter; when theſe ſymptoms appear, his caſe may be conſidered as deſperate, and all attempts to ſave him will be in vain.

But, on the contrary, when his ſkin feels kindly, his ears and feet continue of a moderate warmth, his eyes look briſk and lively, his noſe continues clear and dry, his appetite mends, he lays down with eaſe, and dungs and ſtales regularly, you may conclude that the danger is over, and nothing wanting but care to compleat the cure.

But you muſt be very attentive to his feeding, and not ſuffer him to eat too much; his diet ſhould be light; a ſmall quantity only given him at one time, and increaſed by degrees, as he gathers ſtrength; for horſes have often catched great ſurfeits, and relapſed into their former diſeaſe, merely through over-feeding.

Sometimes the fever will be brought to intermit, or leave the creature for a time. If this ſhould happen, be very careful as ſoon as you find the fit is over, to give him an ounce of Jeſuit's bark, and repeat it every ſix hours, till the creature has taken five or ſix ounces: if any eruptions or ſwellings, they ſhould be encouraged, as they are good ſymptoms, and denote a termination of the diſtemper, and that no more medicines are neceſſary.

In the years 1732 and 1733, a terrible epidemic fever raged among the horſes, and it was then found by experience, that the ſimpleſt method was attended with the beſt ſucceſs, and that thoſe who treated the diſtemper in the following manner were rarely diſappointed.

The firſt operation was to bleed largely, to the quantity of three quarts, if the horſe was ſtrong and full of fleſh; and if his lungs were not relieved by it, but continued ſtuffed and loaded, the bleeding was repeated, and a rowel put in the cheſt or belly.

Theſe previous operations being performed, take care to dilute the blood, by giving the creature plenty of water, or white drink: and let his meat be warm bran maſhes, and his hay ſprinkled. If the fever ſhould increaſe, which may be known by the ſymptoms above deſcribed, give him an ounce of nitre thrice a day in his water, or made up into a ball with honey. Let his body be kept cool and open, with the opening drink, given twice or thrice a week; for an ounce of ſalt of tartar may be given every day, diſſolved in his water, obſerving to omit the nitre. After a week's treatment in this manner, the cordial ball may be given once or twice a day, and waſhed down with an infuſion of liquorice root ſweetened with honey; to which may be added, when the phlegm is tough, or cough dry and huſky, a quarter of a pint of linſeed, or ſallad oil, mixed with an equal quantity of oxymel of ſquills.

Care ſhould be taken on theſe occaſions to keep the head and throat warmer than common, as the kernels about the latter are generally ſwelled, to promote a free perſpiration, and increaſe the running at the noſe, which has the ſame effect in a horſe as ſpitting in the human ſpecies. But never attempt to ſyringe the noſe, as ſome too often do, to promote the diſcharge; for it has quite a contrary effect, and will leſſen the quantity of matter which ſhould be increaſed as much as poſſible. The checking of this matter not only increaſes the fever, but alſo occaſions bad ſwellings in the parts and glans, in and near the head. And let me once for

all remind the practitioner, that all such discharges are critical, and thrown off by nature to free herself from the load that oppresses her, and consequently should by all means be promoted.

FIANTS, } the dung of deer.
FAUNTS, }

FIMASHING. The dunging of any sort of wild beasts.

FIG IN HORSES. A disease that takes its name from a wart or broad piece of flesh, growing upon the frush towards the heel, resembling a fig in shape.

It proceeds from some hurt received in the foot, that has not been thoroughly cured: or by a stub or nail, bone, thorn, or stone, and sometimes by an over-reach upon the heel or frush.

The best method of treating them all is, to cut them as clean away as possible; and if any part is left behind, which was not easy to come at with the knife, touch it with a caustic; and if that fails to destroy the small remains, secure a bit of sublimate upon it. When the root is fairly cleared away, and not before, wash the part daily with the following:

Take of galls, allum, and white vitriol, in powder, each two ounces; boil them a few minutes in four pints of lime-water; and, when cool enough, pour off the clear liquor, into a bottle for use.

If any of the root remains, it will grow, and the cure is as far off as before it was begun.

If, in cutting of these excrescences, an artery should be wounded, or a profuse bleeding come on, a dossil of lint may be pressed over the orifice of the bleeding vessels: over this lay other pledgets of tow, secure them closely, and in such a quantity, as that a due pressure on the part may be made by bandage; remove the dressings in two or three days, but not wholly; leave the dossil of lint which is next to the wounded vessels to digest away; if it adheres at all cover it up as before with pledgets, secured as at the first, to prevent a fresh bleeding. After the first removal of the dressings, continue to examine and dress the part every day.

FIGHTING COCKS. *See* COCKS, COCK-PIT, *&c.*

FILANDERS. A disease in hawks, of which there are several sorts: they are worms as small as a thread, and about an inch long, which lie wrapt up in a thin skin, or net, near the reins, apart from either gut or gorge.

FILLETS. The loins of a horse which begin at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

FILLY. A term among horse-dealers to denote the female or male colt.

FILM, WHITE UPON THE EYE OF A HORSE, may be removed by lifting up the eye-lid, after the eye has been washed with wine, and stroking it gently with one's thumb, with wheat flour: also common salt, or salt of lead, beaten fine and put into the eye, is proper to consume a film; or you may wash the horse's eye with your spittle in the morning fasting, having first put a little salt into your mouth; but there is nothing so effectual as sal-armoniac beaten and put into the eye, and repeated every day till the film is gone.

FIRE. To give the fire to a horse, is to apply the firing iron red hot to some preternatural swelling, in order to discuss it; which is often times done by clapping the firing iron to the skin without piercing through.

We give fire to farcy knots, by running a pointed burning iron into the ulcer.

We likewise give fire for wrenches of the pasterns.

FIRING IRON is a piece of copper or iron about a foot long, one end of which is made flat, and forged like a knife, the back of it being half an inch thick, and the fore edge about five or six times thinner.

When the farrier has made his firing iron red hot in his forge, he applies the thinnest part to a horses skin, and so gives the fire to the hams, or such places as stand in need of it.

FISH. An act of parliament passed the 5th of *Geo.* 3. c. 14. for the preservation of fish, which says, that all persons entering any park, paddock, garden, orchard, or yard, inclosed, belonging to any dwelling-house, in which there is any river or any other water, and shall by any device whatsoever, take fish from thence without the permission of the owner; or shall buy or receive such fish, knowing it to be stolen, shall be transported for seven years.

Any

Any perſon committing the above offence, where the pond, river, &c. is not incloſed, yet is private property, forfeits five pounds.

Upon oath being made by one or more credible witneſſes of the offence, any juſtice of peace may iſſue his warrant to bring the offender before him, and order the penalty to be immediately paid upon conviction, or be committed for ſix months.

As to the quality of breeding fiſh, it is ſcarce to be found out by any certain ſymptom; for ſome very promiſing ponds do not always prove ſerviceable: one of the beſt indications of a breeding pond is, when there is good quantity of ruſh and grazing about it, with gravelly ſhoals, ſuch as horſe-ponds uſually have; ſo that when a water takes thus to breeding, with a few milters and ſpawners, two or three of each, a whole country may be ſtocked in a ſhort time. Eels and pearch are of very good uſe to keep down the ſtock of fiſh; for they prey much upon the ſpawn and fry of bred fiſh, and will probably deſtroy the ſuperfluity of them. As for pike, pearch, tench, roach, &c. they are obſerved to breed in almoſt any waters, and very numerouſly; only eels never breed in ſtanding waters that are without ſprings; and in ſuch are neither found nor encreaſe, but by putting in; yet where ſprings are, they are never wanting, though not put in. And, which is moſt ſtrange of all, no perſon ever ſaw in an eel, the leaſt token of propagation, either by milt or ſpawn; ſo that whether they breed at all, and how they are produced, are queſtions equally myſterious, and never as yet reſolved.

Fiſh are enabled to riſe or ſink in the water by means of a bladder of air that is included in their bodies, when this is contracted they ſink to the bottom, but when it is dilated they riſe to the top. That this is the true uſe of this bladder appears from an experiment made upon a carp. This creature was put into an air-pump, and when the air was pumped out of the veſſel, that which was in the bladder of the fiſh expanded itſelf to ſuch a degree, that the carp ſwelled in an extraordinary manner, and his eyes ſtarted out of his head, till at laſt the bladder burſt in his body. The fiſh did not die, but was thrown immediately into the water, where he continued to live a month longer; however he never roſe any more, but crawled along the bottom like a ſerpent.

For the method of feeding fiſh, take the following remarks: In a ſtew, thirty or forty carps may be kept up from *October* to *March*, without feeding; and by fiſhing with trammels or ſlews in *March* or *April*, you may take from your great waters to recruit the ſtews; but you muſt not fail to feed all ſummer, from *March* to *October* again, as conſtantly as cooped chickens are fed, and it will turn to as good an account.

2. The care of feeding is beſt committed to a butler or gardener, who ſhould be always at hand, becauſe the conſtant and regular ſerving of the fiſh, conduces very much to their well eating and thriving.

3. Any ſort of grain boiled is good to feed with, eſpecially peaſe, and malt coarſe ground; the grains after brewing while freſh and ſweet are very proper; but one buſhel of malt not brewed, will go as far as two of grains; chippings of bread, and ſcraps off a table, ſteeped in tap droppings of ſtrong beer or ale, are excellent food for carp; of theſe the quantity of two quarts to thirty carp every day is ſufficient, and to feed morning and evening, is better than once a day only.

4. There is a ſort of food for fiſh that may be called accidental, and is no leſs improving than the beſt that can be provided; and that is, when the ponds happen to receive the waſh of commons, where many ſheep have paſture, the water is enriched by the ſoil, and will feed a much greater number of carp than otherwiſe it would do; and farther, the dung that falls from cattle ſtanding in the water in hot weather, is alſo a very great nouriſhment to fiſh.

5. The moſt proper food to raiſe pike to an extraordinary fatneſs, is eels, and without them it is not to be done but in a long time; otherwiſe ſmall pearches are the beſt meat you can give them. Bream put into a pike pond, breed exceedingly, and are fit to maintain pikes, that will take care they ſhall not encreaſe over much; the numerous fry of roaches and tench which come from the greater pools into the pikes quarters, will likewiſe be good diet for them.

6. Pike in all ſtreams, and carp in hungry ſpringing waters, being fed at certain times, will come up and take their meat almoſt from your hand; and it is a diverting object, to ſee the greedineſs and ſtriving that will be among them for the good bits, with the boldneſs they will attain to by conſtant and regular feeding.

7. The moſt convenient feeding place is towards the mouth of the pond, at the depth of about half a yard; for by that means the deep will be kept clean and neat, as it were a parlour to retire to and reſt in: the meat, thrown into the water, without other trouble, will be picked up by the fiſh, and nothing ſhall be loſt; yet there are ſeveral ingenious devices for giving them food, eſpecially peaſe; as a ſquare board let down with the meat upon it by the four corners, whence a ſtring comes, made faſt to the end of a ſtick like a ſcale, which may be readily managed.

8. When fiſh are fed in the larger pools or ponds, where their numbers are alſo great, there will be ſome expence as well as pains: but as ſoon as they are taken out, and it appears how they are thriven, you will allow both well employed, either malt boiled or freſh grains is the beſt food in this caſe. Thus carp may be fed and raiſed like capons, and tench will feed as well, but pearch are not for a ſtew in feeding time.

As for the benefits that redound from the keeping of fiſh, beſides furniſhing your table, obliging your friends, and raiſing money, your land will be vaſtly improved, ſo as to be really worth, and yield more this way than by any other employment whatſoever: for ſuppoſe it to be a meadow of two pounds *per* acre; four acres in pond, will return you every year a thouſand fed carp from the leaſt ſize to fourteen or fifteen inches long; beſides pike, perch, tench and other fry; the carp are ſaleable, and will bring ſix-pence, nine-pence, and perhaps one ſhilling a piece, amounting in all to twenty-five pounds, which is ſix pounds five ſhillings *per* acre, the charge of carriage only to be deducted.

When a great water is deſigned to be brought, you take the firſt ſpit of the ground upon which the bank is to ſtand, and form the pan of the pond. Now in caſe you convey the earth taken thence to ſome place where it may be eaſily removed upon your tillage land, let it lie there to rot the ſod, and there is not a better manure to be had, being alſo more than pays the charge of digging and carrying it off.

You gain the making of ſtews, and it may be other ponds for the convenience of your cattle, all at one expence; for if you are obliged to dig clay and earth for your bank, it is eaſily taken where it does this as otherwiſe.

If the ſoil about the waters be in any wiſe mooriſh, it may be planted with oziers, which yield a certain yearly crop.

The feed of the pond when laid dry, and the corn, *i. e.* oats, which you may have upon the bottom, though mere mud, is very conſiderable.

If cattle graze near your great pools, they will delight to come and ſtand in the water, which conduces much to the thriving of your beaſts, as well as to the feeding of your fiſh by their dunging, as has been already hinted: it is therefore adviſeable to have ponds in cow paſtures and grazing-grounds.

As to the ſowing of oats in the bottom of a pond, take care to dry your great water once in three, or at moſt four years, and that at the end of *January*, or beginning of *March* which (if the year do not prove very unſeaſonable) will be time enough. After *Michaelmas* following, you may put in a great ſtock of fiſh, and thin them in ſucceeding years as the ſeed declines. *See* POND HEADS.

FISHING FLIES, are both natural and artificial; the natural are almoſt innumerable, of which I ſhall name only the moſt principal, *viz.* the dun-fly, the ſtone or May-fly, the tawny-fly, the vine-fly, the ſhell-fly, the cloudy and blackiſh-fly, the flag-fly; alſo caterpillars, canker-flies, bear-flies, *&c.* all which appear either ſooner or later, according as the ſpring proves forward or backward; and theſe flies are all good in their ſeaſon, for ſuch fiſh as riſe at the fly.

The better to know the fly the fiſh covets moſt, when you come to the river-ſide in the morning, beat the buſhes with your rod, and take

take up as many various ſorts as you can, and make a trial of them, and by that means you will find which ſort they bite moſt eagerly at; though they will ſometimes change their fly, but this is only when they have glutted themſelves with that ſort they like beſt.

There are two ways of fiſhing with theſe natural flies, *viz.* either on the ſurface of the water, or a little underneath it.

If you angle for chevin, roach, or dace, move not the natural fly ſwiftly when you ſee the fiſh make at it, but rather let it glide freely towards him with the ſtream; but if it be in a ſtill and ſlow water, draw the fly ſlowly ſide-ways by him, and this will cauſe him to purſue it eagerly.

As for the artificial fly, it is ſeldom uſed but in bluſtering weather when the waters are ſo diſturbed by the wind, that a natural fly cannot well be ſeen, nor reſt upon them.

There are twelve ſorts of dubs or artificial flies, of which theſe that follow are the principal.

1. For *March*, the dun-fly; made of dun-wool, and the feathers of the partridge's wing; or the body made of black wool, and the feathers of a black drake.

2. For *April*, the ſtone-fly; the body made of black wool, dyed yellow under the wings and tail.

3. For the beginning of *May*, the ruddy-fly; made of red wool and bound about with black ſilk, with the feathers of a black capon hanging dangling on his ſides, next his tail.

4. For *June*, the greeniſh-fly; the body made of black wool, with a yellow liſt on either ſide, the wings taken off the wings of a buzzard, bound with black broken hemp.

5. The mooriſh-fly, the body made of duſkiſh wool, and the wings of the blackiſh mail of a drake.

6. The tawny-fly good till the middle of *June*; the body made of tawny wool, the wings made contrary one againſt the other, of the whitiſh mail of a white drake.

7. For *July*, the waſp-fly; the body made of black wool, caſt about with yellow ſilk, and the wings of drake's feathers.

8. The ſteel-fly, good in the middle of *July*; the body made with greeniſh wool, caſt about with the feathers of a peacock's tail, and the wings made of thoſe of the buzzard.

9. For *Auguſt*, the drake-fly; the body made with black wool caſt about with black ſilk, his wings of the mail of a black drake, with a black head. *For the different kinds of Fiſh, and Directions for taking them, ſee each under their proper Article; as for* CARP-FISHING, *ſee* CARP. *And for* FLY-FISHING, *ſee the different Months*, April, Auguſt, *&c.*

Directions for artificial Fly-Fiſhing.

1. Fiſh in a river that has been ſomewhat diſturbed by rain, or in a cloudy day, when the waters are moved by a gentle breeze; if the winds be gentle, the beſt angling will be in ſwift ſtreams, but if it blows ſomewhat ſtrong, but not ſo but that you may conveniently guard your tackle, the fiſh will riſe in plain deeps.

2. Always angle with a ſmall fly and clear wings, in clear rivers; but uſe larger in muddy places.

3. Keep at as good a diſtance from the water-ſide as you can, and fiſh down the ſtream with the ſun at your face, and touch not the water with your line.

4. When the water becomes browniſh after rain, uſe an orange-fly; and in a clear day, a light coloured fly, and a dark fly for dark waters, *&c.*

5. Have ſeveral of the ſame of every ſort of fly, differing in colour, to ſuit the colours of ſeveral waters and weathers.

6. Let the fly fall firſt into the water, and not the line, which will be apt to fright the fiſh.

7. Let your line be twice the length of your rod, unleſs the river be encumbered with wood.

8. In ſlow rivers, or ſtill places, caſt the fly over croſs the river, and let it ſink a little in the water, and draw it gently back with the current.

9. Make uſe of a quick eye and nimble hand, to ſtrike preſently with the riſing of the fiſh, leſt he ſhould have time to ſpew out the hook.

Every one that delights in fly-fiſhing, ought to

to learn the way of making two ſorts of artificial flies; the palmer, ribbed with ſilver or gold, and the May-fly.

In the making of the palmer-fly, you muſt arm your line on the inſide of the hook, and cut off ſo much of a mallard's feathers to make the wings.

Then lay the outermoſt part of the feather next the hook, and the point of the feather towards the ſhank of the hook, whip it three or four times about the hook with the ſame ſilk you armed your hook, and make the ſilk faſt.

Take the hackle of the neck of a cock or capon, (but a plover's top is beſt) and take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the hackle, ſilk, or gold or ſilver thread, and make all theſe faſt at the bent of the hook, working them up to the wings, ſhifting your fingers every turn, and making a ſtop, then the gold will fall right, which make faſt.

After this, take the hook betwixt your finger and thumb, in the left hand, and with a needle or pin part the wings in two, then with the arming ſilk, (having faſtened all hitherto) whip it about as it falls acroſs between the wings, and with your thumb turn the point of the feather towards the bent of the hook, then work it three or four times about the ſhank, and faſten it; and view the proportion for other flies.

If you make the grounds of hog's-wool, ſandy, black, or white, or bear's-wool, or of a red bullock, work theſe grounds on a waxed ſilk, and arm and ſet on the wings as before directed.

The body of the May-fly muſt be wrought with ſome of theſe grounds, which will be admirably well when ribbed with black hair or ſilk.

Others make them with ſandy hog's wool, ribbed with black ſilk, and winged with a mallard's feather, according to the angler's fancy.

The oak-fly muſt be made with orange tawny, or orange-coloured crewel, and black for the body; and the brown of the mallard's feather for the wings.

Laſtly there is another fly the body of which is made of the ſtrain of a peacock's feather.

March is the month to begin to angle with the fly, but if the weather proves windy or cloudy, there are ſeveral ſorts of palmers that are good at that time: the firſt is a black palmer, ribbed with ſilver; the ſecond, a black palmer with an orange tawny body; thirdly a palmer whoſe body is all black; laſtly, there is a red palmer, ribbed with gold, and a red hackle mixed with orange crewel.

Obſerve, that the lighteſt flies are for cloudy and dark weather, and the darkeſt for bright and light, and the reſt for indifferent ſeaſons.

Salmon-flies ſhould be made with their wings ſtanding one behind the other, whether two or four, and of the gaudieſt colours that can be, for he delights in ſuch; and this chiefly in the wings, which muſt be long as well as the tail.

You are to note that there are twelve kinds of artificial made flies to angle with upon the top of the water. Note by the way, that the fitteſt ſeaſon of uſing theſe, is a bluſtering windy day, when the waters are ſo troubled that the natural fly cannot be ſeen, or reſt upon them. The firſt is the dun-fly in *March*, the body is made of dun-wool, the wings of the partridge's feathers. The ſecond is another dun-fly, the body of black-wool, and the wings made of the black drake's feathers, and of the feathers under his tail. The third is the ſtone-fly in *April*, the body is made of black wool made yellow under the wings, and under the tail, and ſo made with wings of the drake. The fourth is the ruddy-fly in the beginning of *May*, the body made of red wool wrapt about with black ſilk, and the feathers are the wings of the drake, with the feathers of a red capon alſo, which hang dangling on his ſides next to the tail. The fifth is the yellow or greeniſh fly, in *May* likewiſe, the body made of yellow wool, and the wings made of the red cock's hackle or tail. The ſixth is the black-fly, in *May* alſo, the body made of black wool, and lapt about with the herl of a peacock's tail; the wings are made of the wings of a brown capon, with his blue feathers in his head. The ſeventh is the ſad yellow-fly in *June*, the body is made of black wool, with a yellow liſt on either ſide, and the wings taken off the wings of a buzzard, bound with black braked hemp. The eighth is the mooriſh-fly, made with the body of duſkiſh wool

wool, and the wings made of the blackiſh male of the drake. The ninth is the tawny-fly, good until the middle of *June*, the body made of tawny-wool, the wings made contrary one againſt the other, made of the whitiſh mail of the wild drake. The tenth is the waſp-fly in *July*, the body made of black wool, lapt about with yellow ſilk, the wings made of the feathers of the drake or of the buzzard. The eleventh is the ſhell-fly, good in *Mid-July*, the body made of greeniſh wool, lapt about with the herle of a peacock's tail, and the wings made of the wings of a buzzard. The twelfth is the dark drake-fly, good in *Auguſt*, the body made with black wool, lapt about with black ſilk: his wings are made with the mail of zinbag, the peacock's feather, and grounds of ſuch wool and crewel as will make the graſshopper; and note, that uſually the ſmalleſt flies are the beſt; alſo, that the light fly does uſually make moſt ſport in a dark day, and the darkeſt and leaſt fly in a bright or clear day; laſtly, that you are to repair upon any occaſion to your magazine-bag, and vary and make them lighter or darker according to your fancy or the day.

The *May*-fly may be found in and about that month, near to the river ſide, eſpecially againſt rain; the oak-fly, on the but or body of an oak or aſh, from the beginning of *May* to the end of *Auguſt*; it is a browniſh fly, and eaſy to be found, and ſtands uſually with his head downwards towards the root of the tree; the ſmall black fly, or hawthorn-fly, is to be had on any hawthorn-buſh after the leaves are off: with theſe and a ſhort line, you may dape or dop, and alſo with a graſshopper behind a tree, or in any deep hole, ſtill making it to move on the top of the water as if it were alive, and ſtill keeping yourſelf out of ſight, you will certainly have ſport if there be trout.

An Epitome of the whole art of FISHING, wherein is ſhewn (at one view) the harbours, ſeaſons and depths for catching all ſorts of fiſh uſually angled for; alſo the various baits for each, ſo digeſted as to contain the eſſence of all the treatiſes ever wrote on the ſubject, exempt from their ſuperfluities, which tend more to perplex than inſtruct.

Names.	Where found	Seaſon.	Time to Ang.	Depth from Ground.	Proper Baits.			
					Flies No.	Paſtes No.	Worms No.	Fiſh and Inſects.
Bream	rough ſtr. river or mid pond	Apr. to Mich.	Sun riſe to 9 3 to Sun ſet	touch ground	—	1 3	1 to 7	No. 8
Barbel	gravel bank in currents under bridges	Apr. to Aug	very early or late	ditto	—	2	2 6 7	—
Bleak	ſandy bottom, deep rivers, ſhips ſterns*	May to Oct.	all day	6 inches from bottom	1 2	2	2 3 8	—
Carp	ſtill deep mud bottom pond or river	May to Aug.	Sun riſe to 6 3 to Sun ſet	3 inches from bottom hot weather mid water	—	1 3 4	1 2 3 4 7	—
Chub or Chevin	ditto	May to Dec.	ditto	ditto	1 to 5	2	1 2 4 5	7 8
Dace	ſandy bottom deep river ſhips ſterns *	May to Oct.	all day	6 to 12 inches from bottom	ditto	3 4	1 to 5 & 8	—
Gudgeon	gravel ſhoals	May to Oct,	ditto	near, or on ground	—	ditto	2 8	—
Pike	near clay banks	All the year	ditto	mid-water	who. ſtr. and ſnap	line float hook fixt	on ſhore	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Pearch	river in ſtream gravel or weedy pond, deepeſt pt. bottom	May to Aug.	S. riſe to 10 2 to Sun ſet	ditto	—	1	3 5 7 8	1 6
Pope	deep holes in rivers	May to Oct.	mid. day	6 inches from bottom ditto	2 5	—	all	—
Roach	ſandy bottom deep river, ſhips ſterns*	May to Oct.	all day ditto	6 to 12 inches	1 2 4 5	3 4	ditto	8
Salmon	deep rivers	Mar. to Sep.	8 to 9, 3 to 6	mid-way to the bottom	all large	—	1 5 6 7	1
Smelts	ſhips ſterns* and docks	Apr. to Oct.	all day	mid-way to the bottom variable	all ſmall	—	1 2 5	bits of ſmelts
Trout	Purling ſtreams and eddies of ſtony bottom rivers	Mar. to Mich.	ditto	cold weather 6 inches to 9 hot wea. top to mid-water	1 to 5	—	12 5 to 8	1 8
Tench	mud bottom river or pond	All the year	Sun riſe to 9 3 to Sun ſet	cold wea. 3 inch from bot. hot weather mid-water	—	1 3 4	1 3 4 to 7	—
Umber or Grayling	clay bottom, ſwift ſtream	All the year	all day	cold weather 6 to 9 inches hot wea. top to mid-water	1 to 5	—	all	1 8

* To fiſh at ſterns let the bait ſink two or three yards; in this a pater-noſter line is commonly uſed, that is, five or ſix hooks on a line, about four or five inches diſtance; bait as above—The figures in this table are explained as follow.

A deſcription of proper baits for the ſeveral ſorts of FISH *referred to in the foregoing table.*

FLIES.

1. Stone-fly, found under hollow ſtones at the ſide of rivers, is of a brown colour, with yellow ſtreaks on the back and belly, has large wings, and is in ſeaſon from *April* to *July*.

2. Green-drake, found among ſtones by river ſides, has a yellow body ribbed with green, is long and ſlender, with wings like a butter-fly, his tail turns on his back, and from *May* to *Midſummer* is very good.

3. Oak-fly, found in the body of an old oak or aſh, with its head downwards, is of a brown colour, and excellent from *May* to *September*; for trout, put a cod-bait or gentle on the point, and let it ſink a few inches in clear water.

4. Palmer-fly, or worm, found on leaves of plants, is commonly called a caterpillar, and when it comes to a fly is excellent for trout.

5. The ant-fly, is to be met with from the end of *June* to *September*: they are to be kept in a large glaſs bottle, with a handful of the earth, and another of the roots of graſs from the Ant-hills where they were bred. They are an excellent bait for roach, dace and chub, if you angle with them under the water about a hand's breadth from the bottom.

6. The May-fly is to be found playing at the river-ſide, eſpecially againſt rain.

7. The black fly is to be found upon every hawthorn, after the buds are come off. *For the flies proper for each month, ſee the articles* APRIL, *&c.* ANGLING.

PASTES.

1. Take the blood of ſheeps hearts, and mix it with honey and flower worked to a proper conſiſtence.

2. Take old cheeſe grated, a little butter ſufficient to work it, and colour it with ſaffron: in winter uſe ruſty bacon inſtead of butter.

3. Crumbs of bread chewed or worked with honey, (or ſugar) moiſtened with gum-ivy water.

4. Bread chewed, and worked in the hand till ſtiff. *See for more under the Article* PASTE FOR ANGLING: *as alſo for* WORMS *under its proper article.*

WORMS.

1. The earth-bob, found in ſandy ground after plowing; it is white with a red head and bigger than a gentle: another is found in healthy ground, with a black or blue head. Keep them in an earthen veſſel well covered, and a ſufficient quantity of the mould they harbour in. They are excellent from *April* to *November*.

2. Gentles, to be had from putrid fleſh: let them lie in wheat bran a few days before uſed.

3. Flag-worms, found in the roots of flags, they are of a pale yellow colour, are longer and thinner than a gentle, and muſt be ſcoured like them.

4. Cow-turd bob, or clap-bait, found under a cow-turd from *May* to *Michaelmas*; it is like a gentle, but larger. Keep it in its native earth like the earth-bob.

5. Cadis-worm, or cod-bait, found under looſe ſtones in ſhallow rivers; they are yellow, bigger than a gentle, with a black or blue head, and are in ſeaſon from *April* to *July*. Keep them in flannel bags.

6. Lob-worm, found in gardens; it is very large, and has a red head, a ſtreak down the back, and a flat broad tail.

7. Marſh-worms, found in marſhy ground: keep them in mud ten days before you uſe them: their colour is a blueiſh led, and are a good bait from *March* to *Michaelmas*.

8. Brandling red-worms, or blood-worms, found in rotten dunghills and tanners bark; they are ſmall red-worms, very good for all ſmall fiſh, have ſometimes a yellow tail, and are called tag tail.

9. The aſh-grub is a milk-white worm with a red head, and may be had at any time from *Michaelmas* till *June*. It is to be found under the bark of an oak, aſh, alder or birch, if they lie a year after they have been cut down. You may likewiſe find in it the body of a rotten alder, if you break it with an axe; as alſo under the bark of a decayed ſtump of a tree.

It is a good bait for a grayling, chub, roach, and dace.

FISH *and* INSECTS.

1. Minnow, 2. Gudgeon, 3. Roach, 4. Dace, 5. Smelts, 6. Yellow Frog, 7. Snail Slit, 8. Graſshopper.

FISTULA IN HORSES. *ſee* POLL EVIL.

FITCH, FITCHOW, } a Pole-cat; alſo the ſkin or fur of that creature.

FIVES. *See* VIVES.

FLAG-WORM, an inſect ſo called, becauſe it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or ſedgy places, hanging to the fibres, or ſmall ſtrings that grow to the roots of the flags, and they are uſually incloſed in a yellow or reddiſh huſk or caſe.

FLANKS, the ſides of an horſe. In a ſtrict ſenſe, the flanks of a horſe are the extremities of his belly, where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins. They ſhould be full, and at the top of them on each ſide, ſhould be a feather; and the nearer thoſe feathers are to each other, ſo much the better: but if they be as it were within view, then the mark is excellent.

The diſtance between the laſt rib and haunch-bone, which is properly the flank, ſhould be ſhort, which is termed well-coupled; ſuch horſes are moſt hardy, and will endure labour longeſt.

If a horſe have a flank full enough, you are to conſider whether it be too large; that is, if over-againſt that part of the thigh called the ſtiffle, the flank falls too low; for in that caſe it is a great advance to purfineſs, eſpecially if the horſe be not very young.

A horſe is ſaid to have no flank if the laſt of the ſhort ribs be at a conſiderable diſtance from the haunch-bone; although ſuch horſes may for the time have very good bodies, yet when they are hard laboured, they will looſe them.

A horſe is alſo ſaid to have no flank when his ribs are too much ſtraightened in their compaſs, which is eaſily perceived, by comparing their height with that of the haunch-bones, for they ought to be as high, and equally raiſed up as they are, or but very little leſs, when the horſe is in good caſe.

A horſe is likewiſe ſaid to have little flanks, to be forrily bodied, to be grunt-bellied and thin gutted, when his flank turns up like a greyhound, and his ribs are flat, narrow, and ſhort.

A well flanked horſe, is one that has wide and well-made ribs, and a good body. In this caſe the whole flank is uſed in the room of gut.

FLEAM, is a ſmall inſtrument of fine ſteel, compoſed of two or three moveable lancets for bleeding a horſe; and ſometimes making inciſions upon occaſion, and ſo ſupplying the room of an inciſion knife.

FLEAS.

FLEAS may be deſtroyed by the following methods: ſprinkle your bed-rooms with lavender and wormwood boiled thoroughly in vinegar, or they may be expelled by laying of winter ſavory in the bed-chamber; or put under your bed a bag, with holes in it, filled with wormwood thoroughly dried; or uſe ſleawort in the ſame manner; or you may kill them by putting under the bed or pillow, nut-leaves, wormwood, eye-averon, green coriander and lavender. Goat's milk and lye, ſprinkled about the room, was formerly deemed infallible.

Strew unſlacked lime in your chambers: pennyroyal, alſo wrapt in a cloth, and laid in your bed, drives fleas away: put in freſh once in ſeven or eight days.

Boil muſtard ſeed in water, and ſprinkle the room with it: likewiſe the hot ſort of arſmart, ſtrewed in a chamber, will kill all the fleas: as does onions and ſoap lees boiled together, and ſprinkled in the room.

Elder-leaves being gathered with the dew on them, and placed in your room, all the fleas will gather to it, and may be eaſily killed: or *March* ſleabane burnt in the chamber, or ſpread about it, will drive them away.

Provide yourſelf with an earthen pot, and cut a hole in the floor, ſo large that the pot may ſtand in it, with the mouth even with the floor; then put in bruiſed laurel and roſe-leaves, and the fleas will go into the pot: or, ſmear the pot either with bull's fat, goat's blood, or the blood of an ox mixed with ſoot, and

and in a day or two all the fleas will get into the pot. Or inſtead of a pot ſet as above, take an earthen diſh or platter, ſmear it with the bruiſed laurel leaves, *&c.* and it will anſwer your purpoſe as well.

Place in the middle of the room a ſmall piece of board, rubbed over with hog's greaſe, and all the fleas will gather to it: or ſmear a trencher with badger's blood, and it will gather the fleas together, and kill them; or coloquintida oil, and wormwood boiled in water, and ſprinkled in the room, will produce the ſame effect; as will thiſtle and arſmart, bramble or colewort-leaves.

FLIES.

FLIES may be deſtroyed by ſteeping white-hellebore in milk or ſweet wine, and ſprinkle it about the room they come to; or origanum and allum, bruiſed and boiled with milk, will anſwer the end.

Put bruiſed coriander-ſeed into a deep earthen pot, and all the flies will gather to it; ſpread an earthen diſh pretty thick with treacle or honey, and they will come to it and ſtick: or a mixture of dregs of ſugar and water will draw them to it.

If you boil bay-berries in oil, and anoint your cattle with it, they will never be peſtered with flies: wet the hair of horſes with the juice of leaves of the gourds at *Midſummer*, and they will not be moleſted: anoint your cattle, and the flies will not come near them, even in the hotteſt weather.

The ſcent and ſmoke of hen's feathers, burnt in a room will drive away all flies, ſpiders, ſcorpions, &c. ſo that they will never return.

Inſects are driven away, or deſtroyed, by various methods: either by hindering the breeding of them, as by the deſtroying locuſts eggs; or we prevent inſects coming, by ſhutting all windows cloſe. Fire and cold kill or drive them away, as do likewiſe white hellebore, wild cucumbers, colloquintida, lupins, vinegar, or decoction of bays. Some things do it by the ſcent; as corianders, vitriol-flowers, leaves of alder, and brimſtone. Rue and verdigriſe are every way offenſive to them: pitch, and lees of oil, were formerly much uſed for getting rid of them: almoſt all inſects may be driven away by the ſmoke or ſmell of ſtorax.

To prevent Flies teazing Cattle.

Boil bay-berries in any oil, and anoint them with it, and they will never ſit on cattle; or, wet the hair of horſes, with the juice of the leaves of gourd at *Midſummer*, and they will not moleſt them. If cattle are anointed with the juice of areſmart, flies will not come near them, though it is the heat of ſummer.

To FLING, is the fire and obſtinate action of an unruly horſe.

To fling like a cow, is to raiſe only one leg, and give a blow with it.

To fling, or kick with the hind-legs, *See* YERK.

FLINTS, for fowling-pieces ſhould be clear, but whether dark or light coloured is immaterial. Their ſize ſhould be ſuited to the gun, and be neither too large and thick, or too ſmall and ſlight; the firſt will not give freely, and the other will be apt to break.

FLOATS FOR FISHING, are made divers ways; ſome uſe the quills of ducks, which are the beſt for ſlow waters, but for ſtrong ſtreams cork floats are the beſt; therefore take a good ſound cork, without flaws or holes, and bore it through with a hot iron, into which put a quill of a fit proportion; then pare the cork into a pyramidal form, of what ſize you pleaſe, and grind it ſmooth.

For your float, in ſlow ſtreams, a neat round goose-quill is proper: but for deep or rapid rivers, or in an eddy, the cork, ſhaped like a pear, is indiſputably the beſt: which ſhould not, in general, exceed the ſize of a nutmeg; let not the quill, which you put through it, be more than half an inch above and below the cork; and this float, though ſome prefer a ſwan's quill, has great advantage over a bare quill; for the quill being defended from the water by the cork, does not ſoften, and the cork enables you to lead your line ſo heavily, as that the hook ſinks almoſt as ſoon as you put into the water; whereas, when you lead but lightly, it does not get to the bottom till it is near the end of your ſwim. See the form of the float, Plate IX. Fig. 16. and, in leading your lines,

be careful to balance them ſo nicely, that a very ſmall touch will ſink them; ſome uſe for this purpoſe lead ſhaped like a barley-corn, but there is nothing better to lead with than ſhot, which you muſt have ready cleft, always with you; remembering, that when you fiſh fine, it is better to have on your line a great number of ſmall than a few large ſhot.

Whip the end of the quill round the plug with a fine ſilk, well waxed; this will keep the water out of your ſtoat, and preſerve it greatly.

FLOAT-ANGLING. In this the line ſhould be longer than the rod by two or three feet, and let the pellet that is put upon it be neither ſo heavy as to ſink the cork or float, nor ſo light as to hinder the ſmalleſt touch from pulling it under water, becauſe that is the only ſign you have of a bite. In rivers it will be moſt proper to make uſe of a cork; but in ſtanding waters a quill may ſerve well enough.

In fiſhing with a float, your line muſt be about a foot ſhorter than your rod: for if it is longer, you cannot ſo well command your hook when you come to diſengage the fiſh.

Pearch and chub are caught with a float, and alſo gudgeons, and ſometimes barbel and grayling.

For carp and tench, which are ſeldom caught but in ponds, uſe a very ſmall gooſe or a duck-quill float; and for ground bait thrown in, every now and then, a bit of chewed bread.

For barbel, the place ſhould be baited the night before you fiſh, with graves, which are the ſediment of melted tallow, and may be had at the tallow-chandlers: uſe the ſame ground-bait while you are fiſhing, as for roach and dace.

In fiſhing with a float for chub in warm weather, fiſh at mid-water, in cool lower, and in cold at the ground.

FLOUNDERS, may be fiſhed for all day long, either in a ſwift ſtream, or in the ſtill deep water; but beſt in the ſtream, in the months of *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*: the proper baits, are all ſorts of worms, waſps, and gentles.

FLY-ANGLING, Let the rod be light, and the line twice as long as your rod, and very ſtrong at top, and grow gradually taper. You muſt contrive to have the wind on your back, and the ſun, if it ſhines, to be before you, and to fiſh down the ſtream: and carry the point or top of your rod downwards, by which means the ſhadow of yourſelf and the rod too, will be the leaſt offenſive to the fiſh, for the ſight of any ſhade diſturbs the fiſh, and ſpoils ſport.

In *March*, or *April*, if the weather be dark, or a little windy or cloudy, the beſt fiſhing is with the palmer-worm, which, with the May-fly, are the ground of all fly angling. *See the Articles* FISHING, ANGLING, *&c.*

Till you are a proficient, every throw will go near to coſt you a hook: therefore practiſe for ſome time without one; or get your flies dreſſed, on ſilk or gut, and you will not eaſily break them off. *See Articles* FISHING, ANGLING, *&c.*

The beſt times to uſe a fly are, when the river has been a little diſcoloured by rain, and is again clearing, or in a cloudy, breezy day. When the wind is high, chuſe the ſtill deep; when ſmall or none, the running ſtreams, and uſe then the natural, in boiſterous weather the artificial fly. In clear ſtreams uſe a ſmall fly; in leſs clear, one larger; a light coloured fly in a bright day; a dark fly for dark waters, and an orange fly in muddy ones.

To FLY ON HEAD, [in Falconry] is, when a hawk miſſing her quarry, betakes herſelf to the next check, as crows, *&c.*

To FLY CROSS, [in Falconry] is ſaid of a hawk when ſhe flies at great birds, as cranes, geeſe, *&c.*

To FLY THE HEELS: a horſe is ſaid to fly the heels when he obeys the ſpur. *See* SPUR *and* HEELS.

FOAL. Colt is the young male of the horſe kind, as filly is the female. It is no difficult matter to know the ſhape that a foal is like to be of, for the ſame ſhape he carries at a month, he will carry at ſix years old, if he be not abuſed in after keeping; and as the good ſhape appears, ſo do the defects alſo.

And as to the heighth, it is obſerved, that a large ſhin-bone, long from the knee to the paſtern, ſhews a tall horſe; for which, another way is, to ſee what ſpace he has between his knee and withers, which being doubled, it will

will be his heighth when he is a competent horſe.

There are alſo means to know their goodneſs; for if they are ſtirring ſpirits, free from affrights, wanton of diſpoſition, and very active at leaping and running, and ſtriving for maſtery, ſuch generally prove good mettled horſes; and thoſe on the contrary are jades.

And if their hoofs be ſtrong, deep, tough, ſmooth, upright ſtanding, and hollow, they cannot be bad; therefore the *Barbary* horſe is well known by his hoof.

Foals are uſually foaled about the beginning of ſummer, and it is cuſtomary to let him run till *Michaelmas* with the mare, at which time they may be weaned. Some however maintain, that a foal is rendered much ſooner fit for ſervice by being allowed to ſuck the whole winter, and weaned about *Candlemas* or *Shrovetide*. When firſt weaned, let them not be kept in the hearing of their dam, but ſhould be kept in a houſe with a low rack and manger for hay and oats; the hay muſt be very ſweet and fine, eſpecially at firſt, and a little white bran ſhould be mixed with their oats in order to keep their bodies open, and make them eat and drink freely. When foals are kept up in the winter, they are not to be immured continually, in the ſtable; but in the middle of the day, when the ſun ſhines warm, they ſhould always be allowed to play about for an hour or two, and when the winter is over, they ſhould be turned into ſome dry ground where the graſs is ſweet and ſhort, and where there is good water, that they may drink at pleaſure. The winter after they may be kept in the ſtable without any further care than that which is taken of other horſes; but after the firſt year, fillies and colts ſhould not be kept together. *For the manner of breaking them ſee the Article* HORSE.

FODDER, any kind of meat for horſes, or other cattle. In ſome places hay and ſtraw mingled together, is peculiary denominated fodder.

FOGGAGE, [in the foreſt law] is rank graſs not eaten up in ſummer.

FOILING, [among Sportſmen] the footing and treading of a deer, that is on the graſs, and ſcarce viſible.

FOLD NET, a ſort of net with which ſmall birds are taken in the night, as repreſented in Plate VII. Fig. 1. and which may be carried by one man, if ſmall; or if large, two may manage it, and is as follows:

When the net is fixed on both ſides to two ſtrong, ſtraight, and light poles, you muſt have, at leaſt, two or three luſty men to aſſiſt you, all very ſilent; the poles whereon your nets are tied, ſhould be about twelve feet long, that ſo they may hold up the higher.

He who bears the lights, which ſhould be torches, muſt carry them behind the nets in the midſt of them, about two yards from them; and ſo order it as to carry the nets between the wind and the birds, who all naturally rooſt on their perches with their breaſts againſt the wind; by this means, he that beats the buſhes on the other ſide the hedge, will drive them out the way towards the light.

When you find any birds in your net, you need not make much haſte, for it will enſnare them of itſelf, and they cannot get away ſuddenly.

FONCEAU, is the bottom, or end, of a cannon-bit-mouth; that is the part of the bitt that joins it to the banquet. *See* CHAPERON.

FOOT OF A HORSE, conſiſts of the hoof or coffin; which is all the horn that appears when the horſe's foot is ſet on the ground.

It is a great imperfection to have feet too large and fat, or to have them little: ſuch horſes as have them too large are for the moſt part very heavy, and apt to ſtumble, eſpecially if with ſuch feet they have weak legs, and too long paſterns; on the other hand, too ſmall feet are much to be ſuſpected, becauſe they are often painful and ſubject to cloven quarters, and other imperfections.

FOOT OF A HORSE, is the extremity of the leg, from the coronet to the lower part of the hoof.

The four feet are diſtinguiſhed by four different names; the two fore feet are by ſome called the hands of a horſe, but that term is in diſuſe; the common expreſſion being the far fore foot, to denote the right foot before; the near fore foot, the ſtirrup foot, and the bridle hand foot, to denote the left before.

Of the two hinder feet, the right is called the far hind foot: and when ſpears were uſed, it was called the ſpear foot, becauſe in reſting the

the ſpear, the ſocket of it anſwered the right foot.

The left hind foot, is called the near foot behind.

FAT-FOOT; a horſe is ſaid to have a fat foot, when the hoof is ſo thin and weak, that unleſs the nails be drove very ſhort, he runs the riſk of being pricked in ſhoeing; the *Engliſh* horſes are very ſubject to this diſorder. A horſe's foot is ſaid to be derobe, *i. e.* robbed or ſtolen, when it is worn and waſted by going without ſhoes, ſo that for want of hoof it is difficult to ſhoe them.

FOOTGELD, } an amercement, or fine
FOUTGELD, } laid upon thoſe who lie within the bounds of a foreſt, for not lawing or cutting out the ball of their dogs feet; and to be quit of footgeld, is a privilege to keep dogs there unlawed and uncontrouled.

FOREHEAD OF A HORSE, ſhould be ſomewhat broad; ſome would have it a little raiſed, but a flat one is more beautiful.

A horſe ſhould have in his forehead that which we call a feather, which is a natural frizzling or turning of the hair; if he have two that are near, or touch, the mark is ſo much the better.

If a horſe be neither white, dappled nor approaching theſe colours, he ſhould have a ſtar or blaze in his forehead: it being a defect, not only as to the beauty, but often as to the goodneſs of the horſe of any dark colour to be without one.

FORE-LEGS OF A HORSE, conſiſt of an arm, fore thigh and the ſhank, both which. the larger, broader, and more nervous they are, the better.

FORE-LOIN, [with Hunters] is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace and goes away with it.

FOREST, a great wood, or place privileged by royal authority, which differs from a park, warren, or chace; being on purpoſe allotted for the peaceable abiding and nouriſhing of beaſts and fowls thereto belonging; for which there are certain peculiar laws, officers, and orders, part of which appear in the great charter of the foreſt. Its properties are theſe:

1. A foreſt truly and ſtrictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the King, becauſe none elſe has power to grant a commiſſion to be a Juſtice in Eyre.

2. The next property is the Courts, as the Juſtice-ſeat every three years, the Swainmote three times a year, and the Attachment once every forty days.

3. The third property may be the officers belonging to it, for the preſervation of vert and veniſon; as the Juſtice of the foreſt, the Warder or Keeper, Verdurers, the Foreſters, Agiſtors, Regarders, Beadles, *&c.* which ſee in their proper places.

But the principal Court of the foreſt is the Swainmote, which is no leſs incident thereto, than a pie-powder to a fair; and if this fails there is nothing of a foreſt remaining, but it is turned into the nature of a chace.

Foreſts are of that antiquity in *England*, that, excepting the New-Foreſt in *Hampſhire*, erected by William the Conqueror; and *Hampton*-Court erected by Henry VIII. it is ſaid there is no record or hiſtory which makes any certain mention of their erection, though they are mentioned by ſeveral writers, and in divers of our laws and ſtatutes. There are 96 foreſts in *England*, 13 chaces, and 800 parks; the four principal foreſts are, New-foreſt, Sherwood-foreſt, Dean-foreſt and Windſor-foreſt.

FORESTER, is an officer of the foreſt, ſworn to preſerve the vert or veniſon therein, and to attend the wild beaſts, within his bailiwick, and to watch and endeavour to keep them ſafe by day and night; he is alſo to apprehend all offenders againſt vert and veniſon, and to preſent them to the Courts of the foreſt, to the end that they may be puniſhed according to their offences.

FORKED HEADS, [with Hunters] all deer-heads which bear two croches on the top, or that have their croches doubled.

FORKED-TAILS, a name given in ſome parts of that kingdom to the ſalmon, in the fourth year of its growth.

FORME, a *French* term for a ſwelling in the very ſubſtance of a horſe's paſtern, and not in the ſkin; they come as well in the hind legs as in the fore, and though it be an imperfection not very common, yet it is dangerous, as it will admit no other remedy but firing, and taking out the ſole; neither can the fire be given

given to the part without great difficulty and hazard.

FORMICA, is a diſtemper which commonly ſeizes upon the horn of a hawk's beak, which will eat the beak away, occaſioned by a worm.

FORMICA is alſo a ſcurvy mange, which in ſummer time very much annoys a ſpaniel's ears, and is cauſed by flies and their own ſcratching with their feet.

For the cure: Infuſe four ounces of gum-dragon, in the ſtrongeſt vinegar that can be got, for the ſpace of eight days, and afterwards bruiſe it on a marble ſtone, as painters do their colours: then add two ounces of roach allum and galls; mingle all well together and apply it to the part affected.

FORMS, OR SEATS, [hunting term] applied to a hare, when ſhe ſquats in any place.

FOUR CORNERS; to work upon the four corners, is to divide (in imagination) the volt or round into four quarters; the horſe makes a round or two or trot or gallop, and when he has done ſo upon each quarter he has made the four corners.

To FOUNDER A HORSE, is to over-ride him, or to ſpoil him with hard working.

FOUNDERING IN THE FEET, a diſtemper that affects a horſe by means of hard riding or labour, or by heats and colds, which diſorder the body, and excite malignant humours, that inflame the blood, melt the greaſe, and make it deſcend downward to the feet, and there ſettle; which cauſe a numbneſs in the hoof, ſo that the horſe has no ſenſe or feeling in it; and is hardly able to ſtand, and when he does he ſhakes and quakes as if he had an ague fit upon him; ſometimes this malady proceeds from his being watered while he is very hot, and his greaſe melted within him, and then ſuddenly cooled by ſetting him upon cold planks without litter; or by taking his ſaddle off too ſoon, or elſe by leting him ſtand while hot in ſome ſhallow water up to the fetlocks; by means of which extraordinary coldneſs, it cauſes the melted greaſe to fall down into their feet, and there to congeal.

A horſe may alſo be foundered by wearing ſtrait ſhoes, and by travelling upon hard ground.

The ſymptoms by which you may know when your horſe is foundered upon his fore feet, and not his hind feet, is by his treading only upon his hind feet, and as little as he can upon the other; or his going crouching and crumpling upon his buttocks; and when ſometimes he is foundered upon his hind feet, and not upon his fore feet, (which happens but ſeldom) it may be known by his ſeeming weak behind, and his reſting himſelf as much upon his fore feet as he can; being afraid to ſet his hinder feet to the ground.

The general method of cure is: firſt, to pare all the horſe's ſoles ſo thin that you may ſee the quick: then to bleed him well at every toe, ſtop the vein with tallow and roſin, and having tacked hollow ſhoes on his feet ſtop them with bran, tar, and tallow, as boiling hot as may be; repeating this every other day for a week together, and afterwards to give him good exerciſe, *&c.*

CHEST FOUNDERING, a diſtemper proceeding from crudities, in the ſtomach, or other weakneſſes obſtructing the paſſage of the lungs.

This is diſcovered by the horſe's often coveting to lie down, and ſtanding ſtraggling with his fore legs; the ſymptoms being much the ſame as in purſineſs, the only difference is, that young horſes are ſubject to cheſt foundering as well as old; whereas thoſe horſes which are troubled with purſineſs are generally ſix years old and above.

Graſs, with much refreſhing and cooling, cures the former, but increaſes the latter.

The cure: Take five or ſix pennyworth of oil of petre, and mingle it with an equal quantity of ale, or beer, and with your hand rub this mixture on the part affected, a red hot fire-ſhovel being held againſt it while you are rubbing it.

FOUNDERING IN THE BODY, is cauſed by a horſe's eating too much provender ſuddenly, while he is too hot and panting, ſo that his food not being well digeſted breed ill humours, which by degrees ſpread themſelves all over his members, and at length does ſo oppreſs his body that it renders him extremely weak, and makes him incapable of bowing his joints; and when he has laid down cannot riſe again; nor can he either ſtale or dung without great pain.

It is alſo cauſed by drinking too often upon

a journey while he is hot, not being ridden after it.

The ſymptoms are, the horſe will be chilly and quake for cold after drinking; and ſome of his drink will come out of his noſe, and in a few days his legs will ſwell, and after a while begin to peel, he will have a dry cough, his eyes will water, and his noſe run with white phlegmatic ſtuff, he will forſake his meat, and hang down his head for extreme pain in the manger.

For the cure: Firſt rake the horſe's fundament and give him a clyſter; then put half an ounce of cinnamon, and of liquorice and aniſeeds each two ſpoonfuls in fine powder, and five or ſix ſpoonfuls of honey into a quart of ale or ſack, ſet it on the fire till the honey is melted, and give it him lukewarm to drink, riding him afterwards gently for an hour, cloath him and litter him warm, and keep him faſting for two hours more: ſprinkle his hay with water, ſift his oats clean from the duſt, and give it him by little and little; let him drink warm maſhes of malt and water; and when he has recovered ſtrength, bleed him in his neck vein, and perfume his head with frankincenſe once a day.

FOWLING is uſed two manner of ways, either by enticement, (by winning or wooing the fowl unto you by pipe, whiſtle, or call;) or elſe by machines or engines, which ſurpriſe them unawares.

Fowls are of divers ſpecies, which differ in their nature, as their feathers; which by reaſon of the many different kinds, for brevity ſake, ſhall be only diſtinguiſhed here into two kinds, land-fowl and water-fowl.

The water-fowl are ſo called from the natural delight they take in and about the water, gathering from thence all their food and nutriment.

Here it may be obſerved, that water-fowl are in their own nature the moſt ſubtle and cunning of birds, and moſt careful of their own ſafety; and hence they have, by ſome authors, been compared to an orderly and well governed camp, having ſcouts on land afar off, courts of guards, centinels, and all ſorts of other watchful officers, ſurrounding the body, to give an alarm of the approach of any ſeeming danger.

And if you obſerve, you will find that there will be always ſome ſtraggling fowl, which lies aloft from the greater number, which ſtill call firſt.

Now it is the nature of water-fowl to fly in great flocks, having always a regard to the general ſafety; ſo that if you ſee a ſingle fowl or a couple fly together, you may imagine they have been ſomewhere affrightened from the reſt by ſome ſudden diſturbance, or apprehenſion of danger, but ſo naturally are they inclined to ſociety, that they ſeldom leave wing till they meet together again.

And this is occaſioned not only by the near approach of man, but alſo by the beating of haggards upon the rivers, as alſo by the appearance of the bold buzzard and ringtail.

Of water fowls there are two kinds, ſuch as live off the water, and ſuch as live on the water without ſwimming in it; but wading and diving for it with their long legs: the other, web-footed and ſwim, as the ſwan, goofe, mallard, *&c.*

WATER-FOWL. *To take them with ſnares and ſprings.*

Having diſcovered the uſual feeding-places where the birds frequent, and the water-tracks they uſe, when you find theſe tracks, or furrows, unite in one narrow ſtream, and ſeparate, having the greateſt depth in the middle, you may be ſure of game, and there place your ſnares, (hereafter deſcribed) firſt ſtopping up their other walks with flags, buſhes, or other things, to make ſuch a fence that the birds will not paſs over.

Provide yourſelf with a young plant of the hazle, holly or yew, long, pliable, and taper to the end; fix a ſwivel-loop on the point, and having cut it ſharp at the large end, fix it where you propoſe to catch your game: then make a horſe-hair line, of length and ſtrength proportioned to the birds you intend to try for: a line of eight or ten hairs, and a foot in length, is proper for woodcocks, plovers, and ſnipes; but the heron or bittern, will require one of above double the length, and about a hundred hairs. Your principal plant or ſweeper, muſt alſo be proportioned to the ſtrength and ſize of the game, let your line be little more than half the length of your plant, and faſtened to

the top of it with a running nooſe: then bend the plant loop-wiſe, to a ſize proportioned to the game: (which is called a bridge, and ſerves the end the bridge does in a mouſe-trap): within an inch and an half of the bent, and near the loop, fix a little twitcher, broad and thin, ſuch as is in a mouſe-trap; then place the loop of hazle acroſs the trigger, and hang the bow-end of it at a hook or peg driven into the ground on one ſide the track, and under the bent of the firſt-mentioned bow-ſtick put the ſtalk or other end of it; cutting a nick near the other end of it. Then fix the large end of the hazle-plant into the ground (but not inclining to the ſide of the bank where the track is) and bring the ſmall end ſtrongly bowed, till the trigger (by putting one end of it under the bent of the firſt mentioned ſtick, and the other in the ſtalk of one end of the bridge) be faſtened, and keep the plant bent down ſtrong, you muſt then place upon the bridge, but ſo as not to be ſeen, a loop or horſe-hair of proper width; which when your game treads on the middle of the bridge will ſlip away, and by the quick riſing of the hazle-plant, the birds will be catched by the feet. If you make uſe of nets, place them always where you have about a foot of water; ſo that the fitteſt places for ſport, are flats, ſands overflown meadows and marſhes. The nets are the ſame as thoſe uſed for catching plovers, and are ſet in the ſame way.

As to the manner of fowling, or taking fowl, ſee under each particular kind in their proper places alphabetically.

FOWLING-PIECE; that piece is always reckoned the beſt, which has the longeſt barrel, with an indifferent bore under a harquebuſs, though every fowler ſhould have them of ſuch different ſorts and ſizes as are ſuitable to the game he deſigns to kill: as to the barrel, let it be well poliſhed and ſmooth within, and the bore of an equal bigneſs, which may be proved by putting a piece of paſteboard, cut of the exact roundneſs of the top, which gently put down to the touch-hole: and if it goes down well and even, without ſtops or ſlipping, you may conclude it even bored. The bridge-pan muſt be ſomewhat above the touch-hole, only with a notch in the bridge-pan, to let down a little powder; which will prevent the gun from recoiling, which otherwiſe it is apt to do.

As to the locks, chuſe ſuch as are well filled with true work, whoſe ſprings muſt be neither too ſtrong, nor too weak; and let the hammer be well hardened, and pliable to go down to the pan with quick motion at the touching the tricker; for the trial thereof, move it gently to the lock; and if it goes with jerks, in a circular motion, it is well made; as for the ſtocks, walnut-tree or aſh are very good; the maple is the fineſt and beſt for ornament.

In ſhooting, obſerve to ſhoot with the wind, if poſſible, and not againſt it; and rather ſide ways, or behind the fowl, than full in their faces.

Next obſerve to chuſe the moſt convenient ſhelter you can find, as hedge, bank, tree, or any thing elſe which may hide you from the view of the fowl.

Take care to have your dog at your heels under good command, not daring to ſtir till you give the word, after having diſcharged your piece: for ſome ill taught dogs will, upon the ſnap of the cock, preſently ruſh out and ſpoil your ſport.

If you have not ſhelter enough, by reaſon of the nakedneſs of the banks and want of trees, you muſt creep upon your hands and knees under the banks, and laying flat upon your belly, put the muzzle of your piece over the bank, and ſo take your level; for a fowl is ſo fearful of man, that though an hawk were ſoaring over her head, yet at the ſight of a man ſhe would take to the wing, and run the riſk of that danger.

It is neceſſary for any gentleman, who ſports much, to have two guns: the barrel of one about two feet nine inches, which will ſerve very well for the beginning of the ſeaſon, and for wood-ſhooting: the other about three feet three inches, for open-ſhooting after *Michaelmas*: the birds by that time are grown ſo ſhy, that your ſhoots muſt be at longer diſtances. But if you intend one gun to ſerve for all purpoſes, then a three feet barrel (or thereabouts) is moſt proper.

A long gun is leſs liable to do miſchief to the ſportſman, and is more certain to hit its mark, being not ſo ſoon put aſide in taking ſight.

It appears from various trials, that the ſhot fly as regularly, or more ſo, and with as much force without any wad betwixt the powder and ſhot, as it does with wad only. 'Tis difficult to keep the ſhot from mixing with the powder; but it does not ſignify how thin your wad is betwixt the powder and ſhot, ſo it does but keep them from mixing. But the ſhot fly the thicker and ſtronger from having a pretty good wad eloſely rammed over them.

It is a common practiſe to load with a pipe bowl of powder, and a bowl and an half of ſhot; and when they find they cannot kill often, they think they do not put ſhot enough, ſo put in more, and are obliged to leſſen the quantity of powder to prevent its recoiling; not conſidering this axiom, " that action and re-action are equal"——that upon diſcharge of powder the gun is forced back, as the ſhot is forwards, in proportion to the weight of ſhot to the weight of the gun; ſo that by putting in a larger load of ſhot, and leſs powder, you will be ſtruck more, and the bird you ſhoot at leſs; ſo that though you put many ſhot into the bird, they will not have force enough to kill, unleſs at a very ſhort diſtance.

To make Gun Barrels of a fine brown Colour.

As a brown barrel ſeems to be the moſt pleaſing to the ſportſman, the following is a certain and eaſy method to perform it:

Rub your barrel bright with ſand paper, or if bright ſcour it with dry brickduſt to take off all greaſineſs, and fit a ſtick or piece of wood into the muzzle long enough to hold it by.

Bruiſe roughly about half an ounce of ſtone-brimſtone, and ſprinkle it over a gentle fire either of wood coal, or charcoal; hold your barrel over the ſmoak, turning and drawing it backward and forward until it be equally tinged all over; this done, ſet it in a cellar or damp room till next day, in which time you will find it has thrown out a fine ruſt, over which you may draw your finger to ſpread it even alike, and let it ſtand another day. If you perceive any parts that have not taken the ruſt, you are to ſcour ſuch parts bright, and repeat the above operation.

It is then to be poliſhed with a hard bruſh (which is firſt to be rubbed with bees-wax) and after with a dry woollen or rough linen rag, which will make it look of a beautiful brown colour. This rubbing muſt be repeated every day ſo long as it throws out any roughneſs. No oil or greaſe ſhould come on it for ſome time, as that may bring off the ruſt by places; but if by neglect it ſhould get ſo ſtrong a roughneſs, that you cannot get it down with common rubbing, in that caſe wipe it over with ſweet oil, and rub it off gently with a clean linen rag, and the next day you may poliſh it down with your bruſh, as before directed.

Directions for keeping your Guns in order.

If your lock and furniture are bright, the beſt way to ſave the trouble, as well as prevent the damage that may be done by unſkilful poliſhing, is never to ſuffer them to ruſt, which may eaſily be prevented by frequently rubbing all the bright parts with a ſmall bruſh, dipped in ſweet oil, which ſhould be well rubbed off with a linen rag: and this ſhould never be neglected both before and after uſing it.

It is needleſs to take the lock often to pieces, if you take it off and bruſh it with plenty of oil, and pull up the cock and hammer a few times, the dirt with the oil will work itſelf out, which is to be wiped off, and a little clean oil put upon thoſe parts where there is any friction, will anſwer the purpoſe.

To waſh out the Barrel.

Fill it with either cold or warm water, and empty it and let it ſtand a few minutes, and the air and moiſture will ſoften the ſoil, left from the firing of the powder ſo as to come off the eaſier. You may uſe ſand with your rag or tow to waſh it out, which will remove any of the ſoil that ſticks hard to it without hurting its ſmoothneſs. Care muſt be taken to wipe it very dry, and if it is to be ſet by for a time, it will be proper to wipe it out with an oily rag and ſtop the muzzle with the ſame, otherwiſe it will be apt to ruſt. *See* STALKING HORSE *and* SHOT MAKING.

FOX HUNTING. The ſhape and proportion of this beaſt is ſo well known, being ſo common, that it is needleſs to deſcribe him.

A fox in the firſt year is called a cub; in the ſecond

ſecond a ſoſe; and afterwards an old fox. It is a beaſt of chace, uſually very prejudicial to the huſbandmen, by taking away and deſtroying lambs, geeſe, poultry, &c.

His nature is, in many reſpects, like that of a wolf, for they bring as many cubs at a litter the one as the other; but in this they differ, the fox littering deep under the ground, but the wolf doth not.

A bitch fox is very difficult to be taken when ſhe is bragged and with cub, for then ſhe will lie near her burrow, into which ſhe runs upon hearing the leaſt noiſe: and indeed at any time is ſomewhat difficult, for the fox (as well as the wolf) is a very ſubtle, crafty creature.

Fox hunting is a very pleaſant exerciſe, for by reaſon of his ſtrong, hot ſcent, he makes an excellent cry: and as his ſcent is hotteſt at hand, ſo it dies the ſooneſt.

And beſides, he never flies far before the hounds, truſting not to his legs, ſtrength or champaign grounds, but ſtrongeſt coverts. When he can no longer ſtand before the ground, he then taketh earth, and muſt be dug out.

If greyhounds courſe him on a plain, his laſt refuge is to piſs on his tail, and flap it in their faces as they come near him; and ſometimes ſquirting his thicker excrements upon them, to make them give over the courſe or purſuit.

When a bitch fox goes a clicketting and ſeeking for a dog, ſhe cries with a hollow voice, not unlike the howling of a mad dog, and in the ſame manner ſhe cries when ſhe miſſes any of her cubs, but never makes any cry at all when ſhe is killing, but defends herſelf to the laſt gaſp.

A fox will prey upon any thing that he can overcome, and will feed upon any ſort of carrion: but their dainties, and the food they moſt delight in, is poultry.

The fox is taken with greyhounds, terriers, nets, and gins. Of terriers there are two ſorts. *See* TERRIERS.

Fox Hunting above Ground.

To hunt a fox with hounds you muſt draw about groves, thickets, and buſhes, near villages: for in ſuch places he lurks to prey upon poultry, *&c.* but if you can find one it will be neceſſary to ſtop up his earth, the night before you intend to hunt, and that about midnight, for then he goes out for prey; and this muſt be done by laying two white ſticks acroſs in his way, which will make him imagine it to be ſome gin or trap laid for him, or elſe they may be ſtopped up cloſe with black thorns, and earth together,

The beſt hunting a fox above ground, is in *January*, *February*, and *March*, for then you will beſt ſee your hounds hunting, and beſt find his earthing; and beſides at thoſe times the fox's ſkin is beſt in ſeaſon.

Again the hounds hunt the fox beſt in the coldeſt weather, becauſe he then leaves a very ſtrong ſcent behind him; yet in cold weather it chills faſter.

At firſt only caſt off your ſure finders, and as the drag mends, ſo add more as you dare truſt them; avoid caſting off too many hounds at once; becauſe woods and coverts are full of ſundry chaces, and ſo you may engage them in too many at one time,

Let ſuch as you caſt off at firſt, be old ſtaunch hounds which are ſure, and if your hear ſuch a hound call on merrily, you may caſt off ſome others to him, and when they run it on the full cry, caſt off the reſt, and thus you ſhould compleat your chace.

The words of comfort are the ſame which are uſed in other chaces, attended with the ſame halloings and other ceremonies.

The hounds ſhould be left to kill the fox themſelves, and to worry and tear him as much as they pleaſe: ſome hounds will eat him with eagerneſs.

When he is dead hang him at the end of a pikeſtaff, and halloo in all your hounds to bay him; but reward them not with any thing belonging to the fox: for it is not good, neither will the hounds in common eat it.

Of hunting a Fox under Ground.

If in caſe a fox does ſo far eſcape as to earth, countrymen muſt be got together with ſhovels, ſpades, mattocks, pickaxes, *&c.* to dig him out, if they think the earth not too great.

They make their earths as near as they can in ground that is hard to dig, as in clay, ſtony ground, or among the roots of trees: and their earths have commonly but one hole; and that is ſtraight a long way in before you come at their couch.

Sometimes craftily they take poſſeſſion of a badger's old burrow, which hath a variety of chambers, holes and angles.

Now to facilitate this way of hunting the fox, the huntſmen muſt be provided with one or two terriers to put into the earth after him, that is to fix him into an angle: for the earth often conſiſts of many angles: the uſe of the terrier is to know where he lies, for as ſoon as he finds him he continues baying or barking, ſo that which way the noiſe is heard that way to dig for him.

But to know the manner of entering and farther uſe of theſe ſorts of dogs, *ſee* TERRIER.

However I ſhall here add, that as in the firſt place you muſt have ſuch as are able to dig, ſo your terriers muſt be furniſhed with bells hung on collars, to make the fox bolt the ſooner; beſides the collars will be ſome ſmall defence to the terriers.

The inſtruments to dig with are theſe; a ſharp pointed ſpade, which ſerves to begin the trench, where the ground is hardeſt, and broader tools will not ſo well enter; the round hollowed ſpade, which is uſeful to dig among roots,, having very ſharp edges; the broad flat ſpade to dig withal when the trench has been pretty well opened, and the ground ſofter; mattocks and pickaxes to dig in hard ground, where a ſpade will do but little ſervice; the coal rake to cleanſe the hole, and to keep it from ſtopping up; clamps, wherewith you may take either fox or badger out alive to make ſport with afterwards.

And it would be very convenient to have a pail of water to refreſh your terriers with, after they are come out of the earth to take breath.

After this manner you may beſiege a fox, *&c.* in their ſtrongeſt holes and caſtles, and may break their caſements, platforms, parapets, and work to them with mines and counter-mines till you have obtained what you deſired. *But for the managing theſe dogs, ſee* TERRIERS.

To deſtroy Foxes.

Take a ſheep's paunch, and tie it to a long ſtick, then rub your ſhoes well upon it, that he may not ſcent your own feet; draw this paunch after you as a trail, a mile or more, and bring it near ſome thick-headed tree; leave your paunch, and get into the tree with a gun, and as it begins to be dark, you will ſee him come after the ſcent of the trail, where you may ſhoot him: draw the trail if you can to the windward of the tree.

The beſt way is, to ſet a ſteel trap in the plain parts of a large field, out of the way of all paths, yet not near a hedge, or any ſhelter; then open the trap, ſet it on the ground, and cut out juſt the form thereof in a turf, and take out as much earth as to make room to ſtay it; then cover it again very neatly with the turf you cut out; and as the joint of the turf will not cloſe exactly, get ſome mold of a new caſt up mole-hill, and put it cloſe round the turf, ſticking ſome graſs in it as if it there grew; make it curious and neat, that it might even deceive yourſelf. Ten or twelve yards from the trap, three ſeveral ways, ſcatter ſome of the mole-hill mold very thin, on a place fifteen or ſixteen inches ſquare; then on theſe places, and where the trap is placed, lay three or four ſmall bits of cheeſe, and then with a ſheep's paunch draw a trail of a mile or two long to each of the three places, and from thence to the trap, that the fox may come to one of theſe places firſt, for then he will approach the trap more boldly; and thus you will never fail of him. Be ſure let your trap be looſe, that he may draw it to ſome hedge or covert, or he will bite off his leg and be gone.

To make a Spring Trap.

Tie a ſtring to ſome pole ſet faſt in the ground, and to this ſtring make faſt a ſmall, ſhort ſtick, made thin on the upper ſide, with a notch at the lower end of it; then ſet another ſtick faſt in the ground, with a notch under it; then bend down the pole, and let both the nicks or notches join as ſlight as may be; then open the nooſe of the ſtring, and place it in the path or walk; where if you lay pieces of

of cheese, flesh, and such like, it will entice him that way.

Or, grease the soles of your shoes with hog's fat a little broiled, and as you come from the wood drop, in several places as you pass, a piece of roasted swine's liver, dipt in honey, drawing after you a dead cat, and he will follow you, so that you may shoot him.

A Hook to take a Fox tied to a Tree.

This hook is made of large wire, and turns on a swivel like the collar of a greyhound; it is frequently used in catching wolves, but oftener for the fox. They hang it from the ground so high that he must leap to catch it; and bait it with flesh, liver, cheese, &c. and if you run a trail with a sheep's paunch as before directed, it will draw him the more easily to the bait.

FOILING [with Hunters] the footing and treading of deer that is on the grass, and scarce visible.

FRANK CHACE, is a liberty of free chace in a circuit adjoining to a forest, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compass, are forbidden to cut down wood, &c. without the view of the forester.

FRAY. A deer is said to fray her head, when she rubs it against a tree to renew it, or cause the pills of her new horns to come off.

FREAM, [with Hunters] a term used of a boar, that makes a noise at rutting time.

FREE WARREN, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in such or such lands.

To FRILL, [in Falconry] a term used of a hawk; as the hawk frills, *i. e.* trembles or shivers.

FROG, [among Farriers] the same as Frush.

FROGS; to destroy which, take a sheep, ox, or goat's gall, and bruise it by the water-side; the frogs will gather to it, and it will kill them.

The propereſt time for killing them is in February, in the ditches when and where they begin to spawn.

To prevent their croaking, set a candle and lanthorn upon the side of the water or river that waters your garden.

Toads will not come near your garden, if you plant sage and rue round about it.

FROTH. The mouth of a horse should be full of froth, and if he continually champ upon the mouth of his bitt, it is a token of a good horse: for few bad ones have this action; besides that, his mouth being always moist, will not so easily over-heat, and it is a sign that the bitt gives him pleasure.

If the froth be thin or fluced, and of a pale grey or yellowish colour, it denotes a bad tempered brain; but if it be white and thick, cleaving to his lips and branches of the bridle, then you are to look upon the mouth as fresh, and that the horse is of a strong constitution and sound in his body.

FROWNCE, } a disease incident to hawks,
FROUNCE, } proceeding from moist and cold humours, which fall down from their heads to the palate and root of their tongue, by which means they lose their appetite, and cannot close their clap.

Some call this the eagles bane, for they seldom die of age, but of the overgrowing of their beaks.

FRUSH, or Frog of a Horse, is a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe, divides into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork. Thus they say,

Look after this horse, for the flesh is run in upon the frush; I see an excrescence, or sprouting of flesh in that part.

There is a fig in that sorrel's frush; and this roan has a scabbed frush; and here is another that has a fat frush, *i. e.* a frush that is too thick and too large.

FRUSH, a disorder incident to horses, *see* Scabbed Heels.

FULMART, or Fumer; a pole-cat, fitch or fitchow.

FUMETS, the ordure or dung of a hart, the same as fewmets.

FUZEE, [in Farriery] too dangerous splents joining from above downwards. They differ from screws or thorough splents in this, that the latter are placed on two opposite sides of the legs. *See* Splent.

GABLOCKS, artificial spurs, made either of iron, brass or silver, and fixed on

on the legs of game cocks; ſome call them gaff.

GAGG-TEETH, [in Farriery] is a defect that rarely happens to young horſes, and to be diſcovered by putting ſomething into the mouth and looking at the large grinders, which in this caſe appear unequal, and in eating catch hold of the inſide of the cheeks, cauſing great pain and making them refuſe their food.

GAIT or GATE, is the going, or pace of a horſe. Hence they ſay this horſe has a good gait, but the other has a broken gait; this horſe goes well, but the other does not.

GALLING of a Horse's Back. To prevent it, take a lamb's ſkin, well furniſhed with hair, and fit it neatly beneath the pannel of the ſaddle, ſo that the hairy ſide may be next the horſe.

This does not harden but ſweat, and ſo not only keeps that part from galling, but is good for ſuch horſes as have been lately cured, which would otherwiſe gall again.

After a journey you ought to take off the ſaddle and feel the horſe's back, whether he has been pinched or galled or not, which will be the beſt diſcovered after he has ſtood an hour or two unſaddled, by the ſwelling of the part oppreſſed.

If it be only ſwelled, fill a bag with warm dung and tie it upon the ſwelling, which will not only prevent it from growing worſe, but alſo probably quite diſperſe it.

Or you may rub and chafe the ſwelling with good brandy, or ſpirit of wine, and having ſoaked the place well with it, ſet fire with a lighted paper to what remains of it, and the ſwelling will diſappear, when the fire extinguiſhes of itſelf; but if the ſkin be broke, waſh it with warm claret, mixed with a fourth part of ſalled oil, or freſh butter; or bathe it often with brandy if the horſe will endure it.

When a horſe's back is galled upon a journey, take out a little of the ſtuffing of the pannel over the ſwelling, and ſew a piece of ſoft white leather on the inſide of the pannel; anoint the part with ſalt-butter, and every evening wipe it clean, rubbing it till it grows ſoft, anointing it again with butter, or for want of that with greaſe: waſh the ſwelling, or hurt, every evening with cold water and ſoap, and ſtrew it with ſalt, which ſhould be left on till the horſe is ſaddled in the morning.

HARNESS GALLS. *See* Harness.

GALLOP, is a motion of a horſe that runs at full ſpeed, in which making a kind of leap forwards, he lifts both his legs almoſt at the ſame time; when theſe are in the air, juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind legs almoſt at once.

Of a horſe that has an eaſy light gallop, that gallops fine, they ſay, he gallops upon his haunches, he does not preſs heavy upon the bridle, he bends his fore legs well, he has a good motion with him, he is well coupled, keeps his legs united.

The great gallop, or the hunting gallop; or the gallop with a long ſtretch, or gallop with all the heels, *i. e.* full ſpeed.

A ſhort light gallop, *i. e.* a ſlow gallop.

Gallop, is the ſwifteſt natural pace of a horſe.

Here you are to take notice, that a horſe in galloping forwards may lead with which fore leg he pleaſes, though horſes do it moſt commonly with their right fore-leg; but with whatever fore leg they lead, the hind leg of the ſame ſide muſt follow it, otherwiſe their legs are ſaid to be diſunited.

In order to remedy this diſorder, you muſt ſtay your horſe a little upon the hand, and help him with the ſpur on the contrary ſide to that in which he is diſunited.

As for example: if he be diſunited on the right ſide, help him with the left ſpur, by ſtaying him (as before) upon the hand a little, and alſo helping him at the ſame time with the calves of the legs.

And farther, in a circle a horſe is confined to lead always with his fore-leg within the turn, otherwiſe he is ſaid to gallop falſe; but in all caſes the hind leg of the ſame ſide muſt ever follow.

Laſtly, when you make trial of a galloper, obſerve if he performs it equally, and puſh it on ſomewhat hard, that you may know by his ſtop whether he have ſtrength and vigour, which is termed a fund or ſource, and if he be alſo ſenſible of the ſpur.

GALLOP, or Canterbury-Rate, is a pace between a full ſpeed and a ſwift running.

GALLOPADE. The fine gallopade, the ſhort

ſhort gallop, the liſtening gallop, the gallop of the ſchool: it is a hand gallop, or gallop upon the hand, in which a horſe galloping upon one or two treads, is well united, and well raccourci knit together, well coupled, and will ſet under him. Hence they ſay,

This horſe makes a galloppade, and works with one haunch, *i. e.* inſtead of going upon one tread, whether right out or in a circle, has one haunch kept in ſubjection, let the turn or change of the hand be what it will; ſo that the inner haunch, which looks to the center of the ground, is more narrowed, and comes nearer to that center than the ſhoulder does: and thus the horſe does not go altogether to that ſide, and his way of working is a little more than one tread, and ſomewhat leſs than two.

The difference between working with one haunch in, and galloping upon volts, and managing upon *terra a terra*, is in galloping upon vaults, and working *terra a terra*; the two haunches are kept ſubject, and the two haunches are in, that is, within the volt; but in galloping a haunch in, only one is kept ſubject.

To gallop united, to gallop upon a good and right foot, is, when a horſe that gallops right out, having cut the way, or led with either of his fore-feet, continues to lift that ſame leg always firſt, ſo that the hinder leg, of a ſide with the leading fore-leg, muſt likewiſe be raiſed ſooner than the other hind leg.

For inſtance; if the right fore-leg leads before the left, then the right hind leg muſt likewiſe move ſooner than the left hind leg; and in this order muſt the horſe continue to go on.

To gallop faſt, to diſunite, to drag the haunches, to change feet, to go or run upon falſe feet, to gallop upon the falſe foot, is when the galloper having led with one of the fore legs, whether right or left, does not continue to make that leg always ſet out firſt, nor to make the hind leg of a ſide with the leading leg, to move before its oppoſite hind leg; that is to ſay, the orderly going is interrupted.

A horſe that gallops falſe, gallops with an unbecoming air, and incommodes the rider.

If your horſe gallops falſe, or diſunite, and if you have a mind to put him upon keeping the right foot, and uniting well his haunches, you muſt bring to with the calves of your legs, and then with the out ſpur, that is, the ſpur that is contrary and oppoſite to the ſide upon which he diſunites: ſo that if he diſunites to the right, you muſt prick him with the left heel.

GAME-LAWS. For the information and ſatisfaction of my readers, I have here inſerted abſtracts of all the Acts of Parliament relating to the game, whereby they and ſportſmen may know the reſpective times when they are to begin, and when they are to leave off ſporting, and alſo the penalties and puniſhments of infringing or breaking the above Acts. Agreeable to the Act of 24 *Geo.* III. certificates required before the firſt day of *October*, 1784, ſhall bear date on the day of the month on which the ſame ſhall be iſſued, and ſhall remain in force until the firſt day of *July* next following. No certificate ſhall iſſue between the firſt day of *October*, 1784, and the firſt day of *March* 1785; and every certificate which ſhall iſſue after the ſaid firſt day of *March* 1785, ſhall be iſſued between the firſt day of *March* and the firſt day of *July* in each year, and ſhall bear date on the day of the month on which the ſame ſhall be iſſued, and ſhall be in force for twelve calendar months, commencing from the date; and if any clerk of the peace his deputy, or ſteward clerk, iſſuing certificates, otherwiſe than directed, to forfeit 50*l.* 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 5. But certificates may iſſue to any perſon beyond the ſeas, who hath or ſhall have, in any year, firſt arrived into *England*, any time after the firſt day of *July* in ſuch year; but in every ſuch caſe, the cauſe ſhall be ſpecified, either in the body or at the foot of ſuch certificate; to bear date on the day it is iſſued, being ſtamped with double duties, and to be in force till the firſt day of *July* next following the date thereof, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 6. Every qualified perſon after the firſt day of *October*, 1784, ſhooting at, killing, taking, or ſhooting any pheaſant, partridge, heath-fowl, or black game, or any grouſe, or red game, or any other game, or killing, taking, or deſtroying, any hare, with any greyhound, hound, pointer, ſpaniel, ſetting-dog, or other dog, without having obtained ſuch certificate, ſhall forfeit the ſum of 50*l.* 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 34 *ſ.* 7. Clerk of peace, *&c.* ſhall on or before *November* 1, 1784, and in every ſubſequent year, on or before *Auguſt* 12, in each year, make out and tranſmit to the

Stamp-

Stamp-office, *London*, alphabetical lists of the certificates so granted by them, distinguishing the duties paid on each respective certificate so issued, and on delivery thereof the receiver-general of the stamp duties shall pay to clerk of peace, *&c.* for the same one farthing a name; and in case of neglect or refusal, or not inserting a full, true and perfect account, he shall forfeit 20*l.* 24 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 9. Lists may be inspected at Stamp-office for 1*s.* each search, 24 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 10. If any qualified person, or having a deputation, shall be found in pursuit of game, with gun, dog, or net, or other engine for the destruction of game, or taking or killing thereof, and shall be required to shew his certificate, by the lord or lady of the manor, or proprietor of the land whereon such person shall be using such gun, *&c.* or by any duty appointed game-keeper, or by any qualified or certified person, or by any officer of the stamps, properly authorized by the commissioner, he shall produce his certificate; and if such person shall refuse, upon the production of the certificate of the person requiring the same, to shew the certificate granted to him for the like purpose; or in case of not having such certificate to produce, shall refuse to tell his christian and surname, and his place of residence, and name of the county where his certificate was issued, or shall give in any false or fictitious name, he shall forfeit 50*l.* 24 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 12. Certificates do not authorise any person to shoot at, kill, take or destroy any game, at any time that is prohibited by law, nor give any person a right to shoot at, *&c.* unless he be duly qualified by law, 24 *Geo* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 13. No certificate, obtained under any deputation, shall be pleaded or given in evidence, where any person shall shoot at, *&c.* any game out of the manor or lands for which it was given, 24 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 14.

Lord Mansfield has given it as his opinion, that an unqualified person may go out to beat the hedges, bushes, *&c.* with a qualified person, and to see the game pursued or destroyed, provided the unqualified person has no gun or other engine with him for the destruction of the game, without being subject to a penalty.

Destroying conies, transportation, 5 *Geo.* III. *c.* 14. Robbing warrens, felony without clergy, 9 *Geo.* I. *s.* 22. Killing them in the night, or endeavouring to kill them, fine of 10*s.* or commitment, 22 and 23 *Car.* II. *c.* 25. *s.* 5, 6. Unqualified persons using guns to kill them same may be seized, 3 *Jac.* I. *c.* 13. *s.* 5. Stalking deer without leave, 10*l.* 19 *Hen.* VII. *c.* 11. Hunting or killing them, 10*l.* costs, and sureties for good behaviour, 5 *Eliz. c.* 21. Buck stalls or engines kept by unqualified persons, may be seized, 3 *Jac.* I. *c.* 13. Selling or buying them to sell again, 40*s.* 3 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. Courfing or killing them without consent, 20*l.* 13 *Car.* II. *c.* 10. Hunting, taking, killing, or wounding, 30*l.* or transportation, 3 *Will.* III. *c.* 10. 5 *Geo.* I. *c.* 15. 9 *Geo.* I. *c.* 22. 10 *Geo.* II. *c.* 32. Destroying pales or walls of inclosed grounds without consent, 30*l.* 5 *Geo.* I. *c.* 15. *s.* 6. Keeper of park killing or taking them, 50*l.* 5 *Geo.* I. *c.* 15. Robbing places where kept, felony without clergy, 9 *Geo.* I. *c.* 22.

All lords of manors or other royalties may appoint game-keepers, 22 and 23 *Car.* II. *c.* 25. *s.* 2. and empower them to kill game, 2 *Burn's Just.* 225. But if he disposes of game without the lord's consent, he shall be committed for three months, and kept to hard labour, 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. *s.* 4. But no lord shall make above one game-keeper within one manor, with power to kill game, and his name shall be entered with clerk of peace; certificate whereof shall be granted by clerk of peace, on payment of one shilling. Unqualified game-keepers killing or selling hare, pheasant, partridge, moor, heath-game or grouse, he shall forfeit 5*l.* by distress, or commitment for three months, for the first offence, and for every other four, 9 *Anne. c.* 21. *s.* 1. No lord shall appoint unqualified game-keeper, or one who is not *bona fide* servant to such lord, or immediately employed and appointed to take and kill game for sole use of lord; other persons under colour of authority for taking and killing game, or keeping any dogs or engines whatsoever for that purpose, shall forfeit 50*l.* In like manner, 3 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 11. *s.* 1. Every deputation of a game-keeper, to be registered with the clerk of the peace, or in the sheriff or stewards court books of the county where the lands lie, and annually take out certificate thereof, stamped with an half-guinea stamp, 24 *Geo.* III. *sess.* 2. *c.* 43. *s.* 1.

And

And by the 31 of *Geo.* III. chap. 21, with an additional half guinea ſtamp making in the whole one guinea. Every game-keeper, from and after the paſſing of this act, who ſhall ſo deliver his name and place of abode as aforeſaid, and require a certificate, ſhall be annually intitled thereto, ſtamped as before directed from clerk of peace or his deputy, ſheriff, or ſteward's clerk, to the effect of the form in the act ſet forth, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 3. Clerk of peace, *&c.* after ſigning certificate, ſhall iſſue ſame ſtamped to perſon regiſtering deputation, on requiring ſame, for which he may receive one ſhilling. 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 45. *ſ.* 4. Neglecting, or refuſal of iſſuing certificates, incurs a forfeiture of 50*l.* 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 4. recoverable in courts of *Weſtminſter*, court of Seſſion, of Juſticiary, or Exchequer in *Scotland*, by action of debt or information, for the uſe of the plaintiff, with double coſts of ſuit, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 18. And moreover be liable to pay the duty on ſuch certificate, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 4. Clerk of peace, *&c.* may iſſue his certificate to any gamekeeper firſt appointed in any year after firſt *July* in that year, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 6. If any lord or lady of a manor, or proprietor of land, ſhall make any new appointment of a game-keeper, and ſhall regiſter deputation with clerk of peace, *&c.* and obtain a new certificate thereon, the firſt ſhall be void; any perſon acting under the ſame, after notice, ſhall be liable to all the penalties of the game-laws, and thoſe againſt unqualified perſons, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 11.

Every perſon tracing or courſing hares in the ſnow ſhall be committed for one year, 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. unleſs he pay to churchwardens, for the uſe of the poor, 20*s.* for every hare, or become bound by recognizances with two ſureties in 20*l.* a-piece, not to offend again; and every perſon taking or deſtroying hares with any ſort of engine, ſhall forfeit, for every hare, 20*s.* in like manner, 1 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. *ſ.* 2. Perſons found uſing engines liable to puniſhment inflicted by 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. See above, and 22 and 23 *Car.* II. *c.* 25. *ſ.* 6. Unqualified perſons keeping or uſing ſporting-dogs, or engines to kill or deſtroy hares, ſhall forfeit 5*l.* to the informer, with double coſts, 2 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19. by diſtreſs, or committed for three months for firſt offence, and for every other four, 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. *ſ.* 4. Taking or killing hare in the night-time, forfeit 5*l.* 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. *ſ.* 3. The whole to the informer, with double coſts, 2 *Geo. c.* 19. as directed by 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. *ſ.* 3. Killing or taking with gun, dog, or engine, hare in the night, between the hours of ſeven at night and ſix in the morning, from *October* 12 to *February* 12, and between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, from *February* 12 to *October* 12, or in the day-time upon *Sunday* or *Chriſtmas day*, to forfeit not leſs than 10*l.* nor more than 20*l.* for the firſt offence; nor leſs than 20*l.* nor more than 30*l.* for the ſecond offence: and 50*l.* for the third offence; with coſts and charges; and, upon neglect or refuſal be committed for ſix or twelve calendar months, and may be publicly whipped; final appeal to quarter ſeſſions, 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 80. Perſons armed and diſguiſed ſtealing them, felony without clergy, 9 *Geo.* I. *c.* 22. Higler, chapman, carrier, inn-keeper, victualler, or alehouſe-keeper, having in his cuſtody, or buying, ſelling, or offering to ſale, any hare, unleſs ſent up by ſome perſon qualified (or any perſon ſelling, expoſing, or offering to ſale, hares, 28 *Geo.* II. *c.* 22.) ſhall forfeit for every hare, 5*l.* the whole to informer. 2 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19.

For preſerving heath-cocks or polts, no perſon whatſoever, on any waſte, ſhall preſume to burn, between *February* 2 and *June* 24, any grig, ling, heath, furze, goſs, or fern, on pain of commitment for a month, or ten days, to be whipped and kept to hard labour, 4 and 5 *W.* and *M. c.* 23. *ſ.* 11. Shooting heath-cocks, grouſe, or moor game, contrary to 1 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. *ſ.* 2. and killing any of them in the night, or uſing gun, dog, or engine, with ſuch intent, contrary to 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. and 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 80. And carriers and others having ſuch game in their poſſeſſion, contrary to 9 *Anne*, *c.* 14. are all liable to the ſame penalties, and recoverable in ſame manner as thoſe offences are ſubjected to in regard to ſhooting, *&c.* hares.

Officers of the army, without leave of the lord of the manor, deſtroying coney, hare, pigeon, pheaſant, or partridge, or his Majeſty's game, ſhall forfeit 5*l.* to the poor;

and the commanding officer, for every offence committed by any ſoldier under his command, ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* in like manner; and if, upon demand, he ſhall not in two days pay ſaid penalty, he ſhall forfeit his commiſſion. *Vide* the yearly Mutiny Act.

Taking partridges, by nets or other engines, upon another's freehold, without ſpecial licence of owner of ſame, 10 *l.* half to him who ſhall ſue, and half to owner or poſſeſſioner, 11 *Hen.* VII. *c.* 17. Shooting at, *&c.* partridges, with gun or bow, or taking, *&c.* them with dogs or nets, by 7 *Jac.* I. *c.* 11. or taking their eggs out of their nets, liable as perſons ſhooting at, *&c.* hares, and alſo 20 *s.* for every bird or egg, as is ſhewn in the preceding pages concerning hares. Selling, or buying to ſell again, a partridge, (except reared and brought up in houſes, or from beyond ſea) forfeit for every partridge 10 *s.* half to him who will ſue, and half to informer, 1 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. *ſ.* 4. Taking, killing, or deſtroying partridges in the night forfeits for every partridge 10 *s.* half to him who will ſue, and half to lord of the manor, unleſs he licence, or cauſe the ſaid taking or killing, in which caſe his half ſhall go to the poor, recoverable by churchwarden; and if not paid in ten days, to be impriſoned for one month; and moreover, ſhall give bond to juſtice, with good ſureties not to offend again for two years, 23 *Eliz.* *c.* 10. To kill a partridge in the night is 5 *l.* penalty, 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. *ſ.* 3. the whole whereof is given to the informer, 2 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19, and may be recovered within three months, 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. before a juſtice of peace, or within ſix months, by action in court of record at *Weſtminſter*, 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. with double coſts, 2 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19. Keeping or uſing any greyhounds, ſetting-dogs, or any engine for deſtroying partridges, 5 *l.* to be levied and recovered as the like penalty for killing hares, by 5 *Anne*, *c.* 4. *ſ.* 4. as before is ſhewn. Penalties for uſing gun, dog, ſnare, net, or other engine, with intent to take or deſtroy partridges in the night, or on *Sunday* or *Chriſtmas-day*, ſame as uſing them againſt hares, by 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 80. as in the foregoing page. Carriers and others having partridges in their poſſeſſion, liable to ſame forfeitures as having hares; and the ſame laws againſt ſhooting them as for ſhooting hares.

All the laws reſpecting the penalties and recovery of them, for taking them by nets, ſnare, or other engines, without licence of the owner, by *Hen.* VII *c.* 17. And for ſhooting or deſtroying them with dogs or ſnares, *&c.* by 7 *Jac.* I. *c.* 11. or taking their eggs, by 1 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. *ſ.* 2. And for ſelling, and buying them to ſell again, by laſt cited act (except that the penalty for a pheaſant is 20 *s.*) and for deſtroying them in the night (excepting as aforeſaid) by 23 *Eliz.* *c.* 10. 9 *Anne*, *c.* 25. *ſ.* 3. and 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 80. And for keeping or uſing ſporting-dogs or engines for deſtroying them, by 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. *ſ.* 4. Or for uſing gun, dog, or net, for deſtroying them on *Sunday* or *Chriſtmas-day*, by 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 18. and for carriers and others having them in their poſſeſſion; all theſe laws are *mutatis mutandis verbatim*, the ſame as thoſe reſpecting partridges.

Perſon proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſpecial matter in evidence for his defence; and if upon trial verdict paſs for defendant, or plaintiff become nonſuited, defendant ſhall have treble coſts of plaintiff, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 3. *ſ.* 24.

Qualifications for killing game (beſides the late new tax) are, 1. Having a freehold eſtate of 100 *l.* *per annum*, 22 and 23 *Car.* II. *c.* 25. 2. A leaſehold eſtate, for 99 years, of 150 *l.* *per annum*. 3. The eldeſt ſon or heir-apparent to an eſquire, or perſon of ſuperior degree. 4. The owner or keeper of a foreſt, park, chace, or warren. See *Bl. Com.* 174, 175. Unqualified perſon keeping dogs or engines to deſtroy the game, to forfeit 5 *l.* 5 *Anne*, *c.* 14. Reſtrictions in the laws concerning the preſervation of game, ſeems to affect all perſons whomſoever, whether qualified or not, 2 *Burn's Juſt.* 219, 248. No perſon (other than the king's ſon), unleſs he have lands of freehold to the value of five marks a-year, ſhall have any game of ſwans, on pain of forfeiting them, half to the king, and half to any perſon (ſo qualified) who ſhall ſeize the ſame, 22 *Edw.* IV. *c.* 6. Any gentleman or other that may diſpend 40 *s.* a-year

free-

freehold, may hunt and take wild fowl with their ſpaniels only, without uſing a net or other engine, except the long-bow, 25 *Hen.* VIII. *c.* 11. From perſons not having lands of 40 *l.* a-year, or not worth in goods 200 *l.* uſing gun or bow to kill deer, any perſon having 100 *l.* may ſeize ſame to his own uſe, 3 *Jac.* I. *c.* 13. Killing in the night, between the hours of nine at night, and four in the morning, from *February* 12 to *October* 12, any game, by any perſon, whether qualified or not, ſubject to ſame penalties as killing hares at that time of night, by 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 80. as has been already ſhewn. Every perſon qualified to kill game, ſhall previous to his ſhooting at, killing, or deſtroying any game, deliver in writing his name and place of abode, if in *England*, to the clerk of the peace; if in *Scotland*, to the ſheriff or ſteward clerk of the county where reſident, and annually take out a certificate thereof, ſtamped with a two guinea ſtamp, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 1. and the 31 of *Geo.* III. *c.* 21. an additional ſtamp of one guinea, making in all three guineas; and from and after the paſſing of this act, every ſuch qualified perſon who ſhall ſo deliver in *England* or *Scotland*, his name and place of abode as aforeſaid, and require a certificate thereof, ſhall be annually entitled thereto, ſtamped as aforeſaid, from clerk of peace or his deputy, ſheriff, or ſteward clerk, to the effect of the form in the act ſet forth, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 3. Clerk of peace, *&c.* after he ſhall have ſigned ſuch certificate, ſhall forthwith iſſue the ſame, ſtamped, to the perſon ſo delivering in his name and place of obode, and requiring the ſame, for which he ſhall be entitled to receive 1 *s.* for his own trouble. 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 4. Neglect in, or refuſal of iſſuing certificates, incurs like forfeiture, and which are recoverable in like manner, and with ſame coſts as to game-keepers, which ſee; beſides liable to pay the duty on ſuch certificate, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 4.

The time for ſporting in the day is, from one hour before ſun-riſing, until one hour after ſun-ſetting, 10 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19. The ſporting ſeaſon for buſtards is from *December* 1 to *March* 1. For grouſe or red-game, from *Auguſt* 12 to *December* 10. Hares may be killed all the year, under the reſtriction in 10 *Geo.* III. *c* 19. Heath-fowl, or black game, from *Auguſt* 20 to *December* 20. 13 *Geo.* III. *c.* 55. Pheaſants, from *October* 1 to *February* 1. Partridges, from *September* 1 to *February* 12, 2 *Geo.* III. *c.* 19. Fowls, widgeons, wild-ducks, wild-geeſe, at any time, but in *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, 10 *Geo.* III. *c.* 32.

From and after *October* 1, 1784, in all caſes where the penalty by this act, does not exceed 20 *l.* juſtice of peace ſhall, upon information or complaint, ſummon the party and witneſſes to appear, and proceed to hear and determine the matter in a ſummary way, and upon due proof by confeſſion, or upon the oath of one witneſs, give judgment for the forfeiture; and iſſue his warrant for levying the ſame on offender's goods, and to ſell them, if not redeemed within ſix days, rendering to party overplus, and if his goods be inſufficient to anſwer the penalty, ſhall commit offender to priſon, there to be for ſix calendar months, unleſs penalty be ſooner paid; and if party be aggrieved by the judgment, he may, upon giving ſecurity amounting to value of forfeiture, with the coſts of affirmance, appeal to the next general quarter ſeſſions, when it is to be heard and finally determined; and in caſe the judgment be affirmed, ſeſſions may award ſuch coſts incurred by appeal, as to themſelves ſhall ſeem meet, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 19. Witneſſes neglecting or refuſing to appear, without reaſonable excuſe, to be allowed of by the juſtice, ſhall reſpectively forfeit, for every offence, 10 *l.* to be levied and paid as other penalties, by this act 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 34. *ſ.* 20. Juſtice to cauſe conviction to be made out to the effect of the form ſet forth in the act 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 21. Juſtice may mitigate penalties as he thinks fit, ſo that the reaſonable coſts and charges of officers and informers, for diſcovery and proſecution, be always allowed, over and above mitigation, and ſo as ſame does not reduce the penalty to leſs than a moiety, over and above the coſts and charges, 24 *Geo.* III. *ſeſ.* 2. *c.* 43. *ſ.* 22.

It is felony to take any ſwans that be lawfully marked, though they be at large; and ſo it is unmarked ſwans, if they be domeſtical or tame, ſo long as they keep within

a man's manor, or within his private rivers, or if they happen to eſcape from them, and are purſued and taken, and brought back again; but if they be abroad, and attain their natural liberty, then the property of them is loſt, and ſo long felony cannot be committed by taking them. *Burn's Juſt. Tit.* Game.

Same laws againſt ſhooting wild fowls as for ſhooting hares, by 1 *Jac.* I. *c.* 27. *ſ.* 2.

I have here alſo added an abſtract from a late act of parliament for preventing the ſtealing of dogs, which ſhews the great regard the legiſlator has to the canine race.

By the ſtatute of 10 *Geo.* III. for preventing the ſtealing of dogs, it is enacted, that after the 1ſt day of *May*, 1770, if any perſon ſhall ſteal any dog or dogs of any kind or ſort whatſoever, from the owner thereof, or from any perſon intruſted by the owner thereof with ſuch dog or dogs; or ſhall ſell, buy, receive, harbour, detain or keep any dogs of any kind or ſort whatſoever, knowing the ſame to have been ſtolen as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon being convicted thereof, upon the oath of one credible witneſs, before two juſtices of the peace, ſhall for the firſt offence forfeit and pay any ſum, not exceeding 30*l.* nor leſs than 20*l.* and the charges of conviction. And in caſe ſuch penalty ſhall not be forthwith paid, the offender to be committed to goal for any time not exceeding twelve months, nor leſs than ſix, or until the penalty and charges are paid. Any perſon guilty of a ſubſequent offence, to forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding 50*l.* nor leſs than 30*l.* together with the charges; which penalties to be paid, one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other to the poor of the pariſh. On non-payment the offender to be impriſoned for any time not exceeding 18 months, nor leſs than 12, or until the penalty and charges ſhall be paid, and be publickly whipped.

Juſtices to grant warrants to ſearch for dogs ſtolen. And in caſe any ſuch dog or dogs, or their ſkins, ſhall upon ſuch ſearch be found, to take and reſtore every ſuch dog or ſkin to the owner, and the perſons in whoſe cuſtody any ſuch dog or ſkin ſhall be found, are liable to the like penalties and puniſhments. Perſons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions, and the determination there to be final.

GAME-COCK. Many gentlemen who follow the diverſion of fighting cocks, by not being well acquainted with the methods concerning breeding them, are prevented from enjoying the moſt deſirable part of the fancy; therefore, the reſult of many years experience upon that ſubject, will be well received by all lovers of the ſport, or any other perſons who have the curioſity to read the following obſervations:

The choice of a cock ſhould be from a ſtrain which has behaved well, that is, from thoſe who have always won the odd battle when equally matched; for it is a general opinion among perſons who are well acquainted with the fancy, that cocks capable of ſo doing are good ones. But this is not always to be depended on for a ſecond battle with the ſame cock; for cocks, that to all appearances won the firſt time they fought very eaſy, yet have been much hurt, and in their ſecond battle, after a few blows, ſtood ſtill and been beat. Neither is this the only thing againſt a cock's winning twice; for after having fought the battle he was matched for, it ſeldom happens but he is neglected; yet an opportunity offering to fight him in the courſe of eight or ten days, he receives a hurry with another cock in the pens, and becauſe his goodneſs makes him ſpar well for ſome two or three minutes, it is concluded he is fit to fight: and if he has to combat with a cock that has never fought, and well to fight, it is almoſt certain he will be beat, though perhaps a much better cock in blood than his antagoniſt.

It ſometimes happens during the courſe of a battle, particularly if one of the cocks is blinded, that the ſetter-to gets a blow in the hand, which will prevent him uſing it for three or four days; judge then what a ſituation one of theſe poor animals muſt be in from the number of wounds he muſt conſequently receive during a ſmart battle of fifteen or twenty minutes; yet if a good cock in blood, he will appear in two or three weeks time, as if he had not been hurt: but never truſt to appearances of this ſort, for be aſſured, after a cock has fought a hard battle, he will not be fit to fight again the ſame ſeaſon; and very

very often, after you have been at the expence and trouble of keeping him at his walk another year, he will only loſe your money, by reaſon of his having received ſome hurt in his firſt battle, which he has never been able to get the better of, and which the beſt judges could not diſcover; nor is he fit after to breed from; but there are ſome gentlemen who have been fortunate enough to have bred good chickens from a cock that has fought ſeveral times; alſo thoſe who have had cocks that have won ſeveral battles. It ſometimes happens that cocks that have fought ſeveral times get good chickens, but then they have an elegance of make, and a remarkable conſtitution to recommend them; and indeed if they had not been poſſeſſed of ſomething very rare to be found in the common run of cocks, a perſon of judgment would never have bred from them. As to cocks winning ſeveral battles, it ſometimes happens that a cock will win three or four ſeaſons running in regular matches, or win a Welch main, but then he muſt be a very ſevere ſtriker; and for another's winning ſeven or eight battles in a ſeaſon, it ought to be conſidered what he has had to fight againſt, a parcel of half-breed, ill-walked, dunghill things; or elſe ſome young fanciers have been prevailed upon to fight chickens againſt him, or cocks much under his weight; when if he had a freſh cock put againſt him only the ſecond time he fought, of equal weight and goodneſs, and as well to fight, it is very great odds but he muſt have been beat.

The properties a cock ought to be poſſeſſed of that is bred from, are theſe, firſt, you ſhould be well acquainted with the ſtock he ſprung from; the next object you muſt pay an attention to, is to be aſſured he is perfectly ſound, which to find out is rather difficult; but the beſt method is ſtrictly to obſerve his manner of feeding, for if he will eat corn enough to make his crop very hard, and digeſt it quickly, it is a ſure ſign his conſtitution is good; as it is that he is rotten, if he eats but little, and has a bad digeſtion.

There are alſo other methods to be obſerved on this occaſion, ſuch as running him down in a field, or to ſpar him with another cock, when if he turns black in the face at either of theſe exerciſes, you may be certain he is not ſound; but to make ſure, try theſe and every other method you can deviſe; for it is impoſſible to be too particular in this article.

As to the exterior qualifications, his head ſhould be thin and long, or if ſhort, very taper, with a large full eye, his beak crooked and ſtout, his neck thick and long, (for a cock with a long neck has a great advantage in his battle, particularly if his antagoniſt is one of thoſe kind of cocks that will fight at no other place but the head); his body ſhort and compact, with a round breaſt (as a ſharp-breaſted cock carries a great deal of uſeleſs weight about him, and never has a fine fore-hand); his thighs firm and thick, and placed well up to the ſhoulder (for when a cock's thighs hang dangling behind him, be aſſured he never can maintain a long battle); his legs long and thick, and, if they correſpond with the colour of his beak, I think it a perfection; and his feet ſhould be broad and thin, with very long claws.

With regard to his carriage, it ſhould be upright, but not ſtiffy ſo; his walk ſhould be ſtately, with his wings in ſome meaſure extended, and not plod along, as ſome cocks do, with their wings upon their back like geeſe.

As to the colour he is of, it is immaterial, for there are good cocks of all colours; but he ſhould be thin of feathers, and they ſhort and very hard, which is another proof of his being healthy, as on the contrary, if he has many, and thoſe ſoft and long, it indicates much of his having a bad conſtitution.

A cock poſſeſſed of all theſe qualifications, ſuppoſing him in a condition to fight, ought not to weigh more than four pounds eight or ten ounces; for if you breed from a cock that weighs five pounds and upwards, and your hens are of a good ſize, which they ought to be, the cocks they produce, if well-walked, will be too large to fight within the articles, and this will be a great loſs to the breeder; neither ſhould they weigh much leſs than the weight mentioned, for if he is not greatly ſuperior in ſize to the hens you put him with, the produce will not have that ſhare of bone they ſhould have, and conſequently if they

fight

fight againſt well-bred cocks they will loſe a great deal in match, which every one that follows this fancy knows the reſult of, or at leaſt ſhould do.

Having mentioned the requiſites for the choice of a cock, be certain the hens you intend him to breed with are ſound; which to find out, uſe the ſame methods mentioned to be made uſe of with a cock; alſo be aſſured there has not been the leaſt taint in their race for many generations paſt. As to other qualifications with regard to feather, make and ſhape, they ſhould exactly correſpond with the cock's, except their bodies, which ſhould be roomy behind for the production of large eggs.

The next thing to be conſidered is the place for you to breed at; this ſhould at leaſt be near half a mile from any houſe where fowls are kept, for fear of having your hens trod by other cocks, which is often the caſe if they ramble within ſight of each other; it ſhould alſo be a conſiderable diſtance from any wood or coppice; that is, it ought to be ſo far, that there would not be a probability of their ſtraying near it, for the vermin that infeſt thoſe places will deſtroy your chickens; and ſometimes it affords an opportunity for a fox to run away with your cock, or one of your hens during the day-time.

If your ſituation is on a dry gravelly ſoil, it is the better, and as you muſt by no means breed at a place where there is not a conſtant ſpring of clear water, contrive, if you can, to let it run off in a ſmall ſtream by the houſe, if ever ſo inconſiderable; by which means your fowls will always have clean water without any trouble; but if you are obliged to draw the water out of your well with a bucket, be attentive to give it them freſh very often.

It is the prevailing opinion among many perſons, who are fanciers, that a farm houſe is a good place to breed game chickens, becauſe of the many out-houſes and ſtables for them to ſhelter in during bad weather, and thinking as they are threſhing the greateſt part of the year, there will be always food for them. It is true, dry places, where they may amuſe themſelves when it rains, are very convenient, but buying them corn ſhould be of no moment to a gentleman who wiſhes to ſee his cocks cut a figure in a match.

As it is probable the reader would wiſh to know objections againſt breeding at a farm-houſe; they are becauſe people in general keep a number of hogs, geeſe, and ducks, which foul all the water about the place, and unleſs chickens have clean water, they will never make thorough ſound cocks. Neither is it a good walk for a cock, on account of the many hens that are uſually kept at theſe places; for it muſt be underſtood, by his having ſo great a variety he will debilitate himſelf; and to clear up this point, is only determining whether a debilitated perſon is able to go through the ſame exerciſes as one who has never entered into any debaucheries. Alſo concerning the water, it is abſolutely as neceſſary that cocks and hens ſhould have clean water, as well as chickens, if you mean to keep them ſound. But to finiſh the deſcription of the ſituation you ſhould chooſe to breed at, let the place where they are to rooſt in be dry, and free from any offenſive ſmells; as to the ſize of it, it is not very material, only do not let it be too ſmall, nor the rooſting perch too thick for them to gripe, nor higher than they can aſcend and deſcend with eaſe; which will prevent them from having ſwelled feet, a defect that ſhould be carefully guarded againſt, it being looked upon ſo detrimental, that feeders have refuſed to accept them, when they have been perfect in every other reſpect; which conſequently muſt be a great loſs to thoſe who only breed cocks to ſend.

In the beginning of *February* put your cock and hens together, and not before, taking care that your hens have not been with any cock ſince they laid their laſt clutch of eggs: alſo regulate the number you put down according to the quantity of chickens you want to breed, but never put more than four to one cock, and let them be ſiſters, for by putting different ſorts together, you never can breed with any certainty: likewiſe, it is neceſſary you ſhould pay an attention to how they agree, for if the cock takes a diſlike to any of the hens (as it is ſometimes the caſe) take her up, for you had better loſe breeding with her a ſeaſon, than to have chickens when there

is the leaſt probability of their turning out badly.

Before your hens begin to lay, provide ſeparate neſts for them, if there is only one; and as they generally want to lay about the ſame time in the day, it will occaſion them to drop their eggs in improper places, and ſometimes to quarrel: likewiſe let them be as far aſunder as the breeding place will admit of.

The firſt egg they lay, as it generally runs a great deal ſmaller than the reſt of the clutch, you need not ſave, but let it be marked and left for a neſt egg; this done, take all the others out of the neſt the ſame day they are layed, and put them in a box with bran, taking care they are not thrown about nor changed; for ſome perſons who breed cocks think it no harm to get poſſeſſion of another's ſtrain (no matter by what means) if they believe they are better than their own; but to be certain if this happens, write your name upon every egg you mean to ſet, directly as you take it out of the neſt, which, though your eggs may be ſtolen, will prevent your having others ſubſtituted.

When your hens begin to grow broody; do not ſave any more of their eggs, but leave them in the neſt, as it will entice them to ſit the ſooner; and the reaſon for your acting in this manner, is, that after they ſhew a deſire of wanting to ſit, they are never in perfect health, which may be perceived by their countenance turning white, the ſhrivelling of their combs, and by their ſcreaming when the cock comes near them; nor will they ever permit him to tread them but when he does it by ſurprize; therefore, it is not likely the chickens thoſe eggs produce, could poſſeſs the ſpirit that chickens produced from eggs layed by the hens when they are in full health; and it is really an opinion, this is the reaſon why two ſorts of chickens (ſome very good ones, and others but indifferent) have been hatched at the ſame time from the produce of one cock and hen; and if it has happened that the eggs layed while ſhe was in health have been deſtroyed during the time of ſitting, and thoſe laid by her after ſhe began to grow broody preſerved, the hen or cock, or perhaps both, have had their necks broke for breeding bad chickens, when at the ſame time it has not been their demerit, but the perſon whoſe care they were entruſted to.

Having made theſe remarks with regard to the eggs the moſt proper to ſit on, it is probable you will want to have two clutches of chickens from each of your hens in a proper ſeaſon; to effect which do not let them ſit upon the firſt clutch of eggs they lay, but provide hens for that purpoſe, whether dunghill or game is not very material, but the former is to be preferred, as by their being leſs apt to quarrel, the chickens will not run ſo much danger of being trod to death; but make yourſelf thoroughly aſſured, they have not got that fatal diſtemper called the roope.

When you ſet them, let their neſts be made in large earthen pans, at leaſt a foot and a half from the ground, with clean ſtraw rubbed ſoft, which will prevent their being annoyed by vermin, for ſome hens have been actually killed by ſwarms of ſmall inſects that have found means to get at them when they have been ſet in old boxes or tubs; which accidents pans will entirely prevent. As to the number of eggs you put under each hen, they ought not to exceed twelve; for a hen ſeldom hatches more than that number of chickens if ſhe ſits upon ſeventeen; by her not being able to give them all the proper degree of heat they require; and very often by having too many you ſpoil them all; neither is ſetting an odd number neceſſary, ſuch ſuperſtitious notions having been long aboliſhed.

Do not ſet your ſtrange hens where the others can get at them, as their wanting to ſit would occaſion the eggs to be broke; and if they did not want to ſit, they would quarrel; which would be attended with the ſame loſs. Let plenty of victuals and water be always near the hens that are ſitting; and if the place where they ſit is floored, provide a quantity of gravel, by which means they will be able to eat, drink, and trim themſelves at their pleaſure.

As you will take the eggs from any one of your breeding hens that wants to ſit, you muſt at the ſame time confine her, or elſe ſhe will become very troubleſome, by getting into one of the other hen's neſt, and ſo prevent

her from coming to lay: and as this, in all probability, may occaſion them to quarrel, you ſhould take great care to prevent it; for very often when they begin fighting, they never run peaceably together afterwards. Beſides, there are other ill conſequences attend their quarrelling, for if the two hens that have quarrelled happened to be miſtreſſes over the others, and get the leaſt diſfigured, they will be attacked by them, and if they are not parted very ſoon, it will hinder them from laying any more that ſeaſon, and ſometimes they entirely ſpoil one another. To prevent theſe diſagreeable circumſtances, when any of them wants to ſit, and it is not agreeable to you ſhe ſhould, keep her under a crate cloſe to the ſpot where you always feed your fowls, until ſuch time as her heat for ſitting is gone off, which will not hurt her; if ſhe has a dry place to ſtand in when it rains, which you may procure her, by putting ſomething over that end of the crate where ſhe rooſts; for were you to ſeparate them in ſuch a manner as they could not ſee each other, when you put them together again it would occaſion a quarrel.

Suppoſe all your hens have laid their firſt clutch of eggs, and gone off wanting to ſit, when they begin to lay their ſecond clutch, juſt proceed in the ſame manner as you did with the firſt, only with this difference, of letting them ſit on their own eggs: for by no means let them lay a third clutch before you permit them to ſit, as they will be weakened by ſuch a proceeding very much: neither will the chickens be ſo good; for it muſt be underſtood you made a treſpaſs upon nature in not permitting them to ſit the firſt time they wanted, and not only that, but the ſeaſon would get too far advanced: it being the prevailing opinion of all good judges, that chickens bred to fight ſhould be hatched in the latter end of *March*, or in the month of *April* and *May*. And indeed experience will ſhew the neceſſity there is of abiding by this obſervation; for if chickens are hatched in *February*, or the beginning of *March*, without the ſeaſon is remarkably mild, it is a great chance but half of them die; beſides the trouble you would be at in keeping them in the houſe; thoſe that do live, thrive ſo ſlowly by reaſon of their being cramped with the cold when young, that the other chickens hatched in *April* or *May*, by never having any illneſs, will be much finer in every reſpect before the end of *July*; and as it is not good policy to fight a match of chickens, there is no occaſion for them to be hatched ſo early, being equally as forward to fight as cocks bred in *April* or *May*. Nor can any perſon, who is not well acquainted with breeding, conceive the amazing difference there will be between a clutch of chickens hatched in *April* or *May*, and one hatched in *July* or *Auguſt*, although from the ſame cock and hen; for as thoſe bred in the ſpring will run cocks (to make uſe of ſome phraſes made by ſportſmen) high upon leg, light-fleſhed, and large boned; when thoſe bred in the ſummer will be quite the reverſe, and conſequently will have to fight (if his antagoniſt was bred in a proper ſeaſon) a much larger cock, though no heavier than himſelf.

As twenty-one days is the time allotted for a hen to hatch her chickens in, if your eggs are ſet as ſoon as you have a ſufficient number laid, they will hatch the twentieth day, and when the weather has been remarkably warm they will begin hatching the nineteenth. Theſe remarks you ſhould be attentive to, and take the chickens from her as they hatch, for if you do not, and they ſhould not hatch nearly together, ſhe will leave off ſitting ſo cloſe as ſhe ſhould do, after two or three are out of their ſhell, and conſequently, if ſhe does, the reſt muſt periſh. The chickens that are taken from the hen, while the reſt are hatching, muſt be kept warm, which you may do, by putting them in a neſt made of wool, and covered with flannel, taking care at the ſame time that they are put in a place where the hen cannot hear them, for if ſhe does, ſhe will leave off ſitting immediately, and fly to the place where they are.

If you have four hens hatch chickens in the courſe of three or four days, and each hen, upon an average, has not more than ten, take the chickens from one, and divide them amongſt the other three, which you may do in an evening, after they have been ſome time at rooſt, and the hens they are put to, will nurſe them the morning following, in the ſame

ſame manner as thoſe they hatched themſelves: but ſhould they not have above eight each, you may let them all be brought up by two hens, which will ſave you the expence and trouble of keeping four, as two will anſwer the ſame purpoſe: beſides, your chickens will not have ſo many enemies.

If it is dry weather and the ſun ſhines, you may put your chickens out of doors the next day after they are hatched, placing your hens under crates, to prevent their rambling too far; but if the weather is cold and the ground wet, keep them in a room, and confine the hens in the ſame manner ſuppoſing they were out, which will occaſion them to hover the chickens much oftener than if they had their liberty; but be ſure there is ſpace enough for the chickens to get into the crates, becauſe if they are obliged to ſqueeze in, it will make them grow long-bodied, as will their often going between garden rails, which they will do if there are any near, and they cannot fly over.

Many perſons declare, who could have had no experience in breeding fowls, that they did not think it neceſſary that a hen ſhould be confined while her chickens are young, and had juſt ſenſe enough to ſay, that nature never deſigned it; if a hen ſhould lay a clutch of eggs ſecretly in *January*, as it is not uncommon for young hens to lay in that month and ſit upon them, conſequently, if there are any chickens hatched, it muſt be in *February*, when if ſhe is not taken in doors, but left to range where ſhe pleaſes, the cold northerly winds and wet weather, which are uſual at that ſeaſon of the year, will deſtroy all of them.

Breeders differ very much with reſpect to the food that is given chickens for the firſt ten or twelve days after they are hatched; they grow beſt when fed with bread and egg, mixed in the ſame manner as for young canary birds: and if it happens to be wet weather, that you are obliged to keep them in a room, give them once a day bones of raw mutton or beef to pick, for as they are deprived, by being confined, of the inſects and worms they are always picking up when ranging about in the fields, it is neceſſary they ſhould have ſome meat, and when given them in this manner, it is better than when it is cut for them, as it not only helps to digeſt their own food quick, but affords them exerciſe and amuſement.

It is requiſite you ſhould pay great attention to changing their water very often, for as it is given them in very ſhallow veſſels they ſoon make it dirty, by frequently running through it, whether in a room or out of doors; beſides, when the hen is out, as ſhe ſhould always be placed where the ſun ſhines, the water gets warm by their only being ſuch a ſmall quantity: which is very diſagreeable to them, ſo much, that they have refuſed drinking it; when the inſtant you have given them freſh water, they have drank till they have been ſick, which ought to be prevented.

When your chickens are a fortnight old, begin feeding them on barley, and let your hens have their liberty; but if you ſhould not have the convenience of a running water, take care to place the veſſels from which they are to drink on the ſhady ſide of the houſe, and the oftener you change their water the better, likewiſe feed your chickens on a place where there is gravel, which may be effected by having three or four cart loads of that ſoil thrown up in the ſame manner as a bank which ſeparates two fields, and at feeding time ſcatter their barley on both ſides of it, which in ſome meaſure will prevent your hens from beating each other's chickens, likewiſe the early clutches from worrying the latter ones. It will alſo be of great ſervice towards keeping them ſound, for as they cannot help eating, in wet weather, a quantity of whatever ſoil their corn is ſcattered upon, you may be aſſured gravel is the wholeſomeſt. Be ſure alſo that they do not drink any ſoap ſuds, or get to any filthy places; for if they do it engenders diſtempers in them which very often turn to that fatal one the roope, a diſeaſe for which there are many remedies, but never any ſo effectual as breaking their necks; and which method every perſon ſhould take, as ſoon as they are certain any one has the diſorder. Some perſons think fowls have the roope, when they have only a matter reſembling water, running from their noſtrils (which is occaſioned by a

cold); and though this for certain is the firſt ſtage of that diſtemper, yet if you but change their walk, and take care of them, they will recover without being ſo much hurt as to prevent their being bred from. Fowls often have not had their conſtitution hurt, although their heads have been ſwelled by a cold, that cores have been cut out from under their eyes; for this has been a ſudden attack, and as ſudden a recovery; but reſt yourſelf aſſured, if they do not loſe their running, upon changing their walk, and it becomes thick and ſtinks, they have got the roope.

The proper times to feed your chickens, are in the morning when you let them out; at noon, and about an hour before you let them go to rooſt; and do not give them more at once than they can eat, that is, do not let there be victuals always upon the gravel, for if you do, they will not take that exerciſe which is neceſſary they ſhould, no more than they will if they are kept too long without feeding; and to explain the neceſſity there is for acting in this manner, is only to figure to yourſelf when you have been obliged to wait an hour or two longer for your dinner than uſual, how incapable you have found yourſelf during that time to undertake any thing ever ſo trifling; as on the other hand, when you have been at a table where a great number of delicacies have induced you to eat more than nature required, you muſt have found yourſelf equally incapable of doing any one thing except to ſleep.

If your breeding hens have all got chickens, as it is probable they may by ſitting on their ſecond clutches of eggs, take up your cock, and put him to another walk; for by the hens being engaged, and not accompanying him, he will get vicious and moroſe, and perhaps beat the chickens, who, by being young and unable to bear his blows, will pine away and die; beſides, by his being ſent away, the hens will take care of them much longer. As ſoon as you can well diſtinguiſh the different ſpecies between the chickens, break the necks of all the pullets, except you mean to ſave any to breed from; for as you muſt break their necks when they are three or four months old, the trouble you will be at in keeping them ſo long, and to feed them as you do the reſt, will be more than they are worth for the table; beſides, as you bred them to have ſo much bone, the expence you have been at for barley will buy chickens that will eat much better. But ſuppoſing your ſituation in life is ſuch, that the expence is not an object worth your notice, it would be diminiſhing their number, which is very requiſite, as it occaſions them to thrive the faſter. In ſhort, it would, in all probability, prevent your giving any away; for was you to be viſited by any of your friends, their ſeeing ſo many pullets, might induce them to ſolicit one, and if they are perſons you would wiſh to oblige, you cannot deny their requeſt; the conſequence of which will be, if ever any of theſe gentlemen ſhould take part in a match againſt you, your cocks will have to fight againſt their own relations: which gentlemen who follow this diverſion ſhould live with their friends as if they would one time or other become their enemies; and although this maxim may ſeem rather ſevere, yet was it adopted on many other occaſions, it would be found a very neceſſary one.

When your chickens want to go to rooſt, let the perches you provide for them be round, and covered with woollen cloth, which will prevent their growing crooked breaſted, neither ſhould it be thicker than they can gripe with eaſe, as that would occaſion them to grow duck-footed. This laſt article, when it happens, is a great detriment to them, by reaſon of their not being able to ſtand ſo firm in their battle as they otherwiſe would do, were their claws in a proper direction. The perches likewiſe ſhould be placed no higher than they can aſcend with eaſe, moving them as they grow more able to fly, but never place them too high (that is, not higher than four or five feet till they are three months old) for fear it ſhould occaſion them to have ſwelled feet; and if the perches are not taken down the hens uſed to rooſt on, they will rooſt there again before the chickens are able to follow them, which will render the chickens uneaſy, and as they will attempt it every time they go to rooſt, till they can accompliſh their views, their wings or claws may

may be broke, which would entirely ſpoil them.

It is probable, you will be diſagreeably perplexed on account of their fighting for maſtery, particularly as you have ſo many, for very often they fight till they tear the ſkin from one another's heads half way down their necks, and when this happens, ſportſmen call them peeled pated, by reaſon that the feathers never grow afterwards where the ſkin has been broke; and this is ſo great a defect, that the oppoſite party may refuſe to let them be weighed, alledging they have a great advantage over a cock with a fair hackle; and if they ſhould act in this manner, after you have been at the trouble and expence of bringing them up to be cocks, (without you chooſe to ſell them) you will be obliged to break their necks. There are alſo other ill conſequences, if they are permitted to fight a long time, ſuch as their getting ſeem eyed, cankered mouths; and to be explicit, ſometimes they make one another in ſuch a condition as obliges you to kill them directly.

Now, to prevent their fighting from being attended with ſuch diſagreeable conſequences, after they have begun, divide them into as many parties as you can find ſeparate apartments, leaving the ſtrongeſt upon the ground, and when theſe have fully eſtabliſhed their authority over each other (which you may make them do in the courſe of two days, by holding which you find the weakeſt in your hand, and buffeting him with your handkerchief while the other ſtrikes him, and if this wont do, confine him without victuals for a few days until he is cold, when by his being ſtiff and ſore, and the other freſh, after a blow or two he will not attack him again) you may put down the ſtrongeſt from one of the parties that are ſhut up, who by being kept ſhort of food, will ſubmit directly to run under all thoſe that are down; and when they are ſo far reconciled as to permit him to run amongſt them, put down the ſtrongeſt from another party, which will ſubmit in the ſame manner, and by purſuing this method, in the courſe of a few days you will be able to get them all down. When once ſettled, they will go very peaceably together, except by accident one of them ſhould get diſfigured, which if ſuch a thing ſhould happen, and they do not ſeem to be perfectly reconciled, ſend him to another walk for fear of a general quarrel.

Do not permit the hens to run longer with the chickens, then while they remain miſtreſſes over them, but ſend them and the pullets you have ſaved to another walk; as it will be a ſeaſon of the year your brood cock can be of no ſervice; by putting him down with the chickens, he will be as good to them as a bell-weather to a flock of ſheep; beſides, you will ſave a walk, and in this manner they will run peaceably together (if you prevent any hens from coming near them), until you want the walk for breeding at again. Be ſure you get good walks for thoſe to be made cocks of, but by no means put them down at farm houſes, nor at any place where there is the leaſt probability of their getting to other cocks, for if you do, you may be aſſured of having them ſpoiled. In ſhort, if they are not put to good walks, where they will have plenty of good corn and clean water, you had better break their necks. When you take them to their walks, cut off their combs, &c. as cloſe as you can; and by following theſe methods, your brood-walk will be clear for you to begin breeding, in a proper time the next ſeaſon.

Having mentioned about moving your hens to another walk, I muſt caution you not to put thom down where there are any other hens, not even dunghill ones, for though theſe will not fight long enough to do your hens any injury, they will diſfigure them, which is as bad, becauſe it will ſet them a fighting among themſelves; and if you mean to breed from them the next ſeaſon, it would certainly be better to let them run without a cock; for if they do not lay after they have began to moult, till the clutch of eggs you would wiſh to ſet, you will not be certain to the father of your chickens.

It is requiſite you ſhould know the goodneſs of thoſe already bred before you breed another whole ſeaſon from the ſame cock and hens, but do not cut them out as ſome perſons do, who think if they die game they muſt be good ones; for inſtance, ſome gentlemen's

cocks, although very good game, have been beat very eaſy only by half-bred cocks, that have been good ſtrikers; whereas if they had made as good uſe of their heels as their antagoniſts, they would eaſily have made them run away. But to be ingenious, the method you follow to find out their goodneſs, is to chooſe three or four that are ſhorteſt upon leg (becauſe they are fitteſt to fight when ſtags), from thoſe that were hatched in the early part of the ſeaſon, and if you are concerned in a match about *February* or *March*, have them weighed in; but ſuppoſing you ſhould not have any thing to do with a match, lend them where you are ſure they will be well looked after, and by ſtaking the battle money they fight for, you may have them weighed to fight in the main, and as you would not have lent them without its being a creditable match, they conſequently will have to fight againſt good cocks. If you lend four, it is probable three may fight; but there is great odds that one does; and about an equal chance that two does; but let us ſuppoſe three fight, you would be to blame to back them, and indeed it would be judgment for you to lay againſt them to the amount of the battle money, for although your ſtags may be much better than the cocks they fight againſt, yet if it ſhould be a long battle, the cocks muſt win without a mere chance, which good ſportſmen never will truſt to. It is alſo requiſite you ſhould inform yourſelf, if you can, whoſe cocks your ſtags fight againſt, and what character they bear, by ſo doing, you will be a better judge what your ſtags are able to do; likewiſe pay a ſtrict attention to their manner of fighting, for if they keep the battle upon an equal poiſe againſt good cocks, and only ſeem to be beat by age, do not be out of humour, and break the necks of thoſe at their walks, as you may expect great things from them when cocks. Suppoſing they ſhould have, in this manner, breed from the ſame cock and hens again the next ſeaſon, and ſhould they win the odd battle when cocks, be very careful of your brood cock; for if you are, and by keeping him from the hens during the latter part of the ſeaſon, you may breed from him ſeven or eight years, as a cock that will get good chickens, being a very valuable acquiſition to a breeder.

It is not meant when it is ſaid you may breed from your cock ſo many ſeaſons, that it ſhould always be from the ſame hens, neither is there any occaſion to croſs them every ſeaſon, for if they are good, be contented, (and do not let every cock you ſee fight a good battle, entice you to breed from him), for by putting your young hens to your old cock, and a young cock to your old hens, you may keep them in their full vigour at leaſt four years. But never breed from ſtags or pullets without your old ones, as no fowls can ever be poſſeſſed of every neceſſary requiſite to breed from, until they have moulted twice, and when you do croſs your breed, be very careful what ſort you do it with, and the nearer the colour of your own the better, as the produce will run more regular in feather.

Now, permit me to recommend you to tranſact the buſineſs relative to trying your ſtags, without mentioning it even to the perſon that feeds them, which you may effect by cutting off the points of your ſtags heels when you take them from their walks, and ſending them as cocks: but if he ſhould have ſome ſuſpicion they are ſtags (as it is probable he will, if he underſtands his buſineſs) and aſks you, do not inform him, neither tell him they are your own breeding, or that they are all of one ſort; by which means, whether they are good or bad, no perſon will be acquainted with it; for if they ſhould turn out to be of the firſt rate, and you have told the feeder they are your own, and that you have a great many brothers, he tells his helpers, and they their companions, by which means, when your cocks come to fight the next year, you will not be able to get a bet, without laying ſix to four, and ſuppoſing you lay an equal ſum upon every battle, if your cocks do win three out of five in one day's fighting, you will be juſt even in your bets; but if they ſhould loſe three out of five the next day, and you kept laying guineas, you would be ten loſer.

This is ſufficient to ſhow, how neceſſary it is to act with ſecreſy. And to prevent any one from knowing that your cocks are of a ſort, when you mark your chickens, do it

two

two or three different ways, but do not truſt to your memory on this occaſion, let it be ever ſo good, for by having two or three ſorts, each marked in a different manner, may create confuſion, if not inſerted in a book.

It will be requiſite to make ſome neceſſary remarks, to be attended to by any gentleman that is going to fight a match. In fine, when any gentleman has an intention of fighting a match, no matter whether for one day or for a week, before he comes to an agreement, he ſhould viſit all his walks, to ſee if the cocks are ſafe, and in a condition fit to be taken up; if they are, the next thing to be conſidered is to ſecure a feeder, one whoſe cocks he has known to fight well during the courſe of many matches, and not by his only having the name of a good feeder, for many are called by that name who have little pretenſions to it; and if they have had the good fortune to win a match or two, it has not been owing ſo much to their good feeding, as to the excellent ſtrings of cocks that have been ſent in by the gentlemen who employed them. Likewiſe to ſecure a good ſetter-to, one whom you have ſeen often and know to be clever, for it is the ſame with this art as that concerning feeding; many pretend to be adepts in it, who do not know when a cock wants reſt, or when he ſhould be made to fight. It muſt be underſtood the winning of a match chiefly depends upon thoſe two perſons, for a good feeder, and a good ſetter-to, win a match with an indifferent ſtring of cocks, againſt a bad feeder and ſetter-to with an excellent one: and as there are generally two who have more merit than any that pretended to this art, the perſon who ſecures them in his intereſt will conſequently have a great advantage over his adverſary.

In the choice of a fighting cock, four things are chiefly to be conſidered, *viz.*

Shape, colour, courage, and a ſharp heel.

1. As to ſhape, you muſt not chuſe one either too large or too ſmall; for the firſt is unweildy, and not active, the other is weak and tedious in his fighting; and both very difficult to be matched: the middle-ſized cock is therefore moſt proper for your purpoſe, as being ſtrong, nimble, and eaſily matched; his head ought to be ſmall, with a quick large eye, and a ſtrong beak, which (as Mr. *Markham* obſerves) ſhould be crookt, and big at the ſetting on, in colour ſuitable to the plume of his feathers, whether black, yellow, or reddiſh, *&c.*

The beam of his leg is to be very ſtrong, and according to his plume, blue, grey, or yellow; his ſpurs rough, long and ſharp, a little bending, and pointing inward.

2. The colour of a game cock ought to be grey, yellow, or red, with a black breaſt; not but there are many other piles, or birds of different colours very excellent, and may be diſcovered by practice and obſervation, but the three former, by experience, are ever found the beſt. The pied pile may paſs indifferently, but the white and dun are rarely known to be good for any thing.

If your cock's neck be inveſted with a ſcarlet complexion, it is a ſign he is ſtrong, luſty, and courageous; but on the contrary, if pale and wan, it denotes him to be faint, and defective in his ſtate of health.

3. You may know his courage by his proud, upright ſtanding, and ſtately tread in walking; and if he crows frequently in the pen it is a demonſtration of ſpirit.

4. His narrow heel, or ſharpneſs of heel, is known no otherwiſe than by obſervation in fighting; and that is, when upon every riſing he ſo hits, that he draws blood from his adverſary, gilding his ſpurs continually, and at every blow threatening him with immediate death.

Here note, it is the opinion of the moſt ſkilful cock-maſters, that a ſharp-heeled cock, though he be ſomewhat falſe, is better than a true cock with a dull heel: the reaſon is this, the one fights long, but ſeldom wounds, while the other carries a heel ſo fatal, that every moment produces an expectation of the end of the battle; and though he be not ſo hardy as to endure the utmoſt hewing, ſo commonly there is little occaſion for it, he being a quick diſpatcher of his buſineſs.

Now ſhould your cock prove both hardy and narrow heeled, he is then the beſt bird you can make choice of.

To prepare a cock to fight, firſt with a pair of fine ſheers cut all his mane cloſe off

to his neck, from the head to the ſetting on of the ſhoulders.

2. Clip off all the feathers from the tail, cloſe to his rump; the redder it appears, the better is the cock in condition.

3. Spread his wings by the length of the firſt riſing feather, and clip the reſt ſlopewiſe, with ſharp points, that in his riſing he may therewith endanger an eye of his adverſary.

4. Scrape ſmooth, and ſharpen his ſpurs with a penknife.

5. And laſtly, ſee that there be no feathers on the crown of his head for his opponant to take hold of them, moiſten his head all over with your ſpittle, and turn him into the pit to try his fortune. *For other particulars, ſee* MATCHING OF COCKS.

GAME-HEN ſhould be rightly plumed; as black, brown, ſpeckled grey, griſſel, or yellowiſh; theſe being the moſt proper colours for ſuch a hen of the game: if ſhe be tufted on the crown, it is ſo much the better, for that denotes courage and reſolution, and if ſhe have the addition of weapons, they conduce very much to her excellency; her body ſhould be big and well poked behind, for the production of large eggs: but it is adviſeable to obſerve how ſhe behaves herſelf to her chickens, whether friendly or frowardly; and take eſpecial notice of her carriage amongſt other hens; if ſhe receives abuſes from them without revenge, or ſhew any token of cowardiſe, value her not, for you may depend upon it her chickens will be good for nothing.

GAME-KEEPERS, are thoſe who have the care of keeping and preſerving the game, and are appointed to that office by lords of manors, *&c.* who not being under the degree of eſquire, may, by a writing under their hands and ſeals, authoriſe one or more gamekeepers, who may ſeize guns, dogs, or nets uſed by unqualified perſons, for deſtroying the game. Game-keepers are alſo to be perſons either qualified by law to kill the game, or to be truly and properly the ſervants of the lords or ladies of manors appointing them; and no game-keepers can qualify any perſon to ſuch an end, or to keep dogs, *&c.* as may be ſeen by the ſeveral game acts. *See* GAME LAWS.

The perſons qualified to keep guns, dogs, *&c.* are thoſe who have a free warren, 100*l.* a year by inheritance or for life, or a leaſe for 99 years of 150*l.* *per annum*, alſo the eldeſt ſons of eſquires, *&c.* A lord of a manor may appoint a game-keeper within his manor and royalty to kill hares, pheaſants, partridges, *&c.* for his own uſe, the name of whom is to be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county; and if any other gamekeeper, or one illegally authoriſed, under colour of his authority, kills game, and afterwards ſells it, without the conſent of the perſon that impowers him, he is, on conviction, to ſuffer corporal puniſhment.

GANACHES, (ſo called in *French*) in farriery, are the two bones on each ſide of the hinder part of the head, oppoſite to the neck, or onſet of the head, which form the lower jaw and give it motion.

It is in this place that the glands or kernels of the ſtrangles and the glanders are placed.

GARTH, FISH-GARTH. A wear or dam in a river for the catching fiſh.

GARTH-MAN. One who owns an open wear where fiſh are taken.

GASCOIN. The inner thigh of an horſe, which begins at the ſtifle, and reaches to the pla, or bending of the ham.

GAUNT-BELLIED, OR LIGHT-BELLIED HORSE, is one whoſe belly ſhrinks up towards his flank; whence you may conclude he is extremely coſtive, and annoyed with much unnatural heat, ſo as to be always very waſhy, tender, and unhealthy, after hard labour.

In order to the cure of it, it muſt be obſerved, that all horſes have two ſmall ſtrings, reaching from the cods to the bottom of the belly, one on each ſide; you muſt therefore with your finger break theſe ſtrings, and then anoint the part every day with freſh butter and the ointment *populneum*, mixed in equal quantities.

GAZE-HOUND } A dog more beholden
GAST-HOUND. } to the ſharpneſs of his ſight, than the noſe or ſmelling, by virtue of which he makes excellent ſport with the fox and

and hare: he is alſo very exquiſite in his election of one that is not lank or lean, but full, fat, and round; which if it happen to return and mingle with the reſt of the herd, this dog will ſoon ſpy it out, leaving the reſt untouched; and after he hath ſet ſure ſight upon it, he ſeparateth it from the company, and having ſo done, never ceaſeth till he hath worried it to death.

Theſe dogs are much uſed in the north of *England*, and on champagne ground rather than buſhy and wooden places; and they are more uſed by horſemen than footmen.

If it ſo happens at any time that ſuch a dog takes a wrong way, upon the maſter's making ſome uſual ſign and familiar token, he returns forthwith, and takes the right and ready courſe, beginning the chace afreſh; ſo that with a clear voice and ſwift foot, he follows the game with as much courage and nimbleneſs as he did at firſt.

GEESE. *See* POULTRY.

GELDING, is a horſe whoſe teſticles are cut out, ſo that he is not fit for a ſtallion.

GELDING A HORSE OR COLT. In the performing of this three things are to be obſerved; firſt the age, then the ſeaſon of the year, and laſtly, the ſtate of the moon.

As to the firſt, if it be a colt, he may be gelded at nine days old, or fifteen, if his ſtones be come down; for the ſooner you geld him, the better for the growth, age, and courage; but a farrier may geld a horſe at any age whatever, if he be careful in the cure.

As to the time of the year, it ſhould be done between *April* and *May*, or in the beginning of *June* at fartheſt; or at the fall of the leaf, which is about the latter end of *September*.

But for the third thing, *viz.* the ſtate of the moon, the fitteſt time is always when the moon is in the wane or decreaſe.

As to the manner of gelding, whether it be a foal, colt, or horſe, after you have caſt him upon ſome ſoft place, take the ſtones between your foremoſt finger and your middle finger, then ſlit the cod and preſs the ſtones forth; when that is done, with a pair of ſmall nippers made of ſteel, box, or brazil wood, being very ſmooth, clap the ſtrings of the ſtones between them very near, cut to the ſetting on of the ſtones, and preſs them ſo hard, that there may be no flux of blood, then with a thin drawing cauterizing iron, made red hot, ſear away the ſtone: after that take a hard plaiſter, made of roſin, wax, and waſhed turpentine, well diſſolved together, and with your hot iron, melt it upon the head of the ſtrings; that being done, ſear them, and melt more of the ſalve, till ſuch time as you have had a good thickneſs of the ſalve upon the ſtrings.

Laſtly, looſe the nippers, and do ſo to the other ſtone; fill the two ſlits of the cod with white ſalt, anoint all the outſide of the cod with hog's greaſe, and then let the horſe riſe; keeping him in a warm ſtable looſe, that he may walk up and down, for there is nothing better for him than moderate exerciſe.

But if you perceive that he ſwells in the cod and ſheath very much, walk him up and down, and make him trot an hour in a day, which will ſoon recover him and make him ſound.

GENNET. A kind of *Spaniſh* horſe; alſo a kind of cat bred in *Spain*, ſomewhat bigger than a weaſel, of a grey or black colour, but the fur of the black is the moſt valuable.

GENTIL, } A ſort of maggot or worm,
GENTLE, } often uſed for a bait to catch fiſh.

You may breed and keep gentles thus: take a piece of beaſt's liver, and with a croſs ſtick, hang it in ſome corner over a pot or barrel, half full of dry clay, and as the gentles grow big they will fall into the barrel and ſcour themſelves, and be always ready for uſe whenſoever you incline to fiſh; and theſe gentles may be thus created till after *Michaelmas*. But if you deſire to keep gentles to fiſh with all the year, then get a dead cat or a fowl, and let it be fly-blown, and when the gentles begin to be alive and to ſtir, then bury it and them in ſoft moiſt earth, but as free from froſt as you can, and theſe you may dig up at any time when you intend to uſe them; theſe will laſt till *March*, and about that time turn to be flies.

But if you be too nice to foul your fingers, which

which good anglers ſeldom are, take this bait: get a handful of well-made malt, and put it into a diſh of water, when waſh and rub it betwixt your hands till you make it clean, and as free from huſks as you can; then put that water from it, and put a ſmall quantity of freſh water to it, and ſet it in ſomething that is fit for that purpoſe over the fire, where it is not to boil faſt, but leiſurely, until it becomes ſomewhat ſoft, which you may try by feeling it betwixt your finger and thumb; when it is ſoft, put your water from it, take a ſharp knife, and turning the ſprout end of the corn upward, with the point of your knife take the back part of the huſk off from it, yet leaving a kind of inward huſk on the corn, or elſe it is ſpoiled; cut off that ſprouted end, that the white may appear, and pull off the huſk on the cloven ſide, cutting off a very little of the other end, that ſo your hook may enter; and if your hook be ſmall and good, you will find this to be a very choice bait either for winter or ſummer, by your ſometimes caſting a little of it into the place where your float ſwims.

GERFALCON. } A bird of prey, that is
GYRFALCON. } of a ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to an eagle.

GESSES. The furniture belonging to a hawk. *See* JESSIES.

GIGS, otherwiſe called BLADDERS, or FLAPS, are a diſeaſe in the mouth of a horſe; being ſmall ſwellings or puſtules, with black heads, on the inſide of his lips, under his great jaw teeth, which will be ſometimes as big as a walnut, and ſo painful withal, that he will let his meat fall out of his mouth, or at leaſt keep it in his mouth unchewed.

Theſe gigs proceed from foul feeding, either of graſs or provender; and you may feel them with your finger.

In order for a cure, pull forth the horſe's tongue, and ſlit it with an inciſion knife, and thruſt out the kernels, or corruption; and afterwards waſh the place with vinegar, ſalt, or allum water, and they will do well; but to prevent their returning, waſh the parts with wine, beer, or ale.

GIRLE, [among Hunters] a roe-buck of two years old.

GIRTHS OF A SADDLE. The ſtrong ſtraps, which being buckled under a horſe's belly, ſerves to fix the ſaddle. *See* SADDLE.

GIRTH, [with cock-maſters] the compaſs of a cock's body.

GIRTH-WEB. That ſtuff of which the girths of a ſaddle are made.

GLANDERS. A diſtemper in horſes, proceeding, according to the *French* accounts, from corrupt humours about the lungs and heart, ariſing neither from the blood nor phlegm, but from the one and the other bile, and therefore it is called dry.

It is diſcovered by the horſe's growing lean on a ſudden, and by touching his flanks with your hand, which will make them ſound like a drum; and the horſe can neither eat nor cough, though he endeavours it, and feels terrible ſharp pains inwardly, as if he had ſwallowed a bone.

This diſeaſe has long been reckoned incurable, and a reproach to the art of farriery. But anatomical reſearches have convinced us, that this opinion is unjuſtly founded, and that the glanders, unleſs the bones of the noſe are rotten, may, in general, be cured. I ſay in general, becauſe this diſeaſe is ſometimes of ſuch malignancy, and the matter diſcharged ſo acrid and fœtid, that the parts contiguous are ſoon deſtroyed, and all attempts to cure the diſeaſe by medicine rendered abortive.

Symptoms of the Glanders.

The matter diſcharged from the noſtrils of a glandered horſe, is either white, yellow, or greeniſh, ſometimes ſtreaked or tinged with blood; when the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding, and the bones are fouled, the matter turns blackiſh, and becomes very fœtid. The glanders is always attended with a ſwelling of kernels or glands under the jaws, but in every other reſpect the horſe is generally healthy and ſound, till the diſtemper has continued ſome time, and the morbid matter affected other parts.

If a thin limpid fluid is firſt diſcharged, and afterwards a whitiſh matter; if the gland under the jaw does not continue to ſwell, and the

the diſorder has been recently contracted, a cure may be expected; for then the pituitary membrane is but ſlightly inflamed, and the glands only overloaded, not ulcerated. But when the matter adheres like glue to the inſide of the noſtrils; when the internal parts of the noſe are raw, and of a livid or aſh-colour; when the matter becomes fœrid, and of a bloody or aſh-colour, the diſeaſe is ſtubborn, and the cure uncertain.

M. de la Foſſe has diſcovered that the ſeat of this diſeaſe is in the pituitary membrane which lines the partition along the inſide of the noſe, the cavities of the cheek bones on each ſide, and the cavities above the orbits of the eye.

If the diſeaſe be of the milder kind, the cure may be performed by injections and fumigations in the following manner: let the creature be firſt bled, and treated in the ſame manner as we have already directed for a cold; in the mean time let an emollient ejection, conſiſting of a decoction of linſeed, marſh-mallows, elder, camomile-flowers, and honey of roſes, be thrown up the noſtrils as far as poſſible with a ſtrong ſyringe, and repeated three times a day.

Emollient Ejection.

Take linſeed, one ounce; camomile-flowers, a handful; boil them gently for a few minutes in a pint and an half of water; then ſtrain off the liquor, to be uſed three or four times a-day, as warm as can be admitted, without injuring by the heat. If theſe procure not an abatement of the diſcharge, in ten or fourteen days, uſe lime-water, or the following

Reſtringent Injections.

Take roach-allum, one ounce; diſſolve it in a quart of lime-water, and add of ſharp vinegar, half a pint. Or,

Take of allum and white vitriol, of each four ounces; calcine them in a crucible, and when cold, powder the calx, and mix it with a gallon of lime-water, and a quart of vinegar. Let the whole ſtand till the heavy parts are ſubſided, and then decant the liquor for uſe.

This injection muſt be thrown up with a ſyringe three times a day, as before ordered, and the noſtrils fumigated with the powders of frankincenſe, maſtic, amber, and cinnabar burnt on an iron heated for that purpoſe; the ſmoak or fume of theſe ingredients being eaſily conveyed through a tube into the noſtrils.

This method, if began in time, will prove ſucceſsful. But when the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding, or very inveterate, there is no other method of cure, than by trepanning the cavities above deſcribed; that is, cutting out a piece of the bone, with a proper inſtrument, and waſhing the parts affected with proper medicines; for by this means the morbid matter will be removed, and the wound and perforation will ſoon fill up with good fleſh. No perſon, however, can perform this operation unleſs he well underſtands the anatomy of an horſe, and the manner of conducting ſuch manual actions; ſo that it will be needleſs to deſcribe it here.

But as internal medicines are uſeful in the cure of moſt diſorders, ſo in the glanders they are abſolutely neceſſary. Give therefore the creature a quart or three pints of a ſtrong decoction of guaicum chips, every day during the whole cure, and purge him at proper intervals. A rowel in his cheſt will alſo be of great uſe.

For the cure of the glanders, *Mortimer* gives the following receipt. Take a pint of childrens chamber-lye, two ounces of oil of turpentine, half a pint of white wine vinegar, four ounces of flour of brimſtone, half a handful of rue; boil this compoſition till it comes to a pint, and give it to the horſe faſting; and let him faſt after it ſix hours from meat, and twelve from water.

GLEAD. A ſort of kite, a bird of prey, which may be taken with lime twigs in the following manner: when you have found any carrion on which kites, crows, magpies, *&c.* are preying, ſet lime twigs every night about the carrion, but let them be ſmall and not ſet too thick; if otherwiſe, they being ſubtle birds, they will ſuſpect ſome danger or miſchief intended againſt them.

When you perceive one to be faſt, do not advance to him preſently, for moſt commonly when they are ſurely caught they are not ſenſible thereof.

They may be taken another way, and that is, by joining to a packthread ſeveral nooſes of hair up and down the packthread, and pegging it down about a yard from the carrion: for many times when they have gotten a piece of fleſh, they will be apt to run away to feed by themſelves, and if your nooſes be thick, it is two to one but ſome of the nooſes catch him by the leg.

GLYSTER. How to prepare a glyſter for a horſe.

Take of camomile-flowers, ſweet fennel, and coriander-ſeeds bruiſed, of each one ounce; carraway-ſeeds, half an ounce; boil in two quarts of water till reduced to three pints; then ſtrain and add for ſolution, while hot, of Epſom ſalts, two ounces; and, when nearly cool enough to adminiſter, add of olive oil and tincture of ſenna, commonly called Daffy's Elixir, of each a quarter of a pint.

GOATS, are a kind of cattle that take delight in buſhes, briars, thorns and other trees, rather than in plain paſture grounds, or fields.

The buck goat has under his jaws two wattles or tufts like a beard; his body ſhould be large, his legs big, his joints upright, his neck plain and ſhort, his head ſmall, eyes large, and horns large and bending; his hair thick, clean and long, being in many places ſhorn for ſeveral uſes.

He is of great heat, and alſo ſo vicious that he will not ſhun covering his own dam, though ſhe be yet milch; through which heat he ſoon decays, and is nigh ſpent before he is ſix years old.

The female goat alſo reſembles the male, and is valued if ſhe have large teats, a great udder, hanging ears, and no horns, at leaſt ſmall ones.

There ought not to be above 100 of them in one herd, and in buying it is better to buy ſeveral out of one herd, than to chuſe in divers parts and companies, that ſo being led to their paſture, they may not ſeparate, and they will better agree in their houſes; the floor of which ought to be paved with ſtone, or elſe naturally to be of gravel, for they are ſo hot, they muſt have no litter under them, but yet muſt be kept very clean.

The chief time of coupling them, or covering with the buck, is in autumn, before the month of *December*, that ſo they may kid and bring forth their young the better, againſt the leaf and graſs ſpring freſh and tender; at which time they will give the more milk.

They are very prolifick, bring forth two and ſometimes three kids at a time; the bucks muſt be a little corrected and kept low to abate the heat and laſciviouſneſs of their natures, but young does ſhould be allowed to have abundance of milk.

Neither ſhould you give any kid to a goat of a year or two old to nouriſh, for ſuch as they bring within the ſaid time are improper for it.

You muſt not keep your goats longer than eight years, becauſe they being by that time weakened by often bearing, will become barren.

Theſe animals require ſcarce any thing that is chargeable to keep them, for they browſe and feed wholly together as ſheep do, and climb up mountains againſt the heat of the ſun with great force; but they are not ſo fit to be about houſes as ſheep are; being naturally more hurtful to all manner of linen, herbs and trees.

As for their diſtempers, except it be in a few particulars, they are the ſame as thoſe of ſheep.

The chief profit of them is their milk, which is eſteemed the greateſt nouriſher of all liquids (womens milk only excepted) and the moſt comfortable and agreeable to the ſtomach; ſo that in barren countries it is often mixed with other milk for the making of cheeſe, where they have not a ſufficient ſtock of cows.

The young kids are very good meat, and may be managed in all reſpects after the ſame manner as lambs.

GODWITS, as alſo knots, grays, plovers, and curlews, being fowls eſteemed of all others the moſt dainty and deareſt, are effectually fed with good chilter wheat and water, given them three times a day, *viz.* morning, noon, and night, but to have them extraordinary fine,

fine, take ſome of the fineſt wheat meal, and mingle it with milk, and make it into a paſte, conſtantly ſprinkling it while you are kneading it, with grains of ſmall chilter wheat, till the paſte be fully mixt together therewith, then make it up into little pellets, and ſteeping them in water, give to every fowl according as he is in largeneſs, till his gorge be well filled, and continuing to do this as often as you find his gorge empty, and in a fortnight's time, they will be very fat; and, with this cramming, any kind of fowl whatever may be fattened.

GNATS, are troubleſome to thoſe who live near watery places, and they likewiſe deſtroy the leaves of trees and vegetables as ſoon as they appear, eſpecially turnips; to remedy which, burnt ſtraw, or dried fern, will drive them away. To clear the houſe of them, the ſmoak of tobacco will effectually anſwer, when by cloſing your doors and windows they cannot re-enter. They are eaſily attracted by aſh-leaves hung up in a room, or balls made of new horſe-dung, ſo that you may cover them with a baſon and deſtroy them.

GOING TO THE VAULT, [with Hunters] a term uſed of a hare, which ſometimes, though not ſeldom, takes the ground like a coney.

GOLDFINCH. A ſeed bird of very curious colours, and were they not ſo plentiful, would be highly eſteemed by us.

They are uſually taken about *Michaelmas*, and will ſoon become tame; but they differ very much in their ſong, for ſome of them ſing after one faſhion, and ſome of them after another.

They frequently breed in the upper part of plum-trees, making their neſts of the moſs that grows upon apple trees, and of wool: quilting the inſide with all ſorts of hairs they find upon the ground.

They breed three times a year, and the young are to be taken with the neſt at about ten days old; and to be fed as follows:

Pound the hemp-ſeed very fine in a mortar, then ſift it through a ſieve, and add to it as much white bread as hemp-ſeed, and alſo a little flour of canary-ſeed; then with a ſmall ſtick or quill, take up as much as the bigneſs of a white pea, and give them three or four times, ſeveral times a-day; this ought to be made freſh every day, for if it be ſour it will preſently ſpoil their ſtomachs, cauſing them to caſt up their meat; which if they do, it is ten to one if they live.

Theſe young birds muſt be carefully kept warm till they can feed themſelves, for they are very tender, yet may be brought up to any thing.

In feeding, be ſure to make your bird clean his bill and mouth, if any of the meat falls upon his feathers take it off, or elſe they will not thrive.

Such as eat hemp-ſeed, to purge them, ſhould have the ſeeds of melons, ſuccory, and mercury; or elſe let them have lettice and plantane for that purpoſe.

When there is no need of purging, give them two or three times a week a little ſugar or loam in their meat, or at the bottom of the cage; for all ſeeds have an oilineſs, ſo that if they have not ſomething to dry it up, in length of time it fouls their ſtomachs and puts them into a flux, which is of a very dangerous conſequence.

GORGE [in Falconry] that part of a hawk which firſt receives the meat, and is called the craw or crop in other fowl.

GORGED, *i. e.* ſwelled; this horſe's paſtern joint is gorged, and the other has his legs gorged; you muſt walk him out to diſgorge them, or take down the ſwelling.

GOSHAWK. } [*q. d.* groſs-hawk] a large
GOSSHAWK. } hawk of which there are ſeveral ſorts, differing in goodneſs, force and hardneſs, according to the diverſity of their choice in cawking; at which time, when hawks begin to fail to liking, all birds of prey do aſſemble themſelves with the goſhawk and flock together.

GOURDY-LEGS. A diſtemper in horſes, cauſed by pains and other fleſhy ſores.

The way to cure them, is firſt to ſhave away the hair upon and about the ſore place, as cloſe as may be, and then to anoint it with linſeed oil and aqua vitæ, ſhaken together till they are perfectly mixt; and renew the mixing of it as often as you have occaſion to uſe it, becauſe they will ſeparate by ſtanding, without being ſhaken; anoint the ſore place with this every day till the ſore be made whole.

GRAYLING. } In angling for this fish,
GRAILING. } your hook must be armed upon the shanks with a very narrow plate of lead, which should be slendereſt at the bent of the hook, that the bait (which is to be a large grasshopper, the uppermost wing of which must be pulled off) may come over it the more easily: at the point let there be a cadbait in continual motion.

The jag-tail, which is a worm of a pale flesh-colour with a yellow tag on it's tail, is an excellent bait for the grayling in *March* and *April*.

The haunts of the grayling are so nearly the same with those of the trout, that in fishing for either you may, in many rivers, catch both.

They spawn about the beginning of *April*, when they lie mostly in sharp streams.

Baits for the grayling are chiefly the same as those for the trout, except the minnow, which he will not take so freely. He will also take gentles very eagerly. When you fish for him with a fly, you can hardly use one too small.

The grayling is much more apt to rise than descend; therefore, when you angle for him alone, and not for the trout, rather use a float, with the bait from six to nine inches from the bottom, than the running-line.

The grayling is found in great plenty in many rivers in the north, particularly the *Humber*, and in the *Wye* which runs through *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire* into the *Severn*.

GRAPES. A word sometimes used to signify the arrests, or mangy tumours that happen in a horse's legs. *See* ARRESTS.

To GRAPPLE. A horse is said to grapple, either in one or both legs; the expression being peculiar to the hinder legs.

He grapples both legs when he lifts them both at once, and raises them with precipitation, as if he were curveting.

He grapples one leg when he raises it precipitately higher than the other, without bending the ham. Hence they say,

Your horse harps or grapples, so that he must have the string-halt in his hough.

GRASS. To put a horse to grass, to turn him out to grass, to recover him.

To take a horse from grass, to keep him on dry meat. *See* DRY *and* GREEN MEAT.

GRASSHOPPERS in the end of *June*, all *July* and *August*, are baits much esteemed for a trout, grayling, and chub. The legs and upper wings must be cut off, likewise the shank of the hook must be slenderly leaded, and the bait must be kept in continual motion.

GRAVELLING. A misfortune that happens to a horse by travelling, by little gravel stones getting between the hoof and the shoe, which settles at the quick, and there festers and frets.

The way to cure it, is to take off the shoe; and then to draw the place with a drawing iron till you come to the quick; pick out all the gravel, and squeeze out the matter and blood found therein, and afterwards wash it clean with copperas water, then pour upon it sheeps tallow and bay salt melted together, scalding hot, stop up the hole with hards, and set the shoe on again, and at two or three times dressing it will be whole; but do not travel or work him before he is quite well, or let his foot come to any wet.

GRAY-HOUND. } A hunting dog that
GRE-HOUND. } deserves the first place,
GREY-HOUND. } by reason of his swiftness, strength, and sagacity in pursuing his game; for such is the nature of this dog, that he is speedy and quick of foot to follow, fierce and strong to overcome, yet silent, coming upon his prey unawares.

The best of them has a long body, strong and pretty large; a neat sharp head, sparkling eyes, a long mouth and sharp teeth; little ears with thin gristles, a straight broad and strong breast, his fore legs straight and short, his hind legs long and straight, broad shoulders, round ribs, fleshy buttocks, but not fat, a long tail, and strong, and full of sinews.

Of this kind, those are always fittest to be chosen among the whelps that weigh lightest, for they will be sooner at the game, and so hang upon it, hindering its swiftness, till the heavier and strong hounds come to offer their assistance; and therefore, besides what has been already said,

It is requisite for a greyhound to have large sides, and a broad midriff, so that he may take

take his breath in and out more eaſily: his belly ſhould alſo be ſmall, (which otherwiſe would obſtruct the ſwiftneſs of his courſe) his legs long, and his hairs thin and ſoft: the huntſman is to lead theſe hounds on his left hand, if he be on foot, and on the right if on horſeback.

The beſt time to try and train them to their game, is at twelve months old, though ſome begin ſooner with them; with the males at ten months, and the females at eight months old, which laſt are generally more ſwift than the dogs; they muſt alſo be kept in a ſlip while abroad, till they can ſee their courſe; neither ſhould you run a young dog till the game has been on foot a conſiderable time, leſt being over greedy of the prey he ſtrains his limbs too much.

The greyhounds are moſt in requeſt with the *Germans*, who give them the name of *windſpil*, alluding to their ſwiftneſs; but the *French* make moſt account of thoſe that are bred in the mountains of *Dalmatia*, or in any other mountains, eſpecially of *Turky*, for ſuch have hard feet, long ears, and a briſtly or buſhy tail.

As to the breeding of greyhounds, in this you muſt have reſpect to the country, which ſhould be champaigne, plain, or high downs.

The beſt vallies are thoſe where there are no coverts; ſo that a hare may ſtand forth, and endure a courſe of two or three miles.

Take notice as to the breeding of greyhounds, that the beſt dog upon an indifferent bitch, will not get ſo good a whelp as an indifferent dog upon the beſt bitch.

Obſerve in general as to breeding; that the dogs and bitches, as near as you can, be of an equal age, not exceeding four years old; however to breed with a young dog and an old bitch, may be the means of producing excellent whelps, the goodneſs of which you may know by their ſhapes.

In the breeding of greyhounds in the firſt place, the dieting of greyhounds conſiſts in theſe four things, food, exerciſe, airing, and kennelling.

The food of a greyhound is two-fold: in general, the maintaining of a dog in good bodily condition; and in particular, when a dog is dieted for a wager, or it may be for ſome diſtemper he is troubled with.

The general food of a greyhound ought to be chippings, cruſts of bread, ſoft bones and griſtles; the chippings ſcalded in beef, mutton, veal, or veniſon broth: and when it is indifferent cool, then make your bread only float in good milk, and give it your greyhounds morning and evening, and this will keep them in a good ſtate of body.

But if your dog be poor, ſickly and weak, then take ſheeps heads, wool and all, clean waſhed, and having broke them to pieces, put them into a pot; and when it boils, ſcum the pot, and put a quantity of oatmeal into it, and ſuch herbs as pottage is uſually made with; boil theſe till the fleſh is very tender, and feed your dog with this morning and evening, and it will recover him.

If you deſign your greyhound for a wager, then give him his diet-bread as follows: take half a peck of good wheat, and half a peck of the fineſt, drieſt oatmeal, grind them together, boult the meal, and having ſcattered in it an indifferent quantity of liquorice and anniſeeds, well beaten together, knead it up with the whites of eggs, and bake it in ſmall loaves, indifferent hard, then ſoak it in beef or other broths; and having walked him and aired him half an hour after ſun-riſe in the morning, and half an hour before ſun-ſetting, give him ſome of it to eat.

He ought to be courſed three times a week, rewarding him with blood, which will animate and encourage him to proſecute his game; but forget not to give the hare all the juſt and lawful advantage, ſo that ſhe may ſtand long before the greyhound, that thereby he may ſhew his utmoſt ſtrength and ſkill before he reap the benefit of his labour.

If he kill, do not ſuffer him to break the hare, but take her from him, and clean his chaps from the wool of the hare, give him the liver and lights; then take him up in your leaſh, lead him home, waſh his feet with ſome butter and beer, put him into the kennel, and half an hour afterwards feed him.

Upon the courſing days, give your hound a toaſt and butter, or oil, in the morning, and nothing elſe, and then kennel him till he goes to the courſe.

The

The kennelling greyhounds after this manner breeds in them luſt, ſpirit, and nimbleneſs; it alſo prevents ſeveral dangerous caſualties, and keeps the pores cloſe, ſo as not to ſpend till time of neceſſity; therefore ſuffer not your hound to go out of the kennel, but at the hours of feeding, walking, courſing, or other neceſſary buſineſs.

GREASE [with Hunters] the fat of a boar or hare; but the former has commonly the word bevy added to it, and is termed bevy greaſe.

GREASE MOLTEN. A diſtemper in a horſe, when his fat is melted by over hard riding or labour, and may be known by his panting at the breaſt and girting-place, and heaving at the flank, which will be viſible to be ſeen the night you bring him in, and the next morning.

GREASE. A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs of a horſe. If the horſe be full of fleſh, the cure is to be begun by evacuations, ſuch as bleeding, purging, *&c.* and keeping his heels as clean as poſſible, by waſhing them with warm water and ſoap; for nothing promotes the greaſe more than negligence and naſtineſs. In general turning out in the day time, moderate exerciſe, a large and convenient ſtall, with good dreſſing, are the beſt remedies; but if the greaſe be got to a great height, and there is a nauſeous diſcharge, after cutting off the hair, and waſhing the heels with ſoap and water, bathe them with the following wound water, pretty warm, twice or thrice for three days. Take roach allum, and white vitriol, of each two ounces; powder them together, and burn them in a clean fire-ſhovel, till they become a white calx; then take powdered camphire, one ounce; bole-armoniac, in powder, two ounces; river or rain water two quarts. Make the water hot, and ſtir the other things into it. When you uſe it, it ſhould be ſhaken up, and a little of it warmed in a pot, and the ſores waſhed with a piece of ſponge or rag. Or,

Take of lime-water a pint, of roch allum and white vitriol, each an ounce.

Some uſe a laced ſtocking, which may be made of ſtrong canvas that will not ſtretch: this ſtocking ſhould be nicely fitted to the leg, and keep on moderately tight, by which means the enfeebled veſſels will be ſupported until they recover their tone.

Sometimes there will be cracks in the ſkin about the paſterns: theſe cracks are ſore, and diſcharge a thin humour, which lodges ſand and dirt; and ſometimes theſe cracks form themſelves into ſcabs: when theſe are obſerved, clip the hair there as ſhort as poſſible, ſpread a thin pledget of tow, with the digeſtive ointment, and apply it to theſe cracks and ſcabs; over this pledget lay a poultice of bran, ſcalded, and renew the pledget every morning, and the poultice every four or five hours; continue theſe until the ſwelling abates, and the cracks, *&c.* are diſpoſed to heal: then, inſtead of the ointment and poultice, waſh the part every day with the above repellent waſh, and keep on a tight ſtocking until the ſtrength of the part is confirmed. *See* SCOWERING.

But if theſe ſhould fail, let the part be bathed with old verjuice twice a day, and a proper bandage applied. This will infallibly anſwer if the complaint proceeds from a relaxation of the veſſels. If the horſe be full of fleſh, the cure muſt be begun by bleeding, rowels, and repeated purging; after which, the following balls ſhould be given, to the quantity of two ounces a day for a month or ſix weeks, either mixed up with honey, or in his feeds: take of yellow roſin, four ounces; ſalt of tartar and ſalt of prunel, of each two ounces; of Caſtile ſoap half a pound; and of oil of juniper half an ounce; make the whole into balls of two ounces each, and give one of them every morning.

Theſe balls will carry off the offending humours, and free the blood from its noxious qualities; but at the ſame time the creature takes theſe internal medicines, external applications muſt not by any means be omitted. The legs ſhould be bathed and fomented in order to breathe out the ſtagnant juices, or render them ſo thin, that they may be able again to circulate with the common current. The diſcutient fomentation, mentioned in the articles of tumours, *&c.* will anſwer the intention, eſpecially if a handful of wood-aſhes be previouſly boiled in the water and applied twice a day. After the parts have been well fomented, let the following poultice be applied;

plied; and this method purſued till the ſwellings are ſubſided: take of honey one pound, of turpentine ſix ounces, incorporate theſe well together with a ſpoon; and of the meal of fenugreek and linſeed, of each four ounces; and boil the whole in three quarts of red wine lees, to the conſiſtence of a poultice. Take the veſſel from the fire, and add two ounces of camphire in powder; ſpread it on thick cloths, and apply it warm to the legs, ſecuring it on with a ſtrong roller.

When the ſwelling is ſubſided, the ſores ſhould be dreſſed with the following ointment: take of honey four ounces; of white lead powdered, two ounces; and of verdigriſe in fine powder, one ounce; mix the whole into an ointment.

But if the ſores are very foul, dreſs them with two parts of the wound ointment and one of ægyptiacum, and apply the following poultice: take of black ſoap, one pound; of honey half a pound; of burnt allum, four ounces; of verdigriſe, powdered, two ounces; and of wheat-flour a ſufficient quantity to make the whole of a proper conſiſtence.

Spread the above on a thick cloth, and faſten it on with a roller.

This diſorder is always attended with fever, heat, reſtleſſneſs, ſtartling and trembling, inward ſickneſs, and ſhortneſs of breath.

His dung is extremely greaſy, and he will often fall into a ſcowering; his blood, when cold, will be covered with a thick ſkin of fat, of a white or yellow colour, generally the latter; the congealed part of the ſediment appears like a mixture of ſize and greaſe, ſo extremely ſlippery that it will not adhere to the fingers, and the ſmall portion of ſerum ſlippery and clammy. The creature ſoon looſes his fleſh and fat, the latter of which is probably diſſolved into the blood; and thoſe that have ſtrength ſufficient to ſuſtain the firſt ſhock, commonly grow hide-bound for a time, and their legs ſwell greatly, in which ſtate they continue till the blood and juices are rectified; and if this be not done effectually; the farcy, or ſome obſtinate ſurfeit is generally the conſequence, and cannot be removed but with the greateſt difficulty.

Method of Cure.

The firſt proceeding is to bleed pretty plentifully, and repeat the operation two or three days ſucceſſively, but to take care that after the firſt bleeding to take a ſmall quantity at a time, as otherwiſe the creature would be rendered too weak to ſupport himſelf, and his blood to poor to be eaſily recruited. As ſoon as he has been bled the firſt time, let two or three rowels be made, and the emollient clyſters preſcribed in the Article of Fevers, be daily thrown up to mitigate the fever, and cleanſe the inteſtines from greaſy matter. Plenty of water-gruel ſhould at the ſame time be given him, and ſometimes warm water, with a ſmall quantity of nitre diſſolved in it. The latter will be of great ſervice, as it will prevent the blood from running into grumous concretions, that prove the ſource of innumerable diſorders, if not cauſe a total ſtagnation, and conſequently the death of the animal.

In this manner the horſe muſt be treated till the fever is wholly gone, and he has recovered his appetite, when it will be neceſſary to give him five or ſix alternative purges at a week's diſtance from each other, which will make him ſtale and perſpire plentifully, and at the ſame time bring down the ſwelling of his legs. The following are well calculated for this purpoſe: take of ſuccotrine aloes, ſix drachms; of gum guiacum, in powder, half an ounce; and of diapente, ſix drachms; make the whole into a ball with a ſpoonful of oil of amber, and a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of buckthorn. Or,

Take of ſuccotrine aloes, an ounce (or ten drachms;) ſalt of tartar, half an ounce; ginger, one drachm; treacle, enough to make a ball; if it be neceſſary to quicken this doſe, add to it two drachms of jalap powder.

Repeat this purging ball every eight, or the moſt every ten days, and on the days free from purging, give one of the following every morning:

Diuretic Balls.

Take of Venice-ſoap, and yellow roſin, each

each half a pound; ſalt of tartar and nitre, each two ounces; oil of juniper, half an ounce; beat them into a paſte and give two ounces, or more, every morning, making it firſt into a ball.

Inſtead of theſe balls, two ounces of nitre may be given every day, allowing plenty of water with it; where it agrees with the ſtomach it anſwers very well, but as the blood in this diſorder is poor and cold, and the whole habit of body needs every aſſiſtance that can contribute to its recovery, the above balls are the moſt adviſeable, and would be much improved as ſtrengtheners, if to each doſe you added half an ounce of the filings of iron, or ruſted iron in powder.

If the legs are extremely full, foment them twice a-day with a fomentation made with bay-berries, wormwood, and camomile-flowers; an ounce, or a little more of each may be allowed for a gallon of water, to be boiled together for a few minutes; and if the ſores be very foul, dreſs them with the cleanſing ointment, ſpread on pledgets of fine tow, large enough to cover them.

Cleanſing Ointment.

Take half a pound of the digeſtive ointment, melt it gently over a fire; when melted remove it, and as it cools, carefully ſtir into it an ounce of verdigriſe, finely powdered; continue to ſtir it until the ointment becomes ſtiff.

Over the pledgets that cover the ſores apply the following poultice as often as you uſe the fomentation:

Diſcutient Poultice.

Scald a ſufficient quantity of bran, with a proper quantity of the fomentation juſt now preſcribed; add to it a ſmall quantity of oil to prevent it from drying and ſticking, and ſprinkle upon the face of each poultice, when applied, a quarter of an ounce of camphire.

Whatever medicines or methods are uſed, a good nouriſhing diet ſhould be allowed; and, if poſſible, the horſe muſt be put to graſs where he can ſhelter himſelf in a ſtable or a ſhed, at pleaſure: the want of this laſt will greatly prevent the effect of the beſt medicines, and with it medicines will rarely be wanted. If he cannot be turned out day and night, nor even in the day-time, he muſt have a roomy ſtall, where he can move about, lay down, and ſtretch himſelf at full length; it would beſt if he had the whole ſtable to walk in, for then he would be more apt to lay down often; a circumſtance that conduces very much to advantage, for conſtant ſtanding in a ſtall is what frequently cauſes, and by conſequence muſt continue the diſeaſe.

By purſuing this method the horſe will ſoon be able to do his buſineſs: for this purge will encreaſe his fleſh, and mend his appetite; particulars of the greateſt conſequence in the cure, and which cannot be obtained by giving a horſe the common purges of aloes; the method purſued by moſt farriers in the cure of the molten greaſe.

GREAT HARE [with Hunters] a hare in the third year of her age.

GREEN BUGS, which deſtroy plants in gardens, may be deſtroyed by ſprinkling the places where they lodge with the juice of henbane, infuſed in vinegar. Or, the plants on which they ſettle may be watered with the cold decoction of muſtard and laurel-ſeed, mixed with water.

GREEN-FINCH is a bird of a very mean ſong.

They are plentiful in every country, and breed the ſilliеſt of any, commonly making their neſts by the highway ſide, where every body that finds them deſtroys them at firſt, till the hedges are pretty well covered with green leaves; but they uſually ſit very early in the ſpring, before the hedges have leaves upon them, and build with green moſs that grows at the bottom of the hedges, quilting their neſts very ſorrily on the inſide; nay, they are oftentimes ſo ſlight that a ſtrong wind ſhakes them to pieces, and drops either the young ones or the eggs.

However, they hatch three times a year, and the young are very hardy to bring up: they may be fed with white bread and rape-ſeed ſoaked, and are very apt to take the whiſtle, rather than any other bird's ſong; but

but they will never kill themſelves with ſinging and whiſtling.

The green-finch is ſeldom ſubject to any diſeaſe, but to be too groſs, there being none of the ſeed birds like him for growing ſo exceſſive fat, if you give him hemp-ſeed, for then he is good for nothing but the ſpit; let him therefore have none but rape-ſeed.

GREEN-HUE, [in the Foreſt Law] ſignifies every thing that grows green within the foreſt: and it is alſo called VERT, *which ſee.*

GRICE. A young wild boar.

GRIG. A fiſh, the ſmalleſt kind of eel.

To GROAN [with Hunters] a buck is ſaid to groan, or hoot, when he makes a noiſe at rutting.

GROOM. A man who looks after horſes, and ſhould demean himſelf after ſo gentle and kind a manner towards horſes, as to engage them to love him; for a horſe is reckoned one of the moſt loving creatures to man of all other brutes, and in every reſpect the moſt obedient.

Therefore if he be dealt with mildly and gently his kindneſs will be reciprocal; but if the groom or keeper be harſh and choleric, he will put the horſe out of patience, and make him become rebellious, and occaſion his biting and ſtriking.

Therefore the groom ſhould frequently dally, toy, and play with the horſes under his care, talking to them, and giving them good words, leading them out into the ſun-ſhine, there run and ſhew them all the diverſions he can.

He muſt alſo duly curry-comb and dreſs him, wipe away the duſt, pick and clean him, feed, pamper, and cheriſh him; and conſtantly employ himſelf in doing ſomething about him, as looking to his heels, taking up his feet, rubbing upon the ſoles, *&c.*

Nay he ought to keep him ſo well dreſt, that he may almoſt ſee his own face upon his coat; he muſt likewiſe keep his feet ſtopped and anointed daily, his heels free from ſcratches and other ſorances, ever having a watchful eye over him, and overlooking all his actions, as well feeding as drinking; that ſo no inward infirmity may ſeize upon him; but that he may be able to diſcover it, and endeavour to cure. The qualifications neceſſary in a groom, are obedience, fidelity, patience, diligence, *&c.*

Firſt, he ought to love his horſe in the next degree to his maſter, and endeavour by fair uſage to gain a reciprocal love from him, and an exact obedience; which if he knows how to pay his maſter, he will the better be able to teach it his horſe: and both the one and the other are to be obtained by fair means, rather than by paſſion and outrage. For thoſe who are ſo irrational themſelves, as not to be able to command their own paſſions, are not fit to undertake the reclaiming of an horſe, who is by nature an irrational creature.

He muſt then put in practice the patience, which he ought at all times to be maſter of, and by that, and fair means, he may attain his end: for no creature is more tractable than a horſe, if he be uſed with kindneſs to win him.

The next thing requiſite to a groom is neatneſs, as to keeping his ſtable clean ſwept, and in order; ſaddles, houſing-cloths, ſtirrups, leathers and girths clean, and above all his horſe clean dreſſed and rubbed.

Laſtly, diligence is requiſite in a daily diſcharge of his duty, and obſerving any the ſmalleſt operation, whether caſual or accidental, either in his countenance, as ſymptoms of ſickneſs; or in his limbs and gait, as lameneſs: or in his appetite, as forſaking his meat; and immediately upon any ſuch diſcovery to ſeek out a remedy.

This is the ſubſtance of the duty of a groom in general.

We will ſuppoſe *Bartholomew-tide* to be now come, and the pride and ſtrength of the graſs to be now nipped by the ſevere froſts and cold dews which uſually accompany this ſeaſon, ſo that the nouriſhment thereof turns into raw crudities, and the coldneſs of the night (which is injurious to horſes) abates as much fleſh and luſt as he getteth in the day, wherefore he is now to be taken up from graſs, whilſt his coat lies ſmooth and ſleek.

The horſe deſigned for hunting, *&c.* being brought home, the groom muſt ſet him up for that night in ſome ſecure and ſpacious place, where he may evacuate his body,

and ſo be brought to warmer keeping by degrees; and the next day ſet him up in the ſtable.

It is indeed held a general rule amongſt grooms, not to cloth or dreſs their horſes till two or three days after their ſtabling; but there ſeems no other reaſon but cuſtom for this practice.

Some alſo give the horſe wheat ſtraw to take up his belly at his firſt houſing; but others utterly diſapprove of it.

For the nature of a horſe being hot and dry, if he feeds on ſtraw which is ſo; likewiſe, it would ſtraighten his guts, and cauſe an inflammation in his liver, and by that means diſtemper his blood; and beſides it would make his body ſo coſtive, that it would cauſe a retention of nature, and cauſe him to dung with great pain and difficulty, whereas full feeding would expel the excrements according to the true intention and inclination of nature. Therefore let moderate airing, warm cloathing, good old hay, and old corn, ſupply the place of wheat-ſtraw.

The firſt buſineſs of a groom after he hath brought his horſe into the ſtable, is, in the morning, to water him, and to rub his body over with a warm wiſp, a little moiſtened, and afterwards with a woollen cloth; alſo to clean his ſheath with his wet hand from all the duſt it had contracted during his running, and to waſh his yard either with white-wine or water.

He muſt then trim him after the manner that other horſes are trimmed, except the inſide of his ears, which ought not to be meddled with for fear of making him catch cold.

In the next place he muſt take him to the farrier's, and there get him ſhod with a ſet of ſhoes, anſwerable to the ſhape of his feet, and not to pare his feet to make them fit his ſhoes.

Let his feet be well opened between the quarters and the frush, to prevent his being hoof-bound, and let them be opened ſtraight, not ſideways; for by that means in two or three ſhoeings, his heels (which are the ſtrength of his feet) will be cut quite away. Pare his foot as hollow as you can, and then the ſhoe will not preſs upon it.

The ſhoe ought to come near the heel, but not to be ſet ſo cloſe as to bruiſe it, nor yet ſo open as to catch in his ſhoes, if he happen to over-reach at any time, and ſo hazard the pulling them off, the breaking of the hoof, or bruiſing of his heel.

The webs of his ſhoes ought to be neither too broad nor too narrow, but of a middling ſize, about the breadth of an inch, with ſtopped ſponges, and even with his foot; for though it would be for the advantage of a travelling horſe's heel, to have a ſhoe ſet a little wider than the hoof on both ſides, that the ſhoe may bear his weight, and not his foot touch the ground, yet the hunter being often forced to gallop on rotten ſpongy earth; if he have them larger it would hazard his lameing, and pulling off his ſhoes, as has been before obſerved.

There is an old proverb, *before behind, and behind before*; that is, in the fore feet the veins lie behind, and in the hinder feet they lie before; therefore the farrier ought to take care that he does not prick him, but leave a ſpace at the heel of the fore-feet, and a ſpace between the nails at the toe.

Having got his ſhoes ſet on as above directed, a great deal of his hoof will be left to be cut off at his toe.

That being cut off, and his feet ſmoothed with a file, he will ſtand ſo firm, and his feet will be ſo ſtrong, that he will tread as boldly on ſtones as on carpet ground.

The horſe being ſhod, and it being time to water him, let him ſtand in the water, which will (in the opinion of ſome) cloſe up the holes, which the driving of the nails has made.

Afterwards have him gently home, tie him up to the rack, rub him all over, body and legs, with dry ſtraw, then ſtop up his feet with cow-dung, give him a quartern of clean ſifted old oats, and a quantity of hay, ſufficient to ſerve him all night, and leave him till the next morning.

To GROPE, OR TICKLE, is a method of fiſhing, by putting one's hand into water-holes, where fiſh lie, and tickling them about the gills: by which means they will become ſo quiet, that a man may take them in his hand

hand and throw them upon land; or if they are large fish, he may thrust his fingers into their gills, and bring them out.

GROUND ANGLING, is a way of fishing under water without a float, only with a plummet of lead, or a bullet, which is better, because it will roll on the ground.

This method of fishing is very expedient in cold weather, when the fish swim very low.

The bullet is to be placed about nine inches from the baited hook; the top must be very gentle, that the fish may the more easily run away with the bait, and not be scared with the stiffness of the rod; you must not strike as soon as you see the fish bite, but slack your line a little, that he may the better swallow the bait and hook.

As for the tackle, it ought to be fine and slender; strong and big lines only serve to fright the fish.

The morning and the evening are the chief seasons for the ground-line for trout; but if the day prove cloudy, or the water muddy, you may fish at ground all the day long. *See* ANGLING.

GROUND BAIT. Such places as you frequently angle at, you should once a week at least, cast into, all sorts of corn boiled soft, grains washed in blood and dried and cut to pieces, snails, chopped worms, fowl's guts, beast's guts, and livers, by which carp and tench are drawn to the place; and, to keep them together, throw half an handful of ground malt now and then as you angle. *See* BAIT.

GROUND PLUMBING, is the finding out the depth of the water in fishing; to do which you should use a musket bullet, with a hole made in the middle of it, or any other sort of plummet, which must be tied to a strong twist, and hung on the hook, which will effect the business. *See* ANGLING.

GROUPADE [in Horsemanship], a lofty kind of manage, and higher than the ordinary curvets.

GRUBBING A COCK [with Cock-fighters,] a term used for cutting off the feathers under his wings; but this is not allowable by the cock-pit law; neither is it allowable to cut off his feathers in any handling place.

GUDGEON; this fish, though small, is of so pleasant a taste, that it is very little inferior to a smelt.

They spawn twice in the summer season, and their feeding is much like the barbel's, in streams and on gravel, slighting all manner of flies; but they are easily taken with a small red worm, fishing near the ground; and being a leather-mouthed fish, will not easily get off the hook when struck.

They are usually scattered up and down every river in the shallows, in the heat of summer; but in autumn, when the weeds begin to grow sour or rot, and the weather colder, then they gather together, and get into the deeper parts of the water; and are to be fished for there, with your hook always touching the ground, if you fish for him with a float, or with a cork; but many will fish for the gudgeon by hand, with a running line upon the ground, without a cork, as a trout is fished for; and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod and as gentle a hand.

But although the small red worm beforementioned is the best bait for this fish, yet wasps, gentles, and cad-baits will do very well: you may also fish for gudgeons with two or three hooks at once, and find very pleasant sport, where they rise any thing large: when you angle for them, stir up the sand or gravel with a long pole; this will make them gather to that place, and bite faster, and with more eagerness.

GUNIAD. } This fish is excellent food;
GUINARD. } and is not found any where but in a large water called *Pemble-mere*: but that which is most remarkable is this, that the river which runs by *Chester*, has its head or fountain in *Merionethshire*, and its course runs through this *Pemble-mere*, which abounds as much with guniads as the river *Dee* does with salmon, of each both affording great plenty; and yet it was never known that any salmon was ever caught in the mere, or ever any guniads taken in the river.

GUNNEL. *See* BUTTER FISH.

GUN-POWDER. The best is small-grained, hard to crumble between the finger and thumb, and of a blueish colour. *See* GUN, *or* FOWLING-PIECE.

GYRFALCON. *See* GERFALCON.

GYRLE, a roe-buck, so called the first year.

HAIR, in ſpeaking of horſes, the *French* uſe the word *poil* (*i. e.* hair) to ſignify their colour: and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify that part of the flank that receives the prick of the ſpur.

Pale hair are thoſe parts of the ſkin that approach more to white than the reſt, being not of ſo high a tinge.

Staring hair (or planted coat) is ſaid of a horſe whoſe hair briſtles up, or riſes upright; which diſorder is owing to being ill curried, not well covered, or too coldly houſed.

In order to make the hair of an horſe, ſmooth, ſleek, and ſoft, he muſt be kept warm at heart, for the leaſt inward cold will cauſe the hair to ſtare; alſo ſweat him often, for that will looſen and raiſe the duſt and filth that renders his coat foul; and when he is in the height of a ſwear, ſcrape off all the white foam, ſweat, and filth, that is raiſed up, with an old ſword blade, and that will lay his coat even and ſmooth, and alſo when he is bled, if you rub him all over with his own blood, and ſo continue two or three days, and curry and dreſs him well, it will make his coat ſhine.

Hair falling, or ſheding from the mane or tail of a horſe, is cauſed either by ſome heat taken, that has engendered a dry mange there; or it proceeds from ſome ſurfeit, which cauſes the evil humours to reſort to thoſe parts.

To cure this, anoint the horſe's mane and creſt with black ſoap; make a ſtrong lee of aſh aſhes, and waſh it all over with it.

But if a canker ſhould grow on a horſe's tail, which will eat away both fleſh and bone; then put ſome oil of vitriol to it, and it will conſume it: and if you find the vitriol corrodes too much, you need only to wet it with cold water, and it will put a ſtop to it.

If you have a mind to take away hair from any part of a horſe's body, rub it with the gum that grows on the body of ivy, or the juice of fumitory that grows among barley; or boil half a pound of lime in a quart of water, till a fourth part is conſumed; to which add an ounce of orpiment, and lay a plaiſter on any part of the horſe, and it will do the buſineſs in a few hours.

HALBERT, is a ſmall piece of iron one inch broad, and three or four inches long, ſoldered to the toe of a horſe's ſhoe which jets out before, to hinder a lame horſe from reſting, or treading upon his toe.

The halbert ſhoes do of neceſſity conſtrain a lame horſe, when he goes at a moderate pace, to tread or reſt on the heel, which lengthens and draws out the back ſinew that was before in ſome meaſure ſhrunk.

HALLIER-NET or BRAMBLE NET, an oblong net to take quails. *See Plates* VII. *and* XII. *See* BRAMBLE-NET.

HALTER for a HORSE, is a head ſtall of *Hungary* leather, mounted with one, and ſometimes two ſtraps, with a ſecond throat-band, if the horſe is apt to unhalter himſelf.

HALTER CAST, is an excoriation of the paſtern, occaſioned by the halter being entangled about the foot upon the horſe's endeavouring to rub his neck with his hinder foot.

Unhalter; a horſe is ſaid to unhalter himſelf, that turns off the halter.

If your horſe is apt to unhalter himſelf, you muſt get him a halter with a throat band.

Strap, or ſtring of a halter, is a cord or long ſtrap of leather, made faſt to the head-ſtall, and to the manger, to tie the horſe.

Do not bridle your horſe till you ſee he is halter caſt. *See* TRICK.

Halter caſt is thus: when a horſe endeavours to ſcrub the itching part of his body, near the head or neck, one of his hinder feet entangles in the halter, which by the violent ſtruggling of the horſe to diſengage himſelf, he ſometimes receives very dangerous hurts in the hollow of his paſtern.

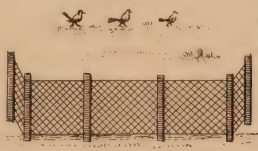
For the cure of this, take linſeed oil and brandy, of each an equal quantity; ſhake them together in a glaſs, till they are well mixt, and anoint the ſorance, morning and evening, firſt having clipt away the hair; but take care to keep the foot very clean.

Another eaſy remedy is, take oil and wine, of each an equal quantity; boil them together, till the wine is evaporated; and apply the remainder of the oil once a day to the part, which will be quickly healed.

HALTING [in a Horſe]. A limping, or going lame, an irregularity in the motion of an horſe, ariſing from a lameneſs in the ſhoulder, leg, or foot, which makes him

ſpare

Hallier



Horse hair Nooses

Fold Net

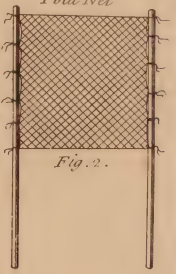
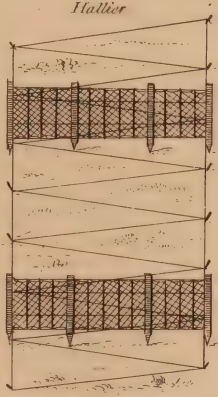


Fig. 2.

Hare Net

Hallier



Hare Net

Hare Net

Fold Net

Fig. 1.

ſpare the part, or uſe it timorouſly. Halting happens ſometimes before, and ſometimes behind; if it be before, the hurt muſt of neceſſity be in the ſhoulder, knee, flank, paſtern, or foot.

If it be in the ſhoulder, it muſt be towards the withers, or in the pitch of the ſhoulder, and may be known in that he will a little draw his leg after him, and not uſe it ſo nimbly as the other.

If he caſt it more outward than the other, it is a ſign of lameneſs, and that the grief lies in the ſhoulder: then take him in your hand and turn him very ſhort, on either hand, and you will find him to complain of that ſhoulder he is lame of, and he will either favour that leg, or trip in the turning: alſo lameneſs may be ſeen by him while ſtanding in the ſtable; where he will hold the lame leg out more than the other, and if, when you are upon his back he complains more than otherwiſe he does, the grief certainly lies in the withers; ſo that griping him hard, you will perceive him to ſhrink, and perhaps offer to bite.

If he treads thick and ſhort before, then the grief is upon the pitch of the ſhoulder, cloſe to the breaſt, which may be diſcovered by ſetting the thumb, and preſſing it hard againſt the place, and thruſting him with it, (if you would have him go back) upon which he will ſhrink, and put back his leg, foot and body: if the grief be in the elbow, it may be known by pinching him, with the fore fingers and thumb, and then he will hold up his leg, and offer to bite.

But if the grief be in the knee, it may be diſcovered by the horſe's ſtiff going; for he will not bend it ſo nimby as he does the other.

If it be in the flank, or ſhin-bone, the ſame may be ſeen or felt, it being a back ſinew, ſplinter, ſtrain, or the like.

If it be in the bending of the knee, it is a malander, which is alſo eaſily diſcovered.

Farther, when the paſtern, or joint, is affected, it may be known by his not bending it ſo well as the other: and if you put your hand upon the place, you will find it very hot.

If it be in the foot, it muſt be either in the coronet or ſole; if in the coronet, probably it comes by ſome ſtrain or wrench.

If in the hoof, by ſome over-reach, or diſtemper in or about the fruſh.

If in the ſole, from ſome prick, accloy, nail, *&c.*

HAM } of a horſe, is the ply, or bend-
HOUGH } ing of the hind legs, and likewiſe comprehends the point behind, and oppoſite to the ply, called the hock.

The hams of a horſe ſhould be large, full, and not much bended; as alſo diſcharged of fleſh, nervous, ſupple, and dry, otherwiſe they will be ſubject to many imperfections, as the capelet, curb, jardon, ſelander, ſpavin, variſſe, veſſignon, *&c.*

HAMBLING } or Dogs, [in the foreſt
HAMELING } law] is the ſame as expediting, or lawing; properly the hamſtringing, or cutting of dogs in the ham.

HAND, is the meaſure of a fiſt clinched, by which we compute the heighth of a horſe; the *French* call it *paume*, and had this expreſſion, and meaſure, firſt imparted to them from *Liege*.

A horſe of war ſhould be ſixteen hands high.

Hand: ſpear-hand, or ſword-hand, is the horſeman's right-hand.

Bridle-hand, is the left-hand of the horſeman. There are ſeveral expreſſions which relate to the bridle-hand, becauſe that gives motion to the bitt-mouth, and ſerves to guide the horſe much more than the other helps.

A horſeman ought to hold his bridle-hand two or three fingers above the pommel of the ſaddle.

This horſeman has no hand; that is, he does not make uſe of the bridle but unſeaſonably, and does not know how to give the aids or helps of the hand with due nicety.

To keep a horſe upon the hand, is to feel him in the ſtay upon the hand, and to be prepared to avoid any ſurpriſal or diſappointment from the horſe.

A horſe is ſaid to be, or reſt, upon the hand, that never refuſes, but always obeys and anſwers the effects of the hand.

To make a horſe right upon the hand, and free in the ſtay, he might be taught to know the hand by degrees and gentle methods; the horſeman muſt turn him, or change hands, ſtop him, and manage with dexterity the *appui*,

or preſſure of his mouth, ſo as to make him ſuffer chearfully and freely the effect of the bitt-mouth, without reſiſting, or reſting heavy upon the hand.

The ſhort, or hand-gallop, teaches horſes to be right upon the hand.

A light hand. A good horſeman ought to have a light hand; that is, he ought only to feel the horſe upon his hand, in order to reſiſt him when he attempts to ſlip from it; he ought, inſtead of cleaving to the bridle, lower it as ſoon as he has made his reſiſtance.

If a horſe, through an over-baring eagerneſs to go forward, preſſes too much upon the hand, you ought to ſlack your hand at certain times, and keep a hard hand at other times, and ſo diſappoint the horſe of preſſing continually upon the bitt.

Now this facility or liberty in the horſeman of ſlacking and ſtiffening the hand, is what we call a good hand.

To ſlack, or eaſe the hand, is to ſlacken the bridle.

To hold up, or ſuſtain the hand, is to pull the bridle in.

To guide a horſe by the hand, is to turn or change hands upon one tread.

A horſe is ſaid to force the hand when he does not fear the bridle, but runs away in ſpite of the horſeman.

To make a horſe part from the hand, or ſuffer him to ſlip from the hand, is to put on at full ſpeed.

To make a horſe part right from the hand, he ſhould not put himſelf upon his back or reins, but bring down his hips.

All hands. A horſe that turns upon all hands upon a walk, trot, or gallop.

To work a horſe upon the hand, is to manage him by the effect of the bridle, without interpoſing any other helps, excepting thoſe of the calves of the legs, upon occaſion.

Fore-hand and hind-hand of a horſe, is an expreſſion diſtinguiſhing the parts of a horſe, as divided into the fore and hind parts, by the ſituation of a horſeman's hand.

The parts of the fore-hand, are the head and neck, and the fore-quarters.

Thoſe of the hind-hand, include all the other parts of his body.

HAND-HIGH, is a term uſed in horſemanſhip, and peculiar to the *Engliſh* nation, who meaſure the height or tallneſs of a horſe by hands, beginning with the heel, and meaſuring upwards to the higheſt hair upon the withers. A hand is four inches.

HANDLING, [with Cock-fighters] a term that ſignifies the meaſuring the girth of them, by griping one's hand and fingers about the cock's body.

HAQUENEE, an obſolete *French* word for an amble horſe.

To HARBOUR, [Hunting Term] a hart is ſaid to harbour when he goes to reſt; and to unharbour a deer, is to diſlodge him.

HARD Horse, is one that is inſenſible of whip or ſpur.

HARE, is a beaſt of venery, or the foreſt; peculiarly ſo termed in the ſecond year of her age; in the firſt ſhe is called a leveret; and in the third, a great hare. By old forreſters the hare is called the king of all beaſts of venery.

There are four ſorts of hares; ſome live in the mountains, ſome in the fields, ſome in marſhes, and ſome every where, without any certain place of abode. The mountain hares are the ſwifteſt; the field hares are not ſo nimble; and thoſe of the marſhes, are the ſloweſt; but the wandering hares are moſt dangerous to follow, for they are ſo cunning in the ways and mazes of the fields, running up the hills and rocks, becauſe by cuſtom they know a nearer way; with other tricks, to the confuſion of the dogs, and diſcouragement of the hunters.

It will not be improper to give a deſcription of the parts of a hare, ſince it is admirable to behold how every limb and member of this beaſt is compoſed for celerity.

In the firſt place the head is round, nimble, ſhort, yet of convenient length, and apt to turn every way.

The ears are long and lofty, like thoſe of an aſs; for nature has ſo provided, that every fearful and unarmed creature ſhould have long and large ears, that by hearing it might evade it's enemies, and ſave itſelf by flight: the lips continually move, while they are aſleep as well as awake; and from the ſlit they have in the middle of their noſe comes the name of hare-lips, found in ſome men.

The neck of a hare is long, ſmall, round, ſoft and flexible: the ſhoulder-bone ſtraight and broad, for her more eaſy turning; her legs before, ſoft, and ſtand broader behind than before, and the hinder legs longer than the fore legs: the breaſt is not narrow, but fitted to take more breath than any other beaſt of that bigneſs: it has a nimble back, and a fleſhy belly, tender loins, hollow ſides, fat buttocks filled up, and ſtrong and nervous knees. Their eyes are brown, and they are ſubtle, but not bold; ſeldom looking forward, becauſe they go by leaps: their eye-lids coming from their brows, are too ſhort to cover their eyes, ſo that when they ſleep they remain open.

They have certain little bladders in their belly, filled with matter, out of which both ſexes ſuck a certain humour, and anoint their bodies all over with, by which they are defended againſt rain.

Though their ſight is dim, yet they have an indefatigable faculty of ſeeing: ſo that the continuance of it, though but in a mean degree, makes amends for the want of the excellency of it in them.

They feed abroad, becauſe they would conceal their forms, and never drink, but content themſelves with dew, which makes them frequently grow rotten.

As it is ſaid before, every limb of a hare is compoſed for ſwiftneſs, and therefore ſhe never walks or treads, but jumps; her ears lead her the way in the chace, for with one of them ſhe harkeneth to the cry of the dogs; and the other ſhe ſtretches forth like a ſail, to help forth her courſe: always ſtretching her hinder beyond her former, and yet it not hindring them at all; and in paths and highways ſhe runs more ſpeedily.

The hares of the mountains often exerciſe themſelves in the vallies and plains, and through practice grow acquainted with the neareſt way to their forms, or conſtant places of abode; ſo that when at any time they are hunted in the fields, ſuch is their ſubtil dodging, that they will dally with the huntſman till they ſeem to be almoſt taken, and then on a ſudden take the neareſt way to the mountains, and ſo take ſanctuary in the acceſſible places, to which neither dogs nor horſes can or dare aſcend.

Hares which frequent buſhes and brakes are not able to endure labour, nor are very ſwift, becauſe of the pain in their feet, growing fat by means of idleneſs, and not uſing themſelves to running.

The field hare, being leaner of body, and oftener chaſed, is more difficulty taken by reaſon of her ſingular agility: for when ſhe begins her courſe, ſhe bounds up from the ground as if ſhe flew, afterwards paſſes through brambles, over thick buſhes and hedges, with all expedition; and if ſhe cometh into deep graſs or corn, ſhe eaſily delivers herſelf, and ſlides through it, always holding up one ear, and bending it at pleaſure, to be the moderator of her chace.

Neither is ſhe ſo improvident and prodigal of her ſtrength, as to ſpend it all in one courſe, but ſhe has regard to the force of her purſuer, who if he be ſlow and ſluggiſh, ſhe is not profuſe of her ſtrength, nor uſes her utmoſt ſwiftneſs, but only advances gently before the dogs, yet ſafely from their clutches, reſerving her greateſt ſtrength for the time of her greateſt neceſſity, knowing ſhe can out-run the dogs at her pleaſure, and therefore will not ſtrain herſelf more than ſhe is urged.

But if ſhe be purſued by a dog that is ſwifter than the reſt, then ſhe puts on with all the force ſhe can, and having once left the hunters and dogs a great way behind her, ſhe makes to ſome little hill, or riſing ground, where ſhe raiſes herſelf upon her hinder legs, that thereby ſhe may obſerve how far off, or how near her purſuers are.

The younger hares, by reaſon of their weak limbs, tread heavier on the earth than the older, and therefore leave the greater ſcent behind them.

At a year old they run very ſwiftly, and their ſcent is ſtronger in the woods, than in the plain fields; and if they lie down on the earth (as they love to do) in red fallow grounds, they are eaſily deſcried.

Their footſteps in winter are more apparent than in ſummer, becauſe as the nights are longer, they travel further; neither do they ſcent in winter mornings ſo ſoon as it is day, till the froſt is a little thawed; but eſpecially their footſteps are uncertain at the full of the moon, for then they leap and play together,

gether, ſcattering or putting out their ſcent or ſavour; and in the ſpring time alſo, when they do engender, they confound one another's footſteps by multitudes.

Hares and rabbets are miſchievous to nurſeries and newly-planted orchards, by peeling off the bark of the plants; for the prevention of which, ſome bind ropes about the trees to a ſufficient height; others daub them with tar, which being of itſelf hurtful to young plants, the miſchief is prevented by mixing it with any kind of greaſe, and boiling it over a fire, ſo as both may incorporate; then with a bruſh or little broom, daub over the ſtem of the tree as high as a rabbet or hare can reach: do this in *November*, and it will ſecure the trees for that whole year, it being the winter-time only in which they feed upon the bark.

Alſo ſome thin ſoil out of a houſe of office, or the thick tempered with water, has been often applied with good ſucceſs; or the white-waſh made uſe of by plaiſterers for whiteing houſes, done once a year over the trees with a bruſh, will preſerve them from hares, deer, and other animals.

As for ſuch hares as are bred in warrens, the warreners have a crafty device to fatten them, which has been found by experience to be effectual; and that is, by putting wax into their ears to make them deaf, and then turning them into the place where they are to feed, where, being freed from the fear of hounds, and for want of hearing, they grow fat before others of their kind.

Hare Hunting.

It is generally believed that a hare naturally knows the change of weather, from one twenty-four hours to another.

When ſhe goes to her form, ſhe will ſuffer the dew to touch her as little as ſhe can, but takes the highways and beaten paths: again, when ſhe riſes out of her form, if ſhe couches her ears and ſcut, and runs not very faſt at firſt, it is an infalliable ſign that ſhe is old and crafty.

They go to buck commonly in *January*, *February*, and *March*, and ſometimes all the warm months: ſometimes ſeeking the buck at ſeven or eight miles diſtant from the place they uſually ſit at, following the highways, *&c.*

To diſtinguiſh a male hare from the female, you may know him as you hunt him to his form, by his beating the hard high-ways: he alſo feeds further out in the plains, and makes his doublings and croſſings much wider, and of greater compaſs than the female doth; whereas the female will keep cloſe by ſome covert ſide, turning and winding in the buſhes like a coney; and if ſhe go to relief in the corn fields, ſhe ſeldom croſſes over the furrows, but follows them along, ſtaying upon the thickeſt tufts of corn to feed.

You may likewiſe know a buck at his riſing out of his form, by his hinder parts, which are more upon the whitiſh; and his ſhoulders, before he riſes will be redder than the doe's, having ſome looſe long hairs growing on them.

Again, his head is ſhorter and better truſſed, his hair about his lips longer, and his ears ſhorter and more grey: the hairs upon the female's chine are of a blackiſh grey.

And beſides, when hounds hunt a femal hare, ſhe will uſe more croſſing and doubling ſeldom making out end-ways before the hounds; whereas the male acts contrarily, for having once made a turn or two about his form, then farewell hounds, for he will frequently lead them five or ſix miles before ever he will turn his head.

When you ſee that your hounds have found where a hare hath paſſed to relief upon the highway ſide, and hath much doubled and croſſed upon dry places, and never much broken out nor relieved in the corn, it is a ſign ſhe is but lately come thither: and then commonly ſhe will ſtay upon ſome high place to look about her, and to chuſe out a place to form in, which ſhe will be loth to part with. As of all chaces the hare makes the greateſt paſtime and pleaſure, ſo it is a great delight and ſatisfaction to ſee the craft of this ſmall animal for her ſelf-preſervation.

And the better to underſtand them, conſider what weather it is: if it be rainy, then the hare will hold the highways more than at any other time, and if ſhe come to the ſide of any young grove or ſpring, ſhe will ſcarcely enter, but ſquat down by the ſide of it, till the hounds

hounds have over-ſhot her, and then ſhe will return, the very ſame way ſhe came, to the place from whence ſhe was ſtarted, and will not go by the way into any covert, for fear of the wet and dew that hangs upon the boughs.

In this caſe, the huntſman ought to ſtay an hundred paces before he comes to the wood ſide, by which means he will perceive whether ſhe returns as aforeſaid, which if ſhe does, he muſt halloo in his hounds, and call them back, and that preſently, that the hounds may not think it the counter ſhe came firſt.

The next thing that is to be obſerved is, the place where the hare ſits, and upon what wind ſhe makes her form, either upon the north or ſouth wind, ſhe will not willingly run into the wind, but run upon aſide, or down the wind; but if ſhe forms in the water, it is a ſign ſhe is foul, and meaſled: if you hunt ſuch a one, have a ſpecial regard all the day to the brook-ſides, for there, and near plaſhes, ſhe will make all her croſſings, doublings, *&c.*

Some hares have been ſo crafty, that as ſoon as they have heard the ſound of a horn, they would inſtantly ſtart out of their form, though it was at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, and go and ſwim in ſome pool, and reſt upon ſome ruſh-bed in the midſt of it; and would not ſtir from thence till they have heard the horn again, and then have ſtarted out again, ſwimming to land, and have ſtood up before the hounds four hours before they could kill them, ſwimming and uſing all ſubtleties and croſſings in the water.

Nay, ſuch is the natural craft and ſubtlety of a hare, that ſometimes, after ſhe has been hunted three hours, ſhe will ſtart a freſh hare, and ſquat in the ſame form.

Others having been hunted a conſiderable time will creep under the door of a ſheep-cot, and there hide themſelves among the ſheep; or when they have been hard hunted, will run in among a flock of ſheep, and will by no means be gotten out from among them till the hounds are coupled up and the ſheep driven into their pens.

Some of them (and that ſeems ſomewhat ſtrange) will take the ground like a coney, and that is called going to the vault.

Some hares will go up one ſide of the hedge and come down the other, the thickneſs of the hedge being the only diſtance between the courſes.

A hare that has been cloſely hunted, has got upon a quick-ſet hedge, and ran a good way upon the top thereof, and then leapt off upon the ground.

And they will frequently betake themſelves to furze-buſhes, and will leap from one to the other, whereby the hounds are frequently in default.

Some affirm, that a hare after ſhe has been hunted two hours and more, has at length, to ſave herſelf, got upon an old wall, ſix feet high from the ground, and hid herſelf in a hole that was made for ſcaffolding; and that ſome hares have ſwam over the rivers *Trent* and *Severn*.

A hare is ſuppoſed not to live above ſeven years at the moſt, eſpecially the bucks, and if a buck and doe ſhall keep one quarter together, they will never ſuffer any ſtrange hare to ſit by them, and therefore it is ſaid, by way of proverb, the more you hunt, the more hares you ſhall have; becauſe when you have killed one hare, another will come and poſſeſs his form.

A hare hath a greater ſcent, and is more eagerly hunted by the hounds, when ſhe feeds and relieves upon green corn, than at any other time of the year; and yet there are ſome hares that naturally give a greater ſcent than others, as the large wood-hares; and ſuch as are foul and meaſled keep near to the waters: but the ſmall red hare, which is not much bigger than a coney, is neither of ſo ſtrong a ſcent, nor ſo eagerly hunted.

Thoſe hares that feed upon the ſmall branches of wild thyme, or ſuch like herbs, are generally very ſwift, and will ſtand long up before the hounds.

Again, there are ſome hares more ſubtle and cunning than others; young hares which have never been hunted are fooliſh, and are neither of force nor capacity to uſe ſuch ſubtleties and crafts, but moſt commonly hold on end-ways before the hounds, and oftentimes ſquat and ſtart again, which greatly encourages the hounds, and enters them better than if the hare ſhould fly end-ways, as ſometimes they will for five or ſix miles an end.

The females are more crafty and politic than the males, for they double and turn ſhorter, which is unpleaſant to the hounds; for it is troubleſome to them to turn ſo often, delighting more in an end-way chace, running with all their force: for thoſe hares which double and croſs ſo often, it is requiſite at default, to caſt the greater compaſs about, when you beat, to make it out, for ſo you will find all her ſubtleties and yet need not ſtick upon any of them, but only where ſhe went on forward: by this means you will abate her force, and compel her to uſe doublings and croſſings.

To enter hounds to a hare, let the huntſman be ſure in the firſt place to make them very well acquainted with himſelf and his voice, and let them underſtand the horn, which he ſhould never blow but when there is cauſe for it.

When you enter a young kennel of hounds, have a ſpecial regard to the country where you make the firſt quarry, for ſo they are like to ſucceed accordingly; ſince their being entered firſt in a plain and champaigne country, will make them ever after delight more to hunt therein than elſewhere; and it is the ſame with the coverts.

In order to have the beſt hounds, uſe them to all kinds of hunting, yet do not oblige them to hunt in the morning by reaſon of the dew and moiſture of the earth; and beſides, if they be afterwards hunted in the heat of the day, they will ſoon give over the chace, neither will they call on willingly nor chearfully, but ſeek out the ſhades to ſleep in.

But yet many are of opinion, that to hunt both early and late in the morning, by trayſing, profits the hounds as to the uſe of their noſes; and by keeping them ſometimes in the heat of the day, or till night, incites courage in them.

The beſt ſeaſon to enter young hounds, is in *September* and *October*, for then the weather is temperate, and neither too hot nor too cold; and this is the ſeaſon to find young hares that have never been hunted, which are ſilly and ignorant of the politic croſſings, doublings, *&c.* of their ſires, running, commonly end-ways, frequently ſquating, and as often ſtarting; by which encouragement the hounds are the better entered.

Some hares hold the high-beaten ways only, where the hounds can have no ſcent; therefore, when the huntſman finds his hounds at a default in the highway, let him hunt on until he finds where the hare hath broken from the highway, or hath found ſome dale or freſh place where the hounds may recover ſcent, looking narrowly on the ground as he goes, to ſee to find the footing or pricking of the hare.

There are other places wherein a hound can find no ſcent; and that is, in fat and rotten ground, which ſticks to the feet of the hare; and this is called carrying, and ſo of conſequence ſhe leaves no ſcent behind her.

There are alſo certain months in the year in which a hound can find no ſcent, and that is in the ſpring time, by reaſon of the fragrant ſcent of flowers and the like.

But avoid hunting in hard froſty weather as much as you can, for that will be apt to ſurbate or founder your hounds, and cauſe them to loſe their claws; beſides, at that time a hare runs better than at any other time, the ſoles of her feet being hairy.

In a word, the beſt way of entering young hounds, is with the aſſiſtance of old ſtaunch hounds, ſo they will be better learned to caſt for it at a doubling or default.

What time of the year is beſt for Hare-hunting; how to find her, ſtart her, and chaſe her.

The beſt time to begin hare-hunting, is about the middle of *September*, and to end towards the latter end of *February*, leſt you deſtroy the early brood of leverets.

And beſides when the winter comes on, the moiſtneſs and coolneſs of the earth increaſes, which is agreeable to the nature of the hounds, and very acceptable, they not liking extremes either of hot or cold weather.

Thoſe hounds that are two years old and upwards, may be exerciſed three times a week; and the hunting ſo often will do them good, provided they be well fed; and they may be kept the greateſt part of the day,

day, both to try their ſtoutneſs, and to make them ſtout.

If any hound ſhall have found the trail of a hare, when ſhe hath relieved that night, the huntſman ought not to be too haſty, but let the hounds make it of themſelves; and when he perceives that they begin to draw in together, and to call on freſhly, then he ought to encourage them, eſpecially that hound which hunteth beſt, frequently calling him by his name.

Here you may take notice that a hare leaveth better ſcent when ſhe goes to relief, than when ſhe goeth toward her form; for when ſhe relieves in the field, ſhe coucheth her body low upon the ground, paſſing often over one piece of ground, to find where the beſt food lies, and thus leaveth the beſt ſcent, croſſing alſo ſometimes: beſides, when ſhe goes to her form, ſhe commonly takes the highways, doubling, croſſing, and leaping as lightly as ſhe can; in which places the hounds can have no ſcent by reaſon of the duſt, *&c.* and yet they will ſquat by the ſides of highways, and therefore let the huntſman beat very well the ſides of thoſe highways.

Now having found where a hare hath relieved in ſome paſture or corn-field, you muſt then conſider the ſeaſon of the year, and what weather it is: for if it be in the ſpring time or ſummer, a hare will not then ſit in buſhes, becauſe they are frequently infeſted with piſmires, ſnakes and adders; but will ſit in corn-fields and open places.

In the winter time, they ſit near towns and villages, in tufts of thorns and brambles, eſpecially when the wind is northerly or ſoutherly.

According to the ſeaſon and nature of the place where the hare is accuſtomed to ſit, there beat with your hounds, and ſtart her; which is much better ſport than trayling of her from her relief to her form.

After the hare has been ſtarted, and is on foot, then ſtep in where you ſaw her paſs, and halloo in your hounds, until they have all undertaken it, and go on with it in full cry; then recheat to them with your horn, following fair and ſoftly at firſt, making not too much noiſe either with horn or voice; for at the firſt, hounds are apt to overſhoot the chace through too much heat.

But when they have run the ſpace of an hour, and you ſee the hounds are well in with it, and ſtick well upon it, then you may come in nearer with the hounds, becauſe by that time their heat will be cooled, and they will hunt more ſoberly.

But, above all things, mark the firſt doubling, which muſt be your direction for the whole day; for all the doubling that ſhe ſhall make afterwards will be like the former, and according to the policies that you ſhall ſee her uſe, and the place where you hunt, you muſt make your compaſſes great or little, long or ſhort, to help the defaults, always ſeeking the moiſteſt and moſt commodious places for the hounds to ſcent in.

To conclude; thoſe who delight in hunting the hare, muſt riſe early, leſt they be deprived of the ſcent of her footſteps, by which means the dogs will be incapacitated to follow their game; for the nature of the ſcent is ſuch that it will not remain long, but ſuddenly, in a manner every hour, vaniſheth away. *See* HUNTING.

HARE NETS AND RABBET-NETS. The three ſeveral ſorts of nets repreſented in Plate VIII, are proper either for hares or rabbets.

In the placing of theſe obſerve the path or tract in any coppice, or furrow, by which any hare uſes to paſs; likewiſe how the wind is, ſo as to ſet them as the hare and wind may come together: if the wind be ſide-ways it will do well enough, but never let it blow over the net into the hare's face, for he will ſcent both it and you at a diſtance; the two pointed lines A C, in the firſt figure, denotes the foot-paths whereby the game uſes to paſs. Then prepare three or four more ſtakes according to the length of the net; which ſtakes ſhould be about the bigneſs of one's thumb, and near four feet long, ſharpened at the greater end, and a little crooked at the ſmaller R, S, T; ſtick them in the ground ſomewhat ſloping, as if ſo forced by the wind: two of them are to be ſet at the two ſides of the way and the middle, as there is occaſion; they muſt only hold up the net from falling, but in a very ſlight manner, that if the game run

againſt it, it may fall down, and ſo entangle him: be ſure to hide yourſelf in ſome ditch or buſh, behind a tree, or the like place, behind the net, then, when you perceive the game to be paſſed, give a ſhout, flinging your hat at them, which will put them into ſuch a ſurpriſe that they will ſpring on, and run juſt into the net, ſo that you muſt be nimble to take them, leſt they break out and eſcape.

But obſerve, this net is not ſo grounded in windy weather as in fair.

The middlemoſt ſlap muſt be ſet much after the ſame manner as the former; as to the way and wind, you ſee how the two cords at each end of the net ought to be diſpoſed: next you muſt have two ſticks, K, L, M, N, each four feet long, and twice as thick as one's thumb, which are to be cut exactly ſmooth at each end, and fixed thus; take the ſtick H, I, put it on the edge of the way upon the cord L, which is on the bottom of the net, and the other cord is to be placed at the top of the ſtick; then go along behind the net, ſupporting it with your hand, and place your ſecond ſtick juſt as you did the firſt; but you ſhould endeavour to lean a little towards the way where you expect the game will come, for the beaſts running fiercely againſt the net will force the ſticks to give way, and ſo the net falls on him.

There is another net repreſented by the laſt figure, which is leſs troubleſome than either of the former, only it may be farther diſcerned, yet it is good for rabbets in ſuch foot-paths, and only uſed for them and hares; whereas the others are uſeful alſo for the taking of wolves, foxes, badgers, and pole cats. The true time to ſet theſe nets is at break of day, till half an hour before ſun-riſing, and from half an hour before ſun-ſet till dark.

HARNESS GALLS, ſometimes the breaſts of coach-horſes are galled by the harneſs, or riſe in hard bunches, eſpecially in rainy weather.

To cure this, firſt ſhave off the hair about the ſore very cloſe, and rub the whole breaſt with a lather of water and black ſoap; then waſh that part of the breaſt which is uſually covered with the petrel, with ſalt and water, ſuffering it to dry off itſelf.

If the hardneſs of any part of the harneſs occaſions the galling, take it away, or cover it with little bolſters.

HARRIER; a hound, from his chaſing or tracing by foot, is naturally endued with an admirable gift of ſmelling, being alſo bold and courageous in the purſuit of his game, of which there are ſeveral kinds, and all differ in their ſervices; ſome are for the hare, the fox, wolf, hart, pole-cat, weaſel, coney, buck, badger, otter, *&c.* ſome for one thing, ſome for another.

The hound moſt in uſe and proper for hare-hunting, may be confined to few ſorts, and each excellent in nature. To wit, the deep-tongued, thick-lipped, broad and long-hung ſouthern hounds. The fleet ſharp-noſed dog, ears narrow and pointed, deep cheſted, with thin ſhoulders, protending a quarter of the fox ſtrain. The rough wire-haired hound, thick-quartered, well hung, not too fleſhy ſhouldered, together with the rough or ſmooth beagle. Each of theſe ſorts, have three excellencies, *&c.* It is not poſſible, with juſtice, to commend one before another, for kind, colour or ſervice, preference being given according to the humours and inclinations of ſportſmen, the tribe of whom are very numerous, and, of conſequence, different in opinion.

He that delights in a long chace of ſix hours, often more, and to be in with the dogs all the time, let him breed of the ſouthern hounds, or ſuch heavy dogs as *Suſſex* gentlemen run in the weald. They make good deep baſs muſic, afford great diverſion, and conſidering how dirty the country is, fatigue the healthy footmen very little. In an open country where there is good riding, prefer the ſecond ſort, with a quarter of the fox-ſtrain, theſe ſuit the more eager, active horſeman, and ſpend their tongues generouſly, making delightful harmony, and at the ſame time go at ſuch a rate, a hare durſt not play many tricks before them; they ſeldom allow her time to loiter, ſhe muſt run and continue her ſoiling or change foil, if the latter ſhe dies; keep in huntſman, freſh ground on the turf, is in ſome degree a continued view, otherwiſe hang your dogs, (barring all extraordinary accidents of highways and ſheep blemiſh)

blemiſh) for I would no more excuſe the loſs of a hare on freſh ſward, unleſs the huntſman's fault, which is too often the caſe, than I would a kennel of fox-hounds loſing reynard in full chace; the reaſons againſt it in both diverſions are the ſame.

The ſlow hounds generally pack beſt. Of the ſecond ſort, many not being of equal ſpeed, (for it is hard to procure an even kennel of faſt hounds), will be found to tail, which is an inconveniency, for the hind dogs labour on to overtake the leading hounds, and ſeldom or ever ſtop, nor are of the leaſt uſe but to enlarge the cry, unleſs at an over-run, which happens at the top of the morn, for a quarter of a mile together, then the old hounds, thrown out or tailed, often come up, and hit the fault off. The ſouthern dogs are not ſo guilty of running a-head, for as they pack well together, from their equality of ſpeed, (it being eaſier to excel the ſlow than the faſt) at the leaſt balk, there are ten noſes on the ground for one. The third ſpecies of hounds you will ſeldom ſee an entire kennel of, being in ſome parts not much encouraged: They are of northern breed, and in great eſteem, being bold dogs, and by many huntſmen preferred for the otter and martin: in ſome places they are encouraged for fox-hounds, but bad to breed from, being too ſubject to degenerate and produce thick, low, heavy ſhouldered dogs unfit for the chace. Beagles, rough or ſmooth, have their admirers, they ſpend their tongues free in treble or tenor, and go a greater rate than the ſouthern hounds, but tail abominably. They run low to ground, therefore enjoy the ſcent better than taller dogs, eſpecially when the atmoſphere lies low. In an encloſed country they do beſt, as they muſe with the hare, and at trailing or default, are pretty good for hedge-rows.

Of the two ſorts the rough, or wire-haired, being generally good ſhouldered dogs, and well filleted, are preferred.

Smooth-haired beagles are commonly deep hung, thick lipped, and large noſtrilled, but often ſo ſoft, ſolid, and bad quartered, as to be ſhoulder-ſhook and crippled the firſt ſeaſon's hunt, and have frequently that unpardonable fault of crooked legs, like the tarrier, or right Bath turn-ſpit.

Few of them will endure a tolerable hunt, or at default bear hard charging. After two hours running, obſerve them crippled and down, the huntſman may go on himſelf, for what aſſiſtance many of them give him, and it is plain from their form and ſhape, that they are not deſigned for hard exerciſe.

So much for harriers, a deal may be ſaid for and againſt the ſeveral kinds: it is a wide unſettled point to give opinion upon; but to ſum up the whole in a few words, ſtaunch, true hounds of any ſort, are deſirable, and whoever has them of pretty equal age and ſpeed, with the requiſites of packing and hunting well together, whether ſouthern, northern, fox-ſtrain, or beagle, can boaſt an invaluable advantage in the diverſion, and which few gentlemen, let them breed ever ſo true, can attain to but in years.

The properties to be conſidered in the choice of a hound, are, to prefer the dog of a middling ſize, with his back longer than round, noſe large, with noſtrils bold and wide, cheſt deep and capacious, fillets great and high, haunches large, hams ſtraight, the ſole hard and dry, claws large, ears wide, thin and deep, more round than ſharp, eyes large and protuberant, forehead prominent, and upper lips thick, and deeper than the lower jaw.

HART, is the moſt noble and ſtately beaſt, and in the firſt year is called a hind-calf, in the ſecond a knobber, in the third a brock, in the fourth a ſtaggard, in the fifth a ſtag, and in the ſixth a hart.

Harts are bred in moſt countries, but the ancients preferred thoſe of *Britain* before all others, where they are of divers colours.

Theſe excel all others in the beauty of their horns, which are very high, yet do not grow to their bones or ſcalps, but to their ſkin, branching forth into many ſpears, being ſolid throughout, and as hard as ſtones, and fall off once a year.

But if they remain abroad in the air, and are ſometimes wet and ſometimes dry, they grow light; by which it ſhould ſeem they are of an earthy ſubſtance, concrete, and

and hardened with a ſtrong heat, made like unto bones.

They loſe their horns every year in the ſpring.

At one year old they have nothing but bunches, that are ſmall ſignificators of horns to come: at two years they appear more perfectly, but ſtraight and ſingle: at three years they grow into two ſpars; at four into three, and ſo increaſe every year in their branches till they are ſix; and above that time their age is not certainly to be known by the head.

Having loſt their horns, in the day-time they hide themſelves, inhabiting the ſhades to avoid the annoyance of flies, and feed, during that time, only in the night.

Their new horns come out at firſt like bunches, and afterwards (as has been ſaid before) by the increaſe of the ſun's heat they grow more hard, covered with a rough ſkin, which is called a velvet head; and as that ſkin drieth, they daily try the ſtrength of their new heads upon trees, which not only ſcrapeth off the roughneſs, but by the pain they feel thus rubbing them, they are taught how long to forbear the company of their fellows; for at laſt, when in their chafing and fretting of their new horns againſt the trees, they can feel no longer pain and ſmart in them, they ſeem as if they thought it were high time to forſake their ſolitary dwellings, and return again to their former condition.

The reaſon why harts and deer ſhed their horns annually are theſe:

Firſt, becauſe of the matter of which they conſiſt; for it is dry and earthy like the ſubſtance of green leaves, which alſo fall annually; likewiſe wanting glewy or holding moiſture, for which reaſon the horn of a hart cannot be bent.

Secondly, from the place they grow up on, for they are not rooted upon the ſkull, but only within the ſkin.

Thirdly, from the efficient cauſe; for they are hardened both with the heat of ſummer and cold of winter; by means of which the pores which ſhould receive the nouriſhing liquor are ſhut up and ſtopped, ſo that their native heat neceſſarily dieth; which does not ſo happen in other beaſts, whoſe horns are for the moſt part hollow, and fitted for long continuance; but the new bunches ſwelling up, towards the ſpring, thruſt off the old horns, having the aſſiſtance of boughs of trees, weight of the horns, or by the willing excurſion of the beaſt that beareth them.

It has been obſerved, that when a hart pricketh up his ears, he windeth ſharp, very far and ſure, and diſcovereth all treachery againſt him; but if they hang down and wag, he perceives no danger.

Their age is diſcerned by their teeth; they have four on both ſides, with which they grind their meat; beſides two others, which are much larger in the male than in the female.

All theſe beaſts have worms in their heads underneath their tongues, in a hollow place were the neck-bone is joined to the head, which are no bigger than fly-blows.

The blood of the heart is not like that of other beaſts, for it hath no fibres in it, and therefore it does not congeal.

His heart is very great, and ſo are all thoſe of fearful beaſts, having in it a bone like a croſs.

He hath no gall, and that is one of the cauſes of his long life, and therefore are his bowels ſo bitter, that the dog will not touch them unleſs they be very fat.

The genital part of a hart is all nervous; the tail ſmall; and a hind hath udders between her thighs, with four ſpeans like a cow.

Theſe are above all other beaſts both ingenious and fearful, who although they have large horns, yet their defence againſt other four-footed beaſts is to run away.

The hart is ſtrangely amazed when he hears any one call or whiſtle in his fiſt: for trial of which, ſome ſeeing a hart in the plain in motion, having called him, crying ware, ware, take heed; and thereupon have ſeen him inſtantly turn back, making ſome little ſtand.

He hears very perfectly when his head and ears are erected; but imperfectly when he lets them down.

When he is on foot, and not afraid, he admires every thing he ſees, and takes a pleaſure to gaze at them.

A hart

A hart can naturally ſwim a great way, ſo that ſome which have been hunted in foreſts near the ſea, have plunged into it, and have been killed by fiſhermen twelve miles from land.

It is reported of them, that when they go to rut, and for that purpoſe are obliged to croſs ſome great river or arm of the ſea, they aſſemble in great herds, the ſtrongeſt going in firſt, and the next in ſtrength following him, and ſo one after the other, relieving themſelves by reſting their heads on the buttocks of each other.

The hind commonly carries her calf eight or nine months, which uſually falls in *May*, although ſome alter: ſome of them have two at once, and eat up the ſkin wherein the calf did lie.

As the calf grows up, ſhe teaches it to run, leap, and the way it muſt take to defend itſelf from the hounds.

Harts and hinds are very long lived, living commonly an hundred years and upwards.

Hart-Hunting.

Geſner, ſpeaking of the hunting of the hart, ſays, 'This wild, deceitful, and ſubtle beaſt, by windings and turnings often deceives it's hunter, as the harts of *Meandros* flying from the terrible cry of *Diana's* hounds:' wherefore the prudent hunter muſt frame his dogs, as *Pythagoras* did his ſcholars, with words of art to ſet them on, and take them off again at his pleaſure.

Whereof he muſt firſt of all encompaſs the beaſt in her own layer, and ſo unharbour her in the view of the dogs, that they may never loſe her ſlot or footing.

Neither muſt he ſet upon every one, either of the herd, or thoſe that wander ſolitary alone, or a little one, but partly by ſight, and partly by their footing and ſumet, make a judgment of the game, and alſo obſerve the largeneſs of his layer.

The huntſman, having made theſe diſcoveries in order to the chace, takes off the coupling of the dogs, and ſome on horſeback, the others on foot, follow the cry, with the greateſt art, obſervation, and ſpeed, remembering and intercepting him in his ſubtle turnings and headings; with all agility leaping hedges, gates, pales, ditches; neither fearing thorns, down hills, nor woods, but mounting a freſh horſe, if the firſt tire; follow the largeſt head of the whole herd, which muſt be ſingled out of the chace; which the dogs perceiving, muſt follow; not following any other.

The dogs are animated to the ſport by the winding of horns, and the voices of the huntſmen.

But ſometimes the crafty beaſt ſends forth his little ſquire to be ſacrificed to the dogs and hunters, inſtead of himſelf, lying cloſe in the mean time. In this caſe, the huntſman muſt ſound a retreat, break off the dogs, and take in, that is, leam them again, until they be brought to the fairer game; which riſeth with fear, yet ſtill ſtriveth by flight, until he be wearied and breathleſs.

The Nobles call the beaſt a wiſe hart, who, to avoid all his enemies, runneth into the greateſt herds, and ſo brings a cloud of error on the dogs, to obſtruct their farther purſuit; ſometimes alſo beating ſome of the herd unto his footings, that ſo he may the more eaſily eſcape, by amuſing the dogs.

Afterwards he betakes himſelf to his heels again, ſtill running with the wind, not only for the ſake of refreſhment, but alſo becauſe by that means he can the more eaſily hear the voice of his purſuers, whether they be far from him, or near to him.

But at laſt being again diſcovered by the hunters, and ſagacious ſcent of the dogs, he flies into the herds of cattle, as cows, ſheep, *&c.* leaping on a cow or ox, laying the fore parts of his body thereon, that ſo touching the earth only with his hinder feet, he may leave a very ſmall or no ſcent at all behind for the hounds to diſcern.

A chief huntſman to *Lewis* XII. of *France*, affirms, 'That on a time, they having a hart in chace, on a ſudden the hounds were at a fault, ſo as the game was out of ſight, that not a dog would once ſtir his foot, at which the hunters were all amazed; at laſt, by caſting their eyes about, they diſcovered the fraud of the crafty beaſt.

'There

'There was a great white-thorn, which grew in a ſhady place, as high as a moderate tree, which was encompaſſed about with other ſmaller ſhrubs; into this the hart having leaped, ſtood there aloft, the boughs ſpreading from one to another, and there remained till he was thruſt through by the huntſman, rather than he would yield himſelf up a prey to the hounds his mortal enemies.'

But their uſual manner is, when they ſee themſelves hard beſet, and every way intercepted, to make force at their enemy with their horns, who firſt comes upon him, unleſs they be prevented by ſpear or ſword.

When the beaſt is ſlain, the huntſman with his horn windeth the fall of the beaſt; and then the whole company comes up, blowing their horns in triumph for ſuch a conqueſt; among whom, the ſkilfuleſt opens the beaſt, rewards the hounds with what properly belongs to them, for their future encouragement: for which purpoſe, the huntſman dip bread in the blood of the beaſt to give to the hounds.

The rutting time is the middle of *September*, and continues two months: the older they are the hotter, and the better they pleaſe the hinds, and therefore they go to rut before the young ones; and being very fiery, they will not ſuffer any of them to come near the hinds, till they have ſatisfied their venereal appetite.

But for all this, the young ones are even with the old, for when they perceive that the old are grown weak by exceſs of rutting, the young will frequently attack them, and make them quit the place, that they may be maſters of the ſport.

They may be eaſily killed in rutting-time, for they follow the ſcents of the hinds with ſo much eagerneſs, laying their noſes to the ground, that they mind that only and nothing elſe.

It is very dangerous for any man to come near them at that time, for then they will make at any living creature of a different kind.

In ſome places their luſt ariſes in *October*, and alſo in *May*; and then (whereas at other times the males live apart from the females) they go about like laſcivious lovers, ſeeking the company of the females.

The males, in their raging luſt, make a peculiar noiſe.

One male will cover many females, continuing in this appetite for one or two months.

The females ſeem chaſte, and unwilling to admit of copulation, by reaſon of the rigour of the genital of the male; and therefore they ſink down on their buttocks, when they begin to feel his ſemen, as it has been obſerved in tame harts; and if they can, the females run away, the males ſtriving to hold them back with their fore-feet.

It cannot be well ſaid, that they are covered ſtanding, lying, or going, but rather running; ſo are they filled with greateſt ſeverity.

When one month or ſix weeks is over of their rutting, they grow much tamer; and laying aſide all fierceneſs, they return to their ſolitary places, digging every one by himſelf a ſeveral hole or ditch, in which they lie, to aſſwage the ſtrong ſavour of their luſt; for they ſtink like goats, and their face begins to look blacker than at other times: and in thoſe places they live till ſome ſhowers of rain fall; after which they return to the paſture again, living in flocks as they did before.

The female having been thus filled, never aſſociate again with the male till ſhe is delivered of her burthen, which is in about eight months, and produces generally but one at a time, very ſeldom two; which ſhe lodges cunningly in ſome covert. If ſhe perceives them ſtubborn and wild, ſhe will beat them with her feet till they lie cloſe and quiet.

She oftentimes leadeth forth her young, teaching it to run, and leap over buſhes, ſtones, and ſmall ſhrubs, and ſo continueth all the ſummer long, while their own ſtrength is the moſt conſiderable.

It is very pleaſant to obſerve them, when they go to rut, and make their vault: for when they ſmell the hind, they raiſe their noſe up into the air; and if it be a great hart, he will turn his head and look about to ſee whether there be none near him to interrupt and ſpoil his ſport.

Upon this, the young fly away for fear; but if there be any of equal bigneſs, they then ſtrive which ſhall vault firſt; and in the oppoſing each other, they ſcrape the ground with their feet, ſhocking and butting each other

ſo

ſo furiouſly, that you may hear the noiſe they make with their horns half a mile, ſo long till one of them is the conqueror.

The hind beholding this encounter, never ſtirs from her ſtation, expecting, as it were, the vaulting of him who ſhall get the maſtery, who having got it bellows, and then inſtantly covers her. The coats or colours of harts are of three different ſorts, brown, red, and fallow; and of each of theſe coats there proceeds two ſorts of harts, the one great, and the other ſmall.

Of brown harts, there are ſome great, long, and hairy, bearing a high head, of a red colour, and well beamed, who will ſtand before the hounds very long, being longer of breath, and ſwifter of foot than thoſe of a ſhorter ſtature.

There are another ſort of brown harts, which are little, ſhort, and well-ſet, bearing commonly a black mane, and are fatter and better veniſon than the former, by reaſon of their better feeding in young coppices.

They are very crafty, eſpecially when in greaſe, and will be hardly found, becauſe they know they are moſt enquired after; beſides, they are ſenſible they cannot then ſtand long before the hounds.

If they be old, and feed on good ground, then are their heads black, fair, and well branched, and commonly palmed at the top.

The fallow harts bear their heads high, and of a whitiſh colour, their beams ſmall, their antlers long, ſlender, and ill-grown; having neither heart, courage, nor force.

But thoſe which are of a lively red fallow, having a black or brown liſt down the ridge of the back, are ſtrong, bearing fair and high heads, well furniſhed and beamed. As there are ſeveral ſorts of harts, ſo alſo have they different heads, according to their age, country, reſt, and feeding.

Here you muſt take notice, that they bear not their firſt head (which we call broches, and in a fallow dear pricks) until they enter the ſecond year of their age.

In the third year they bear four, ſix, or eight ſmall branches: at the fourth, they bear eight or ten: at the fifth, ten or twelve; at ſix, fourteen or ſixteen: and at the ſeventh year, they bear their heads beamed, branched, and ſummed, with as much as ever they will bear, and do never multiply, but in greatneſs only. An old heart caſteth his head ſooner than the young, and the time is about the months of *February* and *March*.

Note, that if you geld a hart before he hath a head, he will never bear any; and if you geld him when he has an head, he will never after mew and caſt it: and ſo if he be gelded when he hath a velvet head, it will ever be ſo, without fraying or burniſhing.

As ſoon as they have caſt their heads, they inſtantly withdraw into the thickets, hiding themſelves in ſuch convenient places where they can have good water and ſtrong feeding, near ſome ground where wheat and peas are ſown: but young harts do never betake themſelves to the thickets till they have borne their third head, which is in the fourth year.

After they have mewed, they will begin to button in *March* and *April*, and as the ſun grows ſtrong, and the ſeaſon of the year puts forward the crop of the earth, ſo will their heads increaſe in all reſpects; ſo that by the middle of *June* their heads will be ſummed as much as they will bear all the year.

The Names and Diverſity of Heads, according to the Term uſed by Hunters.

That part which bears the antlers, royals, and tops, is called the beam, and the little ſtreaks therein are called gutters.

That which is about the cruſt of the beam is termed pearls, and that which is about the bur itſelf, formed like little pearls, is called pearls bigger than the reſt.

The bur is next the head, and that which is about the bur is called pearls; the firſt is called antler, the ſecond ſur-antler: all the reſt which grow afterwards, until you come to the crown, palm, or croche, are called royals and ſur-royals; the little buds or broches about the top, are called croches.

Their heads alſo go by ſeveral names; the firſt head is called a crowned top, becauſe the croches are ranged in form of a crown.

The ſecond is called a palmed top, becauſe the croches are formed like a man's hand.

Thirdly, all heads which bear not above three or four, the croches being placed aloft, all of one height, in form of a cluſter of nuts, are to be called heads of ſo many croches.

Fourthly, all heads which bear two in the top, or having their croches doubling, are to be called forked heads.

Fifthly, all heads which have double burs, or the antlers royal, and croches turned downwards, contrary to other heads, are only called heads. *See* HUNTING.

How to know an old Hart by the Slot, Entries, Abatures, Foils, Fewmets, Gait and Walks, Fraying-ſtocks, Head and Branches.

Firſt, by the ſlot. You muſt take good notice of the treading of the hart's foot; if you find the treading of two, the one long, and the other round, yet both of one bigneſs, yet the long ſlot, will indicate the hart to be much larger than the round.

And beſides, the old hart's hind-foot doth never over-reach the fore-foot; that of the young ones do.

But above all take this obſervation: when you have found the ſlot of a hart in the wood, take notice what manner of footing it is, whether worn or ſharp: and accordingly obſerve the country, and judge by that whether either may be occaſioned thereby.

For harts bred in mountains and ſtony countries have their toes and ſides of their feet worn, by means of their continual climbing and reſting themſelves thereon, and not on the heel; whereas in other places they ſtay themſelves more on the heel than toes; for in ſoft or ſandy ground they ſlip upon the heel, by reaſon of their weight, and thus by frequently ſtaying themſelves thereon, it makes the heel grow broader and bigger.

And thus may the age of a hart be known by his ſlot or treading.

The next thing to be conſidered is the fewmets; and this is to be judged of in *April* and *May*. If the fewmets or fewmiſhing be large and thick, they intimate that the hart is old.

In the months of *June* and *July* they make their fewmets in large croteys, very ſoft; and from that time to the end of *Auguſt*, they make them large, long, knotty and anointed, and gilded, letting them fall but few and ſcattered.

In *September* and *October*, there is no longer paſſing a judgment by them, by reaſon of the rut.

Thirdly, in order to know the height and thickneſs of a hart, obſerve his entries and galleries into the thickets, and what boughs he has over-ſtridden, and mark from thence the height of his belly from the ground.

By the height of the entries, a judgment is made of the age of a hart; for a young deer uſually creeps, but the old ones are ſtiff and ſtately.

His largeneſs may be known by the height of his creeping as he paſſes to his harbour, the young deer creeping low, which the old will not ſtoop to.

Fourthly, take notice of his gait, by which you may know whether the hart be great and long, and whether he will ſtand long before the hounds or not; for all harts which have a long ſtep will ſtand up a long while, being ſwift, light and well breathed; but if he leave a great ſlot, which is the ſign of an old deer, he will never ſtand long when he is chaced.

Laſtly, take notice of his fraying-poſt; where obſerve, that by how much the hart is the older, the ſooner he goes to fray, and the larger is the tree he chuſes to fray againſt, and one ſo ſtrong that he cannot bend with his head.

All ſtags as they are furniſhed, beat their heads dry againſt ſome tree or other, which is called their fraying poſt; the younger deer do it againſt weaker, leſſer, and lower trees; ſo that accordingly hunters judge confidently of their age, and of the nearneſs of their harbour, for that is the laſt action or ceremony they uſe before they enter it.

As to the head and branches; a hart is old, firſt, when the compaſs of the bur is large, great and well pearled.

Secondly, when the beam is large burthened and well pearled, being ſtraight, and not rendered crooked by antlers.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, when the gutters in it are large and deep.

Fourthly, when the firſt antler, called antellier, is large, long, and near to the bur, the ſur-antler near to the antler; and they ought to be both well pearled.

Fifthly, the reſt of the branches which are higher, being well ordered and ſet, and well grown, according to the largeneſs and proportion of the head, and the croches, palm, or crown, being great and large too, according to the largeneſs of the beam, are ſigns of an old hart.

How to ſeek a Hart in his Haunts, and Feeding-places, according to the Seaſons of the Year.

All harts change their manner of feeding every month; and as *November* is the concluſion of their rutting-time, I ſhall begin with that month: in this they feed in heaths and broomy places.

In *December* they herd together, and withdraw themſelves into the ſtrengths of the foreſts, to ſhelter themſelves from the cold winds, ſnows and froſts, and feed on the holm trees, elder trees, brambles, or any green thing they can find; and if it ſnows, they will ſkin or peel the trees like a goat.

In *January*, *February* and *March*, they leave herding, but will keep four or five in company, and in the corners of the foreſt will feed on the winter-paſture, ſometimes making their incurſions into the neighbouring corn fields, if they can perceive the blades of wheat, rye, or the like, appear above ground.

In *April* and *May*, they reſt in their thickets and other buſhy and ſhady places, during that ſeaſon, and ſtir very little till rutting-time unleſs they are diſturbed.

There are ſome harts ſo cunning, that they will have two ſeveral layers to harbour in, a good diſtance one from the other, and will frequently change (for their greater ſecurity) from the one to the other, taking ſtill the benefit of the wind.

In theſe months they go not to the ſoil, by reaſon of the moiſture of the ſpring, and the dew that continually overſpreads the graſs.

In *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, they are in the pride of their greaſe, and do reſort to ſpring-coppices and corn-fields; only they ſeldom go where rye or barley grows.

In *September* and *October*, they leave their thickets and go to the rut, during which ſeaſon they have no certain place either for food or harbour. He ought not to come too early into the ſprings or hewts where he thinks the hart feedeth, and is at relief, for they uſually go to their layers in the ſprings; and if they be old, crafty deer, they will return to the border of the coppice, and there liſten whether they can hear any approaching danger, and if they once chance to vent the huntſman or the hound, they will inſtantly diſlodge.

Now is the huntſman's proper time: let him beat the outſides of the ſprings or thickets: if he find the track of a hart or deer, he ought to obſerve whether it be freſh, which may be known by the following tokens; the dew will be beaten off, the ſoil freſh, or the ground broken, or printed with other tokens; ſo he may judge his game lately went that way.

Having found his ſlot or treading, and the hound ſticking well upon it, let him hold him ſhort; for he ſhall draw better being ſo held than if he were let at length of the leam; and thus let him draw till he is come to the covert, if poſſible, taking notice, by the way, of the ſlot, falls, entries, and the like, till he hath harboured him.

Having done this, let him plaſh down ſmall twigs, ſome above and ſome below, as he ſhall think fit; and then while the hound is hot, let him beat the outſides and make ring-walks twice or thrice about the wood, one while by the great and open ways, that he may help himſelf by the eye; another while through the thickets and coverts, for fear leſt his hounds ſhould over-ſhoot it, having ſtill better ſcent in the covert than highways.

If he is in doubt whether the hart is gone out of the ring-walks, or fears he has drawn amiſs, then let him go to the marks that he plaſhed, and draw counter till he may take up the fewmet.

Directions

Directions for harbouring a Stag.

The harbourer having taught his hound to draw mute always round the outside of the covert, as ſoon as his hound challenges, which he knows by his eager flouriſhing and ſtraining his leam, he is then to ſeek for his ſlot; if he finds the heel thick, and the toe ſpreading broad, theſe are ſigns that it is an old deer, eſpecially if it is fringed, that is, broken on both the ſides.

And if the ground be too hard to make any judgment from the ſlot, he muſt draw into the covert, as he paſſes obſerving the ſize of the entries; the larger and higher, the older the deer: as alſo his croppings of the tenders as he paſſes; the younger the deer the lower; the older the deer the higher are the branches.

He ought alſo to obſerve his fewmiſhings as he paſſes, the largeneſs of which beſpeaks the largeneſs of the deer: he muſt alſo be curious in obſerving the fraying-poſt, which is uſually the laſt opportunity he has to judge by; the eldeſt deer fraying higheſt againſt the largeſt trees, and theſe being found, it may be concluded his harbour is not far off.

Therefore he ought to draw with more circumſpection, checking the drawing-hound to ſecure him from ſpending when he comes ſo near as to have the deer in the wind, which when you have diſcovered by his eagerneſs that draws him, let him retire ſome diſtance back, and round the place with the hound, firſt at a conſiderable diſtance, and then if he finds him not diſturbed, let him make a ſecond round within that; and this will not only ſecure you that he is in the harbour, but will alſo ſecure his continuance there; for he will not, (except he be forced) paſs that taint your hound left in the rounding of him.

So that having broke a bough for his direction, he may at any time unharbour that hart.

How to find a Hart loſt the Night before.

A huntſman may fail of killing a hart divers ways; ſometimes by reaſon of great heat, or by being overtaken with the night, or the like.

If it ſhould happen, ſo do as follows:

Firſt, they who follow the hounds, muſt mark the place where they left the chace, and at break of day bring the blood-hound to it with the kennel after him.

If any hound vents, whom he knows to be no liar nor babler, he ſhall put his hound to it, whooping twice, or blowing two notes with his horn, to call on all his fellows about him; and if he finds that the hart is gone into ſome likely covert or grove, then muſt he draw his hounds about it, and if he there renews the ſlot or view, let him firſt conſider whether it be right or not; if it be right let him blow his horn.

And if he happens to find five or ſix layers, let it not ſeem ſtrange, for harts hunted and ſpent do frequently make many layers together, becauſe they cannot ſtand, but lie and feed.

Harts, which are hunted, moſt commonly run up the wind, and ſtraight forwards as far as they are able, and finding any water or ſoil, do ſtay a long time therein, by which means their joints are ſo benumbed and ſtiffened, that coming out, they cannot go far, nor ſtand up long, and therefore are forced to take up with any harbour they can find which may be a preſent covert to them. In the ſeeking of a hart in high woods, you muſt have regard to two things; that is, the thickets of the foreſt, and the ſeaſon.

If it be in very hot weather, gnats, horſeflies, and the like, drive the deer out of the high woods, and they diſperſe themſelves into ſmall groves and thickets, near places of good feeding.

According to the coverts which are in the foreſt, ſo muſt the huntſman make his inquiry; for ſometimes the hart lies in the tufts of white thorn, ſometimes under little trees, other whiles under great trees in the high woods, and ſometimes in the ſkirts of the foreſt, under the ſhelter of little groves and coppices.

And therefore the huntſman muſt make his ring-walk large or ſmall, according to the largeneſs of thoſe harbours or coverts.

How to unharbour a Hart and caſt off the Hounds.

When the relays are well ſet and placed, let the huntſman with his pole walk before the kennel of hounds, and being come to the blemiſhes, let him take notice of the ſlot, and ſuch other marks as may be obſerved from the view of the deer, in order that he may know whether the hounds run riot or not.

Then the huntſman muſt caſt abroad about the covert, to diſcover the hart when he is unharboured, the better to diſtinguiſh him by his head or otherwiſe.

The hart being unharboured, let all the hounds be caſt off, then crying one and all, *To him, to him, That's he, that's he,* with other ſuch words of encouragement.

If the blood-hound, in drawing, chance to over-ſhoot, and draw wrong or counter, then the huntſman muſt draw him back, ſaying, *Back, back, Soft, ſoft,* until he hath ſet him right again; and if he perceives that the hound hath mended his fault, by his kneeling down and obſerving the ſlot or ports, he muſt then cheriſh him, by clapping him on the back, and giving him his encouraging words; thus muſt he draw on with his hounds till he deſcries the deer.

Some deers are ſo cunning and crafty, that when they are unharboured from their layer, they will coaſt round about to find ſome other deer, whereby the hounds may be confounded in the change of hunts.

If the huntſman have the hart in view, he ought ſtill to draw upon the ſlot, blowing and hallooing till the hounds are come in. When he finds they are in full cry, and take it right, he may then mount, keeping under the wind and coaſt, to croſs the hounds that are in chace, to help them at default, if need requires. A huntſman ought never to come nearer to the hounds in cry, than fifty or ſixty paces, eſpecially at the firſt uncoupling, or at caſting off the relays; for if a hart make doublings, or wheel about or acroſs before the hounds, (as he ſeldom does) if then you come in too haſtily, you will ſpoil the ſlot or view, and ſo the hounds, for want of ſcent, will be apt to over-ſhoot the chace.

But if after you have hunted an hour, the huntſman perceives that the hart makes out end-ways before the hounds, and that they follow in full cry, taking it right, then he may come in nearer, and blow a recheat to the hounds to encourage them.

Hereupon the hart will frequently ſeek other deer at layer, and rouze them, on purpoſe to make the hounds hunt change, and will lie down in ſome of their layers flat upon his belly, and ſo ſuffer the hounds to over-ſhoot him; and that they may not either ſcent or vent him, he will gather up all his four feet under his belly, and will blow or breathe on ſome moiſt place of the ground, ſo that the hounds may paſs by him poſſibly, though within a yard, and never vent him.

For which cauſe huntſmen ſhould blemiſh at thoſe places, by which they ſee the hart enter into a thicket, to the end, that if the hounds ſhould fall to change, they may return to thoſe blemiſhes, and put the hounds to the right ſlot and view, until they have rouzed and found him again.

A hart has another way to bring the hounds to change, and that is when he ſees himſelf cloſely purſued, and that he cannot ſhun them, he will break into one thicket after another to find deer, rouſing and herding with them, continuing ſo to do ſometimes above an hour, before he will part from them or break herd.

Finding himſelf ſpent, he will break herd and fall a doubling and croſſing in ſome hard highway that is much beaten, or elſe in ſome river or brook, in which he will keep as long as his breath will permit him; and if he be far before the hounds, it may be then he will uſe the former device, in gathering his legs under his belly, as he lies flat along upon ſome hard dry place.

Sometimes he will take ſoil, and ſo cover himſelf under the water, that you ſhall perceive nothing but his noſe.

In this caſe the huntſman muſt have a ſpecial regard to his old hounds, who will hunt leiſurely and fearfully, whereas the young hounds will over-ſhoot their game.

If the hounds happen to be at a default, and hunt in ſeveral companies, then it may be gueſſed that the hart hath broken herd from the freſh deer, and that the freſh deer have

have ſeparated themſelves alſo: then notice is to be taken how the old ſtaunch hounds make it, and to obſerve the ſlot; and where you ſee any of the old hounds challenge, cheriſh and encourage that hound or hounds, haſtening the reſt in to him, crying hark to ſuch a hound, calling him by his name.

Here it is to be noted, that they cannot make it ſo well in the hard highways as in other places, becauſe they cannot have there ſo perfect a ſcent, either by reaſon of the tracks or footing of divers ſorts of beaſts, or by reaſon of the ſun drying up the moiſture, ſo that the duſt covereth the ſlot. Now in ſuch places (ſuch is the natural ſubtlety of the beaſt for ſelf-preſervation) the hart will make many croſſings and doublings, holding them long together, to make the hounds give over the chace.

In this caſe, the firſt care of the huntſman is to make good the head, and then draw round apace; firſt down the wind, though deer uſually go up the wind; and if the way is too hard to ſlot, then be ſure to try far enough back. Expert hounds will often do this of themſelves.

But if a hart break out into a champagne country, and in the heat of the day too, *i. e.* between noon and three o'clock, then if the huntſman perceive his hounds out of breath, he ought not to force them but comfort them; and though they do not call upon the ſlot or view, yet it is ſufficient if they do but wag their tails, for being almoſt ſpent, it is painful for them to call.

The laſt refuge of a hart that has been cloſely hunted, is the water, which in terms of art is called the ſoil; ſwimming oftenеſt down the ſtream, keeping the middle, fearing leſt by touching any bough by the waterſide, he may give ſcent unto the hounds.

Whenever you come to a ſoil (according to the old rule, *He who will the chace find, let him firſt try up river and down the wind*) be ſure if your hounds challenge but a yard above his going in, that he is gone up the river; for though he ſhould keep the very middle of the ſtream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the ſtream, and imboſh that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which has deceived many.

Therefore firſt try up the ſtream, and where a deer firſt breaks ſoil, both man and hound will beſt perceive it.

Now the ways to know when a hart is ſpent, are theſe:

Firſt. He will run ſtiff, high, and lumpering.

Secondly. If his mouth be black and dry, without any foam upon it, and his tongue hanging out; but they will often cloſe their mouths to deceive ſpectators.

Thirdly. By his ſlot; for oftentimes he will cloſe his claws together as if he went at leiſure, and preſently again open them wide, making great glidings, and hitting his dew-claws upon the ground, following the beaten paths without doublings, and ſometimes going all along by a ditch-ſide, ſeeking ſome gap, not having ſtrength to leap it: yet it has been often ſeen, that dead-run deer have taken very great leaps.

A huntſman muſt therefore govern himſelf according to the ſubtlety and craft of the deer, obſerving the doublings and croſſings, and the places where they are made; making his rings little or great, according to the nature of the places, time, and ſeaſon; for hounds are apt to ſhoot where herbs and flowers have their moſt lively ſcent and odoriferous ſmell.

Neither is the perfection or imperfection of the hounds to be diſregarded. And if theſe things be done, it will be much if you loſe a hart by default.

To kill a Hart at bay.

It is very dangerous to go into a hart at bay, eſpecially at rutting-time, for at that time they are moſt fierce.

There are two ſorts of bays; one on the land, and the other on the water. Now if the hart be in a deep water, where you cannot well come at him, then couple up your dogs; for ſhould they continue long in the water, it would endanger their ſurbating or foundering.

In this caſe get a boat and ſwim to him, with a dagger drawn, or elſe with a rope that has a nooſe, and throw it over his horns; for if the water be ſo deep that the hart ſwims, there

there is no danger in approaching him; otherwise you must be very cautious.

As to a land bay, if a hart be burnished, then you must consider the place; for if it be in a plain and open place, where there is no wood nor covert, it is dangerous and difficult to come into him; and if he be on a hedge side, or in a thicket, then while the hart is staring on the hounds, you may come softly and covertly behind him and cut his throat.

If you miss your aim, and the hart turn head upon you, then take refuge at some tree; and when the hart is at bay, couple up your hounds; and when you see the hart turn head to fly, gallop in roundly to him, and kill him with your sword.

The first ceremony, when the huntsman comes in to the death of a deer, is, to cry, *Ware haunch*, that the hounds may not break in to the deer; which being done, the next is the cutting his throat, and there blooding the youngest hounds, that they may the better love a deer, and learn to leap at his throat: then the mort having been blown and all the company come in, the best person, who hath not taken say before, is to take up the knife that the keeper or huntsman is to lay across the belly of the deer, some holding by the fore-legs, and the keeper or huntsman drawing down the pizzle, the person who takes say, is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, enough in the length and depth to discover how fat the deer is; then he that is to break up the deer, first slits the skin from the cutting of the throat downwards, making the arber that so the ordure may not break forth, and then he paunches him, rewarding the hounds with it.

In the next place, he is to present the same person, who took say, with a drawn hanger, to cut off the head of the deer. Which being done, and the hounds rewarded, the concluding ceremony is, if it be a stag, then one blows a triple mort; and if a buck, a double one, and then all who have horns, blow a recheat in consort, and immediately a general whoop, whoop.

It was formerly termed a wind or winding horn; the horns probably, were winding, or compassed, but afterwards straight horns grew into use, and then they used to say, blow a horn, and sound a horn; and now, *French* or *German* horns are in repute.

In many cases, formerly leasing was observed; that is, one was held either cross a saddle or on a man's back, and with a pair of dog-couples, receives ten pounds and a purse, that is, ten stripes (according to the nature of the crime, more or less severe) and an eleventh that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a purse.

There are many faults; as coming too late into the field; mistaking any term of art: these are of the lesser sort; the greater are, hallooing a wrong deer, or leaving the field before the death of the deer, *&c.*

HART, OR STAG EVIL, is a sort of rheum or defluxion, that falls upon the jaws and other parts of the forehead of a horse, which hinders him from eating.

Sometimes this distemper affects the parts of the hinder quarters.

HART ROYAL, is an hart that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and escaped with life.

HART ROYAL PROCLAIMED; thus they call an hart, who having been hunted by the King or Queen, flies so far from the forest or chace, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own accord to the place where he lodged, and that thereupon a proclamation is made in all towns and villages thereabouts, that none should kill him or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list.

HASTE, OR QUICKEN, YOUR HAND, is an expression frequently used by the riding master, when a scholar works a horse upon volts, and the master has a mind he should turn his hand quicker to the side on which the horse works; so that if the horse works to the right, he turns quicker with his shoulders to the right; and the like is observed, if he works to the left.

HAUNCH OR HANCH; the hip, part of the body of a living creature.

The haunches of a horse are too long, if, when standing in the stable, he limps with his hind legs farther back than he ought, and that the top or onset of his tail does not answer in a perpendicular line to the tip of his hooks; as

as it always does in horſes whoſe haunches are of a juſt length.

There are ſome horſes, which though they have too long haunches, yet commonly walk well; ſuch are good to climb hills: but to balance that, they are not fit to go down a deſcent; for they cannot ply their hams, and they never gallop ſlowly, but almoſt at full ſpeed.

HAUNCH, OR HIP OF A HORSE, is that part of the hind quarter that extends from the reins or back to the hough or ham.

The art of riding the great horſe, has not a more neceſſary leſſon than that of putting a horſe upon his haunches; which, in other terms, is coupling him well, or putting him well together, or compact.

A horſe that cannot bend and lower his hips, throws himſelf too much upon his ſhoulders, and lies heavy upon the bridle.

A horſe is ſaid to be thoroughly managed when he bears well upon the hand, knows the heels, and ſits well upon his hips; as

This horſe has his haunches in ſubjection, and falques very well; for in making his falquades, he holds his haunches very low, and bends admirable well.

To make a horſe bend his hips, you muſt frequently go backward, and make uſe of the aids of the hands, and of the calves of your legs in giving him good ſtops; and if that does not ſucceed, try him upon a calade or ſloping ground, after the *Italian* faſhion. Hence they ſay,

Your horſe makes his hips accompany his ſhoulders ſo well, that he is perfectly right ſet. *See Put upon the* HAUNCHES, CALADE, CAVESSON, FALQUADE, *and* FEEL.

To drag the haunches, is to change the leading foot in galloping. *See* GALLOP FALSE.

Head in and Hips in. *See* HEAD.

To gallop with the haunch in. *See* GALLOPADE.

HAUNT. Habit or cuſtom.

Among hunters, the walk of a deer, or the place of his ordinary paſſage.

HAUNTS OF FOWLS. It is a thing of no ſmall moment to a fowler to be acquainted with the haunts of fowls.

In order to this you ought to underſtand, that all kinds of the larger fowls, *viz.* thoſe which divide the foot, having their haunts by the ſides of ſhallow rivers, brooks, and plaſhes of water; and thoſe who do not appear in flocks, but you may ſee here one ſingle, there a couple, and the like, which makes them difficult to be taken by an engine or device; but they are the beſt flight for hawks that can be imagined.

Likewiſe theſe fowls delight in low and boggy places; and the more ſedgy, marſhy, and rotten ſuch grounds are, the fitter they are for the hunting of theſe fowl.

They alſo delight in the dry parts of drowned fens, which are over-grown with tall long ruſhes, reeds, and ſedges.

Laſtly, they delight in half-drowned moors, or the hollow vales of downs, heaths, or plains, where there is ſhelter either of hedges, hills, tufts of ruſhes, or trees, where they may lurk obſcurely.

The leſſer fowl, which are web-footed, continually haunt drowned fens, where they may have continually plenty of water, and may ſwim undiſturbed by man or beaſt: their haunt is likewiſe in the main ſtream of rivers, where the current is ſwifteſt and leaſt ſubject to freeze; and by how much ſuch rivers are the broader and deeper, the greater delight theſe fowls take therein.

The wild-gooſe and barnacle excepted, who abide no water above their ſounding; for when they cannot reach the ooze, they inſtantly remove thence, ſeeking out more ſhallow places.

Theſe two laſt named, are unconceiveably delighted with green winter corn, and therefore you will always find them where ſuch grain is ſown, eſpecially if the ends of the lands have much water about them.

Alſo the ſmaller fowls do very much frequent ſmall brooks, rivers, ponds, drowned meadows, paſtures, moors, plaſhes, meres, loughs and lakes, eſpecially if well ſtored with iſlands unfrequented, and well furniſhed with ſhrubs, ruſhes, reeds, *&c.* and then they will breed there, and frequent thoſe places both ſummer and winter.

HAW. A griſtle which grows between the

the nether eye-lid and eye of an horſe, and if not timely removed, will put it quite out.

It proceeds from groſs, tough, and pleg-matic humours, which fall from the head, and their uniting together, and indurating, at length come to this infirmity.

The ſigns by which this may be known, are, the watering of the eye, and the involuntary opening of the nether lid. Though every farrier can cut it out; but ordinarily the horſe muſt be held faſt by the head, and with a ſtrong double thread, put a needle in the midſt of the upper eye-lid, and tie it to his head; then take the needle again, with a long thread, and put it through the griſtle of the haw, and with a ſharp knife cut the ſkin finely round, and therewith pluck out the haw.

Then take the blood out of his eye, waſh it with beer or ale, and put in a good deal of ſalt, and afterwards waſh it again, ſtroaking it down with your hand, and let him reſt.

The beſt method of cure is to cut it away, though, while it is very ſmall, it may be deſtroyed by the following powder:

Take twenty grains of cuttle-bone; ten grains of common glaſs, finely levigated; fifteen grains of white vitriol; half a drachm of Florentine orice-root; mix; and blow a little upon the haw three times a day; and half an hour after each time this powder is blown in, waſh it away with a little brandy and water.

If this excreſcence is cut away, do not cut it too near, for that on the other hand may cauſe a bleared eye.

After the harder part is all cut off, you may dreſs the wound with honey of roſes, mixed with one eighth part of tincture of myrrh; and if ſpongy fleſh ariſes, ſprinkle it with burnt alum.

HAWK, This bird is diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; the long-winged and ſhort-winged hawk.

The firſt year of a hawk it is called a Soarage; the ſecond an Enterview; the third a White-Hawk; and the fourth a Hawke of the firſt Coat.

Of the firſt, there are theſe, which were moſt in uſe here amongſt us:

The Gerfalcon and its male the Jerkin.
The Falcon and ditto Tiercel Gentle.
The Lanner and ditto Lanneret.
Bockerel and ditto Bockeret.
The Saker and ditto Sakeret.
The Merlin and its male the Jack Merlin.
The Hobby and ditto Jack, or Robin.
The Stelletto of *Spain*.
The Blood Red Rook of *Turky*.
The Waſkite from *Virginia*.

Of the ſhort-winged hawks, there are theſe that follow:

The Eagle and its male the Iron.
The Goſhawk and ditto Tiercel.
The Sparrow-Hawk and its male the Muſket.
The two ſorts of *French* Pie.

Of the inferior ſort, are theſe:

The Stanyel, or Ring Tail.
The Raven and Buzzard.
The Forked Kite and Bold Buzzard.
The Hen-driver, *&c.*

Note, For the terms uſued in hawking, *ſee the Article* TERMS.

HAYS. Particular nets for taking of rabbets, hares, *&c.* common to be bought in ſhops that ſell nets; and they may be had larger, or ſhorter, as you think fit; from fifteen to twenty fathom is a good length; and for depth a fathom.

As rabbets often ſtraggle abroad about mid-day for freſh graſs; when you perceive a number a gone forth to any remote brakes or thickets, pitch two or three of theſe hays about their burrows; lie cloſe there: but in caſe you have not nets enough to encloſe all their burrows, ſome may be ſtopped with ſtones, buſhes, *&c.*

Then ſet out with the coney dog, to hunt up and down at a good diſtance, and

draw on by degrees to the man who is with you, and lies close by the hay, who may take them into it.

HAYWARD, or HAWARD, a keeper of the common herd of cattle of the town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop the edges of enclosed grounds, and is sworn in the Lord's court for the performance of his office.

HEAD of a HORSE should be narrow, lean and dry, neither should it be too long: but the main point is a good onset, so as he may be able to bring it into its natural situation: which is, that all the fore parts, from the brow to the nose, be perpendicular to the ground, so that if a plummet were applied thereto, it must just raze or shave it.

Every horse that has a large head, is apt to rest and loll on the bridle, and by that means, in a journey, tire the hand of the rider; and besides, he can never appear well with a large head, unless he has also a long and well turned neck.

Head of a horse imports the action of his neck, and the effect of the bridle and the wrist: this horse plants his head well, and obeys the hand; such a horse refuses to place his head; he shoots out his nose, and never rests right upon the hand, *&c.*

HEAD IN, AND LIKEWISE THE HIPS. You must passage your horse's-head and croupe in, *i. e.* work him sideways, upon two parrallel lines, at step or trot, so that when the horse makes a volt, his shoulders mark a piste, or trade, at the same time that his haunches give the tract of another, and the horse plying or bending his neck, turns his head a little within the volt, and so looks upon the ground he is to go over.

HEAD-STALL. *See* CAVESSON.

HEADS [amongst Hunters]; all those in deer that have double burs, or the antlers; royals and croches turned downwards, are properly termed heads.

Heads of so many croches; all heads of deer which do not bear above three or four, the croches being placed aloft, all of one height, in form of a cluster of nuts, generally go by this name. *See* HARTS.

HEARSE [amongst Hunters], a hind of the second year of her age. *See* BROCKET *and* HIND.

HEARTS. A horse of two hearts, *i. e.* a horse that works in the manage with constraint and irresolution, and cannot be brought to consent to it.

Such horses are much of a-piece with your ramingues, or kickers against the spurs.

HEAVY. To rest heavy upon the hand, is said of a horse, who through the softness of his neck, weakness of his back, and weight of his fore-quarters, or through weariness, throws himself upon the bridle, but withal, without making any resistance, or any effort to force the horseman's hand. Thus they say,

Your horse has too great an *appui* or rest upon the bridle: he is heavy upon the hand; trot him upon his haunches, and sustain or bear up with the bridle.

By stopping him, and making him go back frequently, you may make him light upon the hand, and so correct that fault, if it comes only from laziness and stiffness; but if it proceeds from a defect in the back, there is no remedy for it.

Though a horse is heavy upon the hand, yet that is not so great a fault as if he pressed and resisted the hand. *See* PRESS.

HECK. An engine to take fish in the river Ouse. A salmon heck is a grate to catch that sort of fish.

HEEL of a HORSE should be high and large, and one side of it should not rise higher upon the pastern than the other.

For distempers in this part, and their cures, *see* SCABBY HEELS *and* SCRATCHES.

HEEL of a HORSE, is the lower hinder-part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters, and opposite to the toe.

This being the part of a man that is armed with the spur, the word heels is taken from the spur itself: hence they say,

This horse understands the heel well; he knows the heels; he obeys the heels; he answers the heels; he is very well upon the heels: the meaning of all which is, that the horse obeys the spurs; which, in effect, is flying from them.

Make him fly from the right heel, make him fly from the left.

To

To ride a horſe upon the hands and heels, is to make him take the aids of the hands and the heels with a tender ſenſe.

To ride a horſe from one heel to the other, is to make him go ſide-ways, ſometimes to one heel, ſometimes to another: for inſtance, having gone ten paces, in flying from the right heel, you make him, without ſtopping, go ſtill ſide-ways in flying from the left heel, and ſo on alternately.

Inner heel, and outer heel. *See* IN AND NARROW.

HEELED, OR BLOODY-HEELED COCK. A fighting cock, that ſtrikes or wounds much with his ſpurs. Cock-maſters know ſuch a cock, while a chicken, by the ſtriking of his two heels together in his going.

HEINUSE [among Hunters] a roe-buck of the fourth year.

HELPS. To teach a horſe his leſſon, there are ſeven helps or aids to be known; theſe are the voice, rod, bit, or ſnaffle, the calves of the legs, the ſtirrups, the ſpur, and the ground. Theſe helps are occaſionally turned into corrections. *See* AIDS.

HERBER. A *French* word uſed by the farriers, importing the following application:

For ſome diſeaſes, ſuch as thoſe of the head and the anticor, they put into a horſe's counter a piece of hellebore-root, which makes it ſwell and ſuppurate.

HERN OR HERON. A large wild water-fowl, with a long neck and bill, that flies high, and feeds upon fiſh.

HERNS, the way to catch them. *See* BIRDS.

A hern at ſiege, is a hern ſtanding at the water-ſide, and watching for prey.

HERN-SHAW. } A place where herns
HERNERY. } breed.

HIDE-BOUND. A diſtemper in horſes, where the ſkin ſticks ſo faſt to the back and ribs, that you cannot pull it from the fleſh with your hand.

This proceeds from ſeveral cauſes; ſometimes from poverty, and want of good ordering; ſometimes by being over-heated with hard riding, and careleſsly letting him ſtand in the wet and rain; ſometimes it proceeds from foul and corrupted blood, which dries up the fleſh, which wanting it's natural courſe, cauſeth this ſhrinking of the ſkin together, that makes him have a great, ſhrivelled, and ſhrunk-up belly to his flanks, cauſing his hair to ſtart, and his legs to ſwell, *&c.*

Hard uſuage and bad keeping are the moſt general cauſes, when it is an original diſtemper; but it is for the moſt part a ſymptom attending ſome other diſeaſe; the hide-bound horſe is ſaid by many to be cheſt-foundered or body foundered.

As to the cure, if it is a ſymptom attending another diſeaſe, it's remedy is the removal of the diſeaſe on which it depends. In general it requires a cooling laxative diet.

Taplin recommends, as a cure, to take away a ſmall quantity of blood, and in three or four hours after increaſe its impetus by a maſh of malt, oats and bran, equal parts; continuing it every night for a fortnight, ſtirring in two ounces of flour of brimſtone every other night; giving his other feeds (morning and noon) equal parts of oats and bran, with half a pint of old beans in each, to prevent relaxing the body too much by the maſhes.

HIGH BEARING COCK. A term uſed with reſpect to fighting cocks; which ſignifies one that is larger than the cock he fights with; as a low bearing cock, is one over-matched for height.

HIND, [among Hunters] a female ſtag, ſo called in the third year of it's age. In the ſecond year ſhe is called a hearſe or brocks ſiſter: the firſt year a calf.

HIND CALF. A male hart, or hind of the firſt year. She fawns in *April* and *May*.

HIND-HAND. *See* HAND.

HIP. *See* HAUNCH.

HIP-SHOT. A horſe is ſaid to be ſuch when he has ſprained his haunches or hips, ſo as to relaxate the ligaments that keep the bone in it's due place.

HIP-SHOT, is when the hip-bone of an horſe is removed out of its place; this happens to a horſe many ways; by a wrench, ſtroke, or ſlip, ſtrain, ſliding, or falling.

The ſigns to know it, are, the horſe will halt and go ſideling, and the fore-hip will

fall lower than the other; nay, in time, the flesh will consume away; so that if it be let alone too long, it can never be cured. *See* STRAINS.

HIVES, their construction. *See* BEES.

HOBBY. The hobby is a hawk of the lure, and not of the fist; is a high flier, and is, in every respect, like a saker, but that she is a much less bird.

The hobby hath a blue beak, but the seer thereof, and legs, are yellow; the crinets or little feathers under her eye are very black; the top of her head is betwixt black and yellow, and she hath two white seams on her neck, the plumes under the gorge, and about the brows are reddish, without spot or drop; the breast feathers for the most part brown, yet interspersed with white spots; her back, train and wings are black aloft, having no great scales upon the legs, unless it be a few beginning behind; the three stretchers and pounces are very large with respect to her short legs; her brail feathers are tinctured between red and black; the pendant ones, or those behind the thigh, of a rusty, smoaky hue.

HOG-STEER [amongst Hunters] a wild boar three years old.

HOLD. As a mare holds. *See* RETAIN.

HOOF OF A HORSE, is all the horn that appears when his foot is set to the ground; the hoof should be of a figure very near round, and not longish, especially towards the heel, for long feet are worth nothing.

The horn of the hoof should be solid, tough, high, smooth, without any circles, somewhat shining, and of a dark colour, for the white is commonly brittle, and may be known by many pieces being broke from the horn round the foot: to be excellent, the horn should be the colour of a deer's hoof, and the whole foot round but a little larger below than above.

The hoofs of a horse are either perfect or imperfect; the former, as above described, is so disposed, that the horse may tread more on the toe than the heel, being also upright, and somewhat hollow on the inside.

1. As for the imperfect hoof, it is that which wants any of the afore-mentioned qualities, particularly if it be not round, but broad, and spreading out of the sides and quarters; that horse for the most part has narrow heels, and in process of time, will be flat-hoofed, neither will he carry a shoe long, or travel far, but soon surbate; and by treading more upon the heels than on the toes, he will go low on the pasterns, so that his feet, through weariness becomes subject to false quarters, gravelling, *&c.*

2. Others are rugged, or brittle-hoofed; when the hoof is not smooth, and full of circles like rams horns, it is not only unseemly to the eye, but even a sign that the foot is in no good temper, but too hot and dry.

3. Some hoofs are long, which cause the horse to tread all upon the heels, to go low in the pasterns, and by that means to breed wind-galls.

4. There are some crooked hoofs, broad on the outsides, and narrow on the inside, whereby the horse is splay-footed; this will oblige him to tread more inward than outward, and go so close with his joints together, that he cannot well travel without interfering, or perhaps striking one leg so hard against the other as to become lame; but if it be broad within, and narrow without, that is not hurtful, yet will occasion the horse's gravelling more on the outside than the inside.

5. Others have flat hoofs, and not hollow within, which give rise to the inconveniencies above specified in the first sort of imperfect hoofs; but if it be too hollow, it will dry the faster, and make him hoof-bound, since the too hollow hoof is a straight, narrow one, and grows upright; for though the horse treads upright, and not on his heels, yet such kind of hoofs will dry too fast, if not continually stopped.

6. When the frush is broad, the heels will be weak, and so soft that you may almost bend them together, then he will never tread boldly on the stones or hard ground.

7. Some have narrow heels; they are tendereſt; that at last the horse will grow to be hoof-bound. *See* SHOEING.

HOOF BONY, is a round bony ſwelling, growing upon the very top of an horſe's hoof, and always is cauſed by ſome blow or bruiſe, or by bruiſing himſelf in his ſtall, by endeavouring to ſtrike at a horſe that ſtands next him, and ſo ſtrikes againſt the bar that parts them.

The cure is, firſt to digeſt the ſwelling, either with rotten litter, or hay boiled in old urine, or elſe with a plaiſter of wine-lees and wheaten flour boiled together to ripen it, and bring it to a ſuppuration, or diſſolve the tumor.

But if it comes to a head, lance it in the loweſt part of the ſoftneſs, with a thin hot iron to let out the matter.

Tent it with turpentine, deer's ſuet and wax, of each equal quantities melted together, laying a plaiſter of the ſame ſalve over it, to keep in the tent till it be thoroughly well.

HOOF-BOUND IN A HORSE, is a ſhrinking of the hoof at the top, and at the heel, which makes the ſkin ſtart above the hoof, and ſo grow over it.

It may happen to a horſe divers ways; either by keeping him too dry in the ſtable, by ſtraight ſhoeing: or elſe by ſome unnatural heat after foundering.

The ſigns of it are, he will halt much; his hoofs will be hot, and if you knock them with a hammer, they will ſound hollow like an empty bottle.

As for the cure, that being the proper buſineſs of the farrier, I ſhall omit to preſcribe for it here.

HOOF-BRITTLE. An infirmity in horſes, proceeding either naturally or accidentally; naturally from the ſire or dam; accidentally from a ſurfeit, that falls down into their feet; or elſe from the horſe's having been formerly foundered.

For the cure, take unwrought wax, turpentine, ſheep's ſuet, and hog's greaſe, of each four ounces; ſallad oil, a quarter of a pint, and of dog's greaſe, half a pound; boil them all together, and keep them in a gally-pot for uſe.

With this anoint the hoof well for two or three days, eſpecially at the ſetting on of the hair, and ſtop them with cow-dung and hog's greaſe melted together.

HOOF-CAST, OR, CASTING OF THE HOOF, is, when the coffin falls clean away from a horſe's foot.

HOOF-SWELLED. An infirmity that ſometimes happens to young horſes by being over-ridden, or too hard wrought, which cauſes them to ſwell in that part, by reaſon of the blood falling down and ſettling there, which, if not ſpeedily removed, will beget a wet ſpavin.

It proceeds from ſome founder, prick, or ſlap, breaking on the top round about the coronet, which in time cauſes it to fall off.

For the cure: take the ſtrongeſt aqua-fortis you can get, and firſt file or draw away the old hoof ſomewhat near, with a file, or drawing-iron; then touch the hoof, ſo prepared, three or four dreſſings or more, with the aqua-fortis, and anoint the foot with an ointment, made of one pound of hog's greaſe, patch-greaſe, three quarters of a pound; *Venice* turpentine, five ounces; new wax, three ounces; and ſallad oil, three ounces; all melted together over the fire: the coffin of the foot up to the top, being anointed with this, a new hoof will grow on it.

HOOF LOOSENED, is an infirmity in a horſe; it is a diſſolution or dividing of the horn or coffin of his hoof from the fleſh, at the ſetting on of the coronet.

Now if the paring be round about the coronet, it proceeds from his being foundered; if in part, then by a prick of ſome channel-nail, quitter-bone, retreat, gravelling, cloying, or the like.

When the hoof is looſened by foundering, it will break firſt in the fore-part of the coronet, right againſt the toes, becauſe the humours alſo are diſpoſed to deſcend towards the toe.

But if it proceeds from pricking, gravelling, and the like, then the hoof will looſen round about equally at firſt; but if it be cauſed by a quittar-bone, or hurt upon the coronet, it will break right above the grieved part, and is very rarely known to go any farther: as for the cure of the former, they are properly the buſineſs of a farrier.

HORN. *See* Hoof.

HORN. To give a ſtroke with the horn, is to bleed a horſe in the roof of the mouth, with the horn of a ſtag or roe-buck, the tip end of which is ſo ſharp and pointed, as to perform the office of a lancet.

We ſtrike with the horn in the middle of the fourth notch or ridge of the upper jaw.

HORNS OF A DEER CASTING, is a ſingular phœnomenon, the true reaſon of which ſeems to be a ſtoppage of the circulation; ſo that being deprived of the nouriſhing juice, they fall off much in the ſame manner as the leaves of the trees do in autumn. About ten days after the horns are caſt, the new ones begin to appear: theſe at firſt are ſoft and hairy, but they afterwards grow hard, and the creature rubs off the hair.

HORN-GELT. A tax within the bounds of a foreſt, for all manner of horned beaſts.

HORSE. A four-footed animal of great uſe to mankind, eſpecially in the country; this creature being by nature valiant, ſtrong, and nimble; above all other beaſts, moſt able and apt to endure the extremeſt labours, the even quality of his compoſition being ſuch, that neither extreme heat dries up his ſtrength, nor the violence of the cold freezes the warm temper of his moving ſpirits: he is moſt gentle and loving to man, apt to be taught, and not forgetful when an impreſſion is fixed in his brain, being watchful above all other beaſts, and will endure his labour with an empty ſtomach. He is naturally given to cleanlineſs, and has an excellent ſcent, even not ſo much as to offend any man with all his ill ſavours. For the different ſymptoms of ſickneſs, *ſee* SICKNESS OF HORSES.

Now for his ſhape in general; the uſual character is, that he muſt have the eyes and joints of an ox, the ſtrength and foot of a mule, the hoofs and thighs of an aſs, the throat and neck of a wolf, the ear and tail of a fox, the breaſt and hair of a woman, the boldneſs of a lion, the ſhape and quick-ſightedneſs of a ſerpent, the face of a cat, the lightneſs and nimbleneſs of a hare, a high pace, a deliberate trot, a pleaſant gallop, a ſwift running, a rebounding leap, and to be preſent and quick in hand.

As to his colours, the reader is referred to the article of COLOURS OF A HORSE; only it is fit to mention here, that the beſt colours are the brown-bay, dapple-grey, roan, bright bay, black with a white near foot behind, white fore-foot before, white ſtar, cheſnut or ſorrel with any of theſe marks, or dun with a black liſt.

But to return to the more particular parts of a horſe, and ſo ſet them in view in the beſt manner; it is required that the hoof be black, ſmooth, large, dry, round, and hollow; the paſterns ſtraight and upright, fetlocks ſhort, the legs ſtraight and flat, called alſo laſh-legged; the knees bony, lean and round; the neck long, high-reared, and great towards the breaſt; the breaſt large and round; the ears long, ſharp, ſmall, and upright; the forehead lean and large; the eyes great, full and black; the brows well filled, and ſhooting outwards; the jaws ſlender and lean, wide and open; the mouth great; the head large and lean, like to a ſheep; the mane thin and large; the withers ſharp and pointed; the back ſhort, even, plain, and double chined; the ſides and ribs deep, large, and bearing out, like the cover of a trunk, and cloſe ſhut at the huckle-bone; the belly long and great, but hid under the ribs; the flanks full, but yet gaunt; the rump round, plain, and broad, with a large ſpace between the buttocks; the thighs long and large, with well-faſhioned bones, and thoſe fleſhy; the hams dry and ſtraight; the truncheon ſmall, long, well ſet on, and well couched; the train long, not too thick, and falling to the ground; the yard and ſtones ſmall; and he ſhould be well riſen before. For his quality, *ſee* VIGOUR. For the different parts of a horſe, *ſee* the Article PARTS.

The horſe ſhould have a broad forehead, a great eye, a lean head; thin, ſlender, lean, wide jaws; a long, high, rearing neck; rearing withers; a broad, deep cheſt and body, upright paſterns, and narrow hoofs.

There are many things relating to a horſe, and very neceſſary to be known, which will be found under their proper articles; only there are a few which are not ſo conveniently reducible under ſuch heads, which muſt have room here.

To begin with turning a horſe to graſs: you

you ought, eight or nine days before you do it, to take blood from him; next day after, give him the drink called diapente; and in a day or two after his drink, abate of his cloaths by degrees, before you turn him out, leſt by taking them off on a ſudden he ſhould take cold; and curry him not at all after his cloaths are taken off, but let him ſtand in his duſt, for that will keep him warm; neither is it proper to put him out till the middle of *May* at ſooneſt; for till that time graſs will not have bite enough, and let the day be warm, ſun-ſhine, and about ten o'clock, for horſes pampered in ſtables, and kept cloſe, will be very ſubject to take cold.

To take him up from graſs, he muſt be very dry, elſe he will be ſubject to be ſcabby; and that not later than *Bartholomew-tide*, when the ſeaſon begins to let cold dews fall, that cauſe much harm to your horſe; and then alſo the heart of the graſs begins to fail, inſomuch, that the graſs which he then feeds upon, breeds no good nouriſhment, but groſs, phlegmatic, and cold humours, which putrify and corrupt the blood; alſo take him up very quickly, for fear of melting his greaſe, his fat gotten at graſs being very tender; and a day or two after he is in the ſtable, let him be ſhod, let blood, and drenched, which will prevent the ſtaggers, yellows, and the like diſtempers, occaſioned by the gall and ſpleen, which the heart and ſtrength of the graſs, through the rankneſs of the blood, engender in the body.

But the curious, after they have taken the horſe into the ſtable, before they either bleed or drench him, in a hot, ſun-ſhining day, take him out into a convenient place, and there trim him; where taking ordinary waſhing ſoap, anoint his head and every part of him with it all over, taking care that none gets into his eyes and ears; then they waſh him very well all over with warm water, wiping him with a warm linen cloth, and afterwards rubbing him dry with woollen cloths; then ſoap him all over again, eſpecially his mane and tail, and waſh him very clean with back lye, with a wiſp or woollen cloth, and when they have ſufficiently cleanſed him, dry him as before, and, leading him into the ſtables, let him be cleanſed with a clean, thin, ſoft cloth.

So much for turning in and out of graſs. There are two or three things more to be added, that are of ſome importance in reference to this noble creature; and the firſt is, to make a horſe follow his maſter, and to find him out and challenge him amongſt ever ſo many people.

Take a pound of oatmeal, to which put a quarter of a pound of honey, and half a pound of liquorice, make a little cake thereof, and put into your boſom next to your naked ſkin, then run and labour yourſelf till you ſweat, when ſo, rub all your ſweat upon your cake; then keep the horſe faſting a day and a night, and give it him to eat, which done, turn him looſe, and he ſhall not only follow you, but alſo hunt and ſeek you out when he has loſt you; and when he comes to you, ſpit in his mouth, anoint his tongue with your ſpittle, and thus doing, he will never forſake you.

Another thing is, to ſhew how to make a horſe look young: take a crooked iron, no bigger than a wheat corn, and having made it red hot, burn a little black hole in the tops of the two outermoſt teeth of each ſide the nether chap before, next to the tuſhes when the mark is worn out, then pick it with an awl blade, making the ſhell fine and thin; then with a ſharp ſcraping iron, make all his teeth white and clean; this done, take a fine lancet, and about the hollows of the horſes eyes which are ſhrunk down, make a little hole only through the ſkin, and put in the quill of a raven or crow, and blow the ſkin full of wind; then take the quill out, lay your finger on the hole a little while, and the wind will ſtay in, and he will look as youthful as if he was but ſix years old.

This way of making a horſe look young, is, by horſe-courſers, called biſhoping, and is neceſſary to be known by countrymen and others, not to cheat others with, but to prevent their being cheated themſelves; and therefore they ſhould have great regard to the RULES FOR BUYING HORSES, which is an Article by itſelf, and to which all perſons are referred.

There

There may be other lawful occaſions, beſides ſervice of war, to prevent a horſe from neighing; for which end, take a liſt of woollen cloth, and tying it faſt in many folds about the midſt of his voice, or windpipe, and it will do, for it has been often tried and approved. *See* MARES, HORSE-FEEDER, TRAVELLING-HORSE, DRAUGHT-HORSE, STALLIONS, HORSE'S AGE, COLOURS OF A HORSE, COLT-TAMING, STUD, *&c.* You will likewiſe meet with the ſeveral diſeaſes incident to horſes, under their Articles, together with the ſeveral methods and preſcriptions for the cures, too long to be here named. For his vices and how they may be remedied, *ſee* VICES.

HORSE-FEEDER. There are many obſervations to be made by one engaged in this office, in order to perform it well, eſpecially when he has the care of running-horſes, but we ſhall only mention a few.

1. As to meat or drink, if there be any ſuch, or other nouriſhment that he knows good for a horſe, which the beaſt refuſes, you muſt not thruſt it violently upon him, but, by gentle enticements, win him thereto, tempting him when he is moſt hungry or moſt dry; if he get but a bit at a time, he will ſoon increaſe to a greater quantity.

Ever let him have leſs than he deſires; and that he may be brought the ſooner to it, mix the meat he loves beſt with that he loves worſt, till both be equally familiar, ſo ſhall he be a ſtranger to nothing that is good and wholeſome.

2. If he finds a horſe ſubject to ſtiffneſs and lameneſs, to the ſurbate, or to tenderneſs of feet, then he ſhould give him his heat upon ſmooth, carpet earth, or forbear ſtrong grounds, hard high-ways, croſs-ruts and furrows, till extremity compel him.

3. For the condition of a horſe's body, he muſt account the ſtrongeſt ſtate which is the higheſt and fulleſt of fleſh, ſo it be good, hard, without inward foulneſs, to be the beſt and moſt proper for the performing of matches: and herein you muſt conſider, firſt, the ſhape of the horſe's body, there being ſome that are round, plump, and cloſe knit together, which will appear fat and well ſhaped, when they are lean and in poverty; while others that are raw-boned, ſlender, and looſe knit, will appear lean and deformed, when they are fat, foul, and full of groſs humours.

So likewiſe for their inclinations; for ſome horſes at the firſt, feed outwardly, and carry a thick rib, when they are inwardly as lean as may be; whereas others appear lean to the eye, when they are only greaſe.

In which caſe the feeder has two helps to improve his knowledge, the outward and the inward one.

4. The firſt is, the outward handling and feeling the horſe's body all over his ribs, but particularly upon his ſhort and hindermoſt ribs, and if his fleſh generally handle ſoft and looſe, and the fingers ſink therein as in down, he is foul without all queſtion; but if it be hard and firm, and only ſoft upon the hindermoſt rib, he has greaſe and foul matter within him, which muſt be voided, whatever comes of it. And for the inward help, that is only ſharp exerciſe, and ſtrong ſcouring, the firſt to diſſolve, and the latter to bring it away.

5 It is the feeders buſineſs to obſerve the horſe's ſtones, for if they hang downwards, or low from his body, he is out of luſt and heart, and is either ſick of greaſe or other foul humours; but in caſe they lie cloſe truſſed up, and hid in a ſmall room, then he is healthful, and in good plight.

6. As to his limbs, the feeder or groom muſt ever before he runs any match or heat, bathe his legs, from the knees and gambrels downwards, either with clarified dogs'-greaſe, trotter-oil, or the beſt hog's-greaſe, and work it in well with his hands, not with fire, for what he gets not in the firſt night, will be got in the next morning, and what is not got in then, will be got in when he comes to uncloath at the end of the courſe; ſo that the ointment need be uſed but once, but the rubbing as often as there is opportunity.

7. The feeder may in any of the latter fortnights of a running horſe's feeding, if he finds him clear, and his greaſe conſumed, about ſix in the evening, give him water in a reaſonable quantity, made luke warm, keeping him faſting an hour after: alſo, if through

through the unſeaſonableneſs of weather you cannot water him abroad, then at your watering hours you are to do it in the houſe, with warm water, and an handful of wheat meal, bran, or oatmeal, finely powdered, (which laſt is the beſt) put into the water, which is very wholeſome.

8. He muſt have ſpecial regard to all airing, breathings, and other exercites whatever; to the ſweating of the horſe, and the occaſion, as walking a foot-pace, ſtanding ſtill in the ſtable, and the like; this ſhews that the horſe is faint, foul fed, and wants exerciſe: but if upon good occaſions, as ſtrong heats, great labour, and the like, he ſweats, and it is a white froth like ſoap-ſuds, he is inwardly foul, and alſo wants exerciſe; again, if the ſweat be black, and as it were only water thrown upon him, without any frothineſs, then he is cleanſed, and in good luſt, and good caſe, and may be rid without any danger.

9. And laſtly, he ſhould obſerve his hair in general, but eſpecially on his neck, and thoſe parts that are uncovered, for if they lie ſleek, ſmooth, and cloſe, holding the beauty of their natural colour, the horſe is in good caſe; but if rough and ſtaring, or diſcoloured, he muſt be inwardly cold at heart, and wants both cloaths and warm keeping.

HORSE-HAIR NOOSES, are devices to take birds by the neck or leg, ſometimes by both; the moſt proper places for that purpoſe, being amongſt buſhes and ſmall coppices, and the manner thus:

Make little hedge-rows, about half a foot-high, by ſticking ſmall furze-buſhes, brambles, or thorns, *&c.* in direct or crooked lines, of ſuch a length and number as you think fit, according to the game you ſuppoſe the place may afford; and then at ſeveral diſtances, leave little open ſpaces big enough for the birds to paſs through. The letters A, B, C, ſhew the paſſages or void ſpaces in every one of which you muſt fix a ſhort ſtick, of the bigneſs of one's finger, and tie thereto a nooſe of horſe-hair, finely twiſted, with a ſlip-knot, that the fowl endeavouring to paſs through may draw it upon his neck, and ſo be ſtrangled. *See* Plate VII.

But for woodcocks, the ſprings are to be laid flat on the ground, to catch them by the legs: and good ſtore of partridges may alſo be taken by theſe devices, ſet acroſs a ploughed furrow, in the bottom, in caſe there be any in the field. *See* Plate XVI.

HORSES KIDNIES DISORDERED. Many are the diſeaſes to which the kidnies are ſubject, ſuch as inflammation, obſtruction, ulceration, relaxation, *&c.* whence ſuppreſſion of urine, diabetes, bloody urine, *&c.* but the gravel and the ſtone very rarely, if ever, affect horſes, notwithſtanding ſome directions are given for theſe complaints in caſe of an inſtance thereof occurring. Theſe diſeaſes do often diſorder the kidnies, if they continue long are uſually dangerous, particularly if the horſe grows feeble, if blotches which turn into ſcabs appear, or if his appetite continue to fail.

An unuſual weakneſs in the loins; foul or bloody urine diſcharged with difficulty; loſs of appetite; faintneſs, if put to any exerciſe; when he is put to ſtep backward, if it occaſions a conſiderable degree of pain, eaſy to be obſerved by a by-ſtander; any or all theſe indicate ſome degree of fault in the kidnies. The laſt ſymptom happens when a horſe's back or loins have been ſtrained, but it is then unattended with either the loſs of appetite or fleſh; or the diſordered appearances in the urine, except now and then, that it is rather more high-coloured than is natural to a healthy ſtate.

If the difficulty of ſtaling be attended with much fever, an inflammation in the kidnies may be ſuſpected. If the urine is not freely diſcharged, but is foul, dark coloured, or fœtid, and has a red or purple coloured ſediment on ſtanding a little while, there is an ulcer in the kidney, which will gradually deſtroy the horſe; in the milder kind of ulcers, the ſediment hath the appearance of good pus or matter, from the ſurface of a wound, only mixed with blood, which diſtinguiſhes it from the matter which is diſcharged from an ulcer in the bladder, which is without or with very little blood, and that, darker coloured than that which ariſes from the kidnies.

In all diſorders of the kidnies, violent exerciſe and heavy burthens ſhould carefully be guarded againſt. Young horſes have frequently a weakneſs in their kidnies; in which caſe if care is then had to exerciſe, not to load them too freely, and to feed them regularly and tolerably well, until they are ſix or ſeven years of age, they will then out grow this infirmity; but neglect hereof will be their deſtruction.

To relieve theſe complaints, if there is any degree of fever, bleed according to the ſtrength and condition of the horſe, and give the cooling medicines directed for fevers: the heat being moderated, and his belly tolerably lax, give the following: If there is no fever, nor tendency to inflammation, the bleeding may be omitted; in its ſtead put a rowel under the belly, then proceed as follows:

Diuretic Balls for diſeaſed Kidnies.

Take balſam-capivi, Venice-ſoap, and nitre, of each one ounce, beat them well together, and form them into a ball, which repeat every four, ſix, or eight hours, until the urine is freely diſcharged and recovers a more healthy appearance: let his drink be water, in which parſley or marſhmallow roots have been boiled, with four ounces of nitre in each gallon.

HORSE-LOCK AND KEY, an inſtrument to ſecure a horſe's fetter, or chain-lock.

It is a ſquare iron plate, bent at one end, having a ſquare hole and nicks in one part of it, to anſwer the ſprings and wards within the bolt; the other end is bent half round, with a ſmall turn at the end to make it look handſome.

HORSE-MEASURE, a rod of box to ſlide out of a cane, with a ſquare at the end, being divided into hands and inches, to meaſure the heighth of horſes.

HORSE-SHOE; of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts. 1. That called planch-ſhoe or pancelet, which makes a good foot, and a bad leg, by reaſon it cauſes the foot to grow beyond the meaſure of the leg; though for a weak heel it is exceeding good, and will laſt longer than any ſhoe, being borrowed from the moil, that has weak heels and fruſhes, to keep the feet from the ſtones and gravel.

2. Shoes with calkins, which though they be intended to ſecure the horſe from ſliding, yet they do him more harm than good, ſo that he cannot tread evenly upon the ground, whereby many times he wrenches his foot, or ſtrains ſome ſinews, more eſpecially upon ſtony ways, where the ſtones will not ſuffer his calkins to enter, the foot ſlips with more violence; though ſome do not think a horſe well ſhod unleſs all his ſhoes be made with calkins, either ſingle or double; however, the double ones are leſs hurtful, for he will tread evener with them than with ſingle calkins, but they muſt not be over long, or ſharp pointed, but rather ſhort and flat.

3. There are ſhoes for rings, which were firſt invented to make a horſe lift his feet up high. Though ſuch ſhoes are more painful than helpful, and it is an unpleaſing ſight: this is uſed for horſes that have not ſound hoofs, for tender feet fear to touch the ground that is hard: but what is intended for a remedy, proves a prejudice to the horſe, by adding high calkins, or elſe theſe rings to his ſhoes, for by that means he is made to have weaker heels than before.

4. Shoes with ſwelling welts, or borders round about them, are uſed in *Germany*, *&c.* which being higher than the head of the nails, ſave them from wearing; and theſe are the moſt laſting ſhoes, if made of well tempered ſtuff, for they wear equally in all parts, and the horſe treads equally upon them.

5. Others that uſe to paſs mountains where ſmiths are not ſo eaſily to be met with, carry ſhoes about them with vices, whereby they faſten them to the horſe's hoof without help of the hammer or nail, notwithſtanding it is more for ſhew than any good ſervice: for though this ſort of ſhoe may ſave his feet from ſtones, yet it ſo pinches his hoof, that he goes with pain, and perhaps injures it more than the ſtones do; therefore upon ſuch emer-

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gent occaſions, it is better to make uſe of a joint-ſhoe which is made of two pieces, with a flat rivet-nail joining them together in the toe, ſo that you may make it both wide and narrow to ſerve any foot.

6. The paſtern-ſhoe is neceſſary for a horſe that is burnt in the hip, ſtifle, or ſhoulder, which will cauſe him to bear upon that leg where the grief is, and conſequently uſe it the better.

7. A ſhoe proper for flat feet.

8. The panton, or patable-ſhoe, which opens the heels, and helps hoof-binding.

Theſe are of admirable uſe, in regard that they never ſhift upon the feet, and continue firmly in one place.

9. And laſtly, the half panton ſhoe.

HORSE-RACING; a diverſion more uſed in *England* than in all the world beſide. Horſes for this ſhould be as light as poſſible, large, long, but well ſhaped; with a ſhort back, long ſides, and a little long-legged, and narrow breaſted, for ſuch will gallop the lighter and nimbler, and run the faſter. *Soleyſel* ſays, he ſhould be ſomewhat long bodied, nervous, of great mettle, good wind, good appetite, very ſwift, and ſenſible of the ſpurs; that he ought to be of an *Engliſh* breed, or barb, of a little ſize, with pretty ſmall legs, but the back ſinews a good diſtance from the bone, ſhort jointed, and have neat well ſhaped feet.

The excellent breed we have of horſes for racing in our country, though through ſeveral abuſes they have been unfortunately injurious to a great many perſons, yet if rightly regulated and made uſe of, might be very advantageous, as well as pleaſant and diverting to men of quality; and that is by having plates run for at ſeveral times, and in ſeveral countries, by which we may come exactly to know the ſpeed, wind, force, and heart of every horſe that runs, which directs us infallibly in our choice, when we would furniſh ourſelves for hunting, breeding, road, and the like; whereas without ſuch trials, we muſt ſtand to the hazard, and not to be at any certainty to meet with good ones. A horſe may travel well, hunt well, and the like, and yet when he comes to be preſſed hard, and forced to the extremity of what he can do, may not prove good at heart; and more particularly, ſome racers have been beaten only by their heart ſinking in them (that have wanted neither wind nor ſpeed) when they came to be hard preſſed.

It were indeed to be wiſhed, that our nobility and gentry would not make ſo much a trade of racing; and when they run only for plates, or matches, that they would do it for no more than may be loſt without damaging their eſtates; but to run for ſo great a ſum, that the loſs cannot be well borne, and conſequently endeavouring to win the ſame, if not more back again, it draws them into vaſt expence by way of preparation for revenge, the conſequences of which need not to be mentioned. On the other hand, if a perſon proves ſucceſsful, he is apt to fancy he ſhall prove ſo again, and ſets up for a brother of the ſpur, but runs ſo faſt, that ſometimes neither eſtate nor friends can keep along with him, and ſo turns his diverſion into misfortunes.

As to the method of ordering running-horſes, or what is called keeping, ſince noblemen and gentlemen will do ſo, they will find what is proper to be done in that reſpect under the article running-horſes, and therefore we will only here ſuppoſe a horſe ſet to run for a plate, and that the hour of ſtarting is at hand, the drum beats or the trumpet ſounds, according to the cuſtom of the place where you run, to give notice for ſtripping and weighing; be ſure in the firſt place, to have your ſtomach empty, only taking ſomething to keep out the wind, and to ſtrengthen you: if you are light, that you muſt carry weight, let it be equally quilted in your waiſtcoat; but it is better if you are juſt weight, for then you have no more to do than to dreſs you, according to your own fancy; your cloaths ſhould be of coloured ſilk, or of white Holland, as being very advantageous to the ſpectators; your waiſtcoat and drawers muſt be made cloſe to your body, and on your head a little cap tied on; let your boots be gartered up faſt, and your ſpurs muſt be of good metal; then mount and come to the ſtarting-place, where going off briſkly or gently, as occaſion requires,

make your horſe perform the courſe or heat, according to your intended deſign, particularly, if you would win the ſame, and that your horſe excels in goodneſs more than ſpeed, ſtart him off roundly, and run him to the very top of what he can do, during the whole courſe or heat; and by that means, if the horſe you run againſt be not ſo good at the bottom, though he has more ſpeed, you ſhall beat him, becauſe he will be run off it a great way before he comes to the end. But on the contrary, if your horſe's talent be ſpeed, all that you can do is to wait upon the other horſe, and keep behind till you come almoſt to the ſtand, and then endeavour to give a looſe by him: ſometimes when you are to run more heats than one, it will be your policy to loſe a heat; and in that caſe you muſt, for the eaſing and ſafeguard of your horſe, lie behind all the way as much as you can, provided you bring him in within diſtance.

The poſture to be obſerved is, that you place yourſelf upon your twiſt, with your knees firm, and your ſtirrups juſt at ſuch a length, that your feet, when they are thruſt home in them, you can raiſe yourſelf a little in the ſaddle for your legs, without that allowance, will not be firm when you come to run; the counterpoize of your body muſt be forward, to facilitate your horſe's running, and your elbows muſt be cloſe to your body; but be ſure above all things, that you do not incommode your horſe by ſwagging this or that way, as ſome do, for ſince weight is a great matter in running, and that a troubleſome rider is as bad as ſo much more weight, there is no need to ſay how neceſſary it is to take great care of your ſeat and hand; you muſt therefore beware of holding yourſelf by the bridle, or of jobbing your horſe's mouth upon any occaſion; you muſt take your right rein in the ſame hand, holding up the horſe, *&c.* as you find it neceſſary, and every now and then remove the bridle in his mouth: but theſe things are beſt learned by experience and practice.

A plate being to be run for by heats, every man that rides muſt be juſt weight at ſtarting, in great ſcales for the purpoſe, and at the end of the ſame heat; for if you want of your weight at coming in, you ſhall loſe your heat, though you are the firſt horſe; you have half an hour between the firſt and ſecond, to rub your horſes; at the warning of the drum and trumpet again, you mount, *&c.* as before, and ſo till all is done, which is three, and ſometimes three heats and a courſe.

Nothing need be ſaid of the ceremonies relating to the judges, and the articles by which plate-races and matches are regulated, ſince they are ſettled according to the different cuſtoms of the places where you run.

If you do not breed racers yourſelf, be ſure you buy no horſe that has not extraordinary good blood in his veins, for the charge of keeping is great, and a good one eats no more than a bad, and requires no more attendance; ſome to ſave twenty or thirty guineas in the price of a young horſe, have loſt hundreds by him afterwards.

A horſe that you have tried once or twice at a twelve-ſtone plate, you may be ſure will make an extraordinary good hunter, and you are to obſerve, that the poſture, manner of riding, *&c.* is the ſame in a match as in a plate-race, only that there being but a ſingle courſe to be run, you muſt puſh for all at that one time; whereas when there are ſeveral heats, there is more ſaving, and variety of play.

HOTTS or HUTTS, are the pounces and round ball of leather ſtuffed and tied to the ſpurs of fighting cocks, to keep them from hurting one another in ſparring.

To HOVER, to flutter or fly over, with wings ſtretched out; to hang over.

HOUGH or HAM of a HORSE, is the joint of the hinder quarter, which joins the thigh to the leg.

HOUGH-BONY; a ſwelling on the tip or elbow of the hough in a horſe's hinder-quarters, about as big as half a tennis-ball.

To HOUND a STAG, [among Hunters] to caſt the dogs at him.

HOUND, a hunting dog. See *the different kinds under the articles* GREY-HOUND, BLOOD-HOUND, &c. *alſo a kind of fiſh. For Terms concerning Hounds, &c. ſee the Article* TERMS. *For their methods of entering for a Hare, ſee* HARE-HUNTING.

All dogs whatſoever, even from the terrible Boar-dog to the little Flora, are all one in the firſt

firſt creation; that every virtue and faculty, ſize or ſhape, which we find or improve in every dog upon earth, were originally comprehended in the firſt parents of the ſpecies; and that all this variety we behold in them, is either the natural product of the climate, or the accidental effect of ſoil, food or ſituation, or very frequently the iſſue of human care, curioſity, or caprice. Every huntſman knows that a vaſt alteration may be made in his breed, as to tongue, heels, or colour, by induſtriouſly improving the ſame blood for twenty or thirty years; and what nature can do, (which wiſely tends to render every kind of creature fit for the country where it is to inhabit, or be employed,) is manifeſt by this: That a couple of right ſouthern hounds, removed to the north, and ſuffered to propagate, without art or mixture, in a hilly mountainous country, where the air is light and thin, will, by ſenſible degrees, decline and degenerate into lighter bodies, and ſhriller voices, if not rougher coats. Notwithſtanding the effects of human induſtry and contrivance are not infinite, there is ſtill a *ne plus* to which they are ſtinted, nor can all our devices add one new ſpecies to the works of the creation. Nature is ſtill uniform as to the main, the Almighty Creator is not to be imitated by ſhort-hand mortals: In ſpite of art our mules will all be barren; nor can the moſt cunning projector produce one amphigeneous animal that will increaſe and multiply. There appears a diſtinct ſpecific difference in all living creatures; the horſe, the dog, the bear, the goat, however diverſified by art, or accident in ſize or figure, will ever diſcover ſomething that appropriates to them thoſe names or characters; and, above all other things, the peculiar appetites and powers of generation will prompt them to own and indicate their relation. This I conceive, is the moſt undeniable argument that all dogs are of one original ſpecies, ſince every body knows that no deformity, diſproportion, or diſſimilitude, can hinder any one of that name from courting, following, or accepting the other, nor their mongrel offſpring from enjoying the common nature and faculties of the ſpecies.

Admitting the diſtinctions of hounds, beagles, *&c.* as they commonly ſtand, we ſhall conſult what particular ſorts ſhould be recommended for each particular game in this iſland. For the deer, the fox, the otter, *&c.* every ſportſman knows the breed that is moſt proper; but as each of them, with a little application, will joyfully follow the ſweet-ſcented hare, the query is, what kind is preferable for that delightful exerciſe.

The moſt ſatisfactory reply to every hunter is, that his own kind is beſt; but ſuch as are ſetting up a new cry, it would be adviſable to begin to breed on the middle-ſize dogs, betwixt the ſouthern hound and the northern beagle. It is true, the fineſt and moſt curious ſport in general is with the former. Whether it be the particular formation of their long trunks, or the extraordinary moiſture that always cleaves to the noſes and lips of theſe ſort of dogs, it is not requiſite to inveſtigate; but certain it is, that they are endued with the moſt accurate ſenſe of ſmelling, and can often take and diſtinguiſh the ſcent an hour after the lighter beagles can make nothing of it. Their ſlowneſs alſo better diſpoſes them to receive the commands and directions of the huntſman, and then much phlegm, (for there ſeems to be a difference in the conſtitutions of other animals as well as man,) gives them patience to proceed with caution and regularity, to make ſure of every ſtep as they go, carefully to deſcribe every indenture, to unravel each puzzling trick or figure. But theſe grave ſort of dogs are however fitteſt for maſters of the ſame temper, as they are able to hunt in cold ſcent, they are too apt to make it ſo, by their want of ſpeed and vigor to puſh forward, and keep it warm; their exactneſs often renders them trifling and tedious. By this means, though the hunt be finer, yet the prey (which is by ſome thought neceſſary to compleat the ſport) very often eſcapes, the length of the chace takes up the time, and expoſes them to numerous hazards of loſing.

The north country beagle is nimble and vigorous, and does his buſineſs furiouſly. He purſues puſs with the moſt impetuous eagerneſs, gives her no time to breathe or double, and, if the ſcent lies high, will eaſily demoliſh a leaſh, or two brace before dinner. But this is too much, too ſhort and violent, nor is ſuch ſucceſs often to be expected. For though this

this kind of dogs are much in requeſt among our younger gentry, who take out-running and out-riding their neighbours to be the beſt part of the ſport; yet it would make one ſick to be out with them in a croſs morning, when the walk lies backward, or the ſcent low or falling.

There is yet another ſort in great favour with ſome, becauſe they eat but little: theſe, as their noſes are very tender and not far from the ground, I have often ſeen to make tolerable ſport, but without great care they are flirting and maggotty, and very apt to chaunt and chatter on any or no occaſion: a rabbit, mouſe or weeſel, will pleaſe them inſtead of lawful game; and, in truth, it is ſeldom they underſtand their buſineſs, or perform their office with judgment or diſcretion.

The mixture of all, or any of theſe, I ſhould judge to be better, eſpecially if a diſtinguiſhable portion of ſouthern blood be remaining in their veins. The managing the litters muſt be left to the diſcretion of the 'ſquire and his man. But by experience a race may be produced, that, by running with leſs ſpeed, will ſurer and ſooner arrive at the end; a race that carry with them a good ſhare of the noſe and ſteadineſs of the deep curtails, the vigour and activity of the chackling beagle, the ſtrength and toughneſs of the right buck-hound, and the tuneful voices that are a compound of all. It is ſeldom neceſſary to flog hounds to make them obedient, ſince obedience is the firſt leſſon they are taught. Yet if any are more riotous than the reſt, they may receive a few cuts in the morning before they leave the kennel.

HOUZING, is either boot-houzing or ſhoe-houzing; the former is a piece of ſtuff made faſt to the hinder part of the ſaddle, which covers the croupe of the horſe either for ornament, or to cover the horſe's leanneſs, or to preſerve the rider's cloaths, and keep them from being daubed with the ſweat of the horſe.

The houzing, for ſuch as ride with ſhoes, is commonly a piece of ſcarlet cloth embroidered with gold fringe, and put round the ſaddle ſo as to cover the croupe, and deſcend to the lower part of the belly to ſave the ſtockings, when you mount in ſhoes.

HUMOURS. When a ſwelling happens on any part, the common phraſe is, the humours are fallen there, hence endeavours are made to draw them away, or to repel them; thus by a jargon of words, the mind is led off from attending either to the proper means, or from the method of applying them to the greateſt advantage; for a relaxation of the ſolids may be the cauſe of the complaint, by conſequence, relief will be only had from reſtoring their former ſtrength. And according to other different cauſes, different remedies will be required.

The word humours hath ſo indeterminate a uſe amongſt many, as hardly to have any meaning in it; but in general, it contains this ſuppoſition, viz. that there is a faulty quality in that to which this name is given. Humour is only another word for fluid. The blood is the general humour or fluid, from whence all the other humours or fluids in the body except the chyle, is ſeparated; naturally theſe humours or fluids neither err in quantity or quality, though they may accidentally become faulty either way, or in both at the ſame time.

Again, to ſay the humours or fluids without ſpecifying what particular ones are intended, is uſing a word without ſignification or advantage; for without a knowledge of the particlar humour or fluid that is in fault, we muſt be ignorant of the proper method of altering either the quantity or the quality. The quality of all are changed by alteratives; but different alteratives are ſometimes required, not only for the different humours, but alſo for the different ſtates of the ſame humour; and as to the quantity, a redundance of red blood requires bleeding; an exceſs of ſerum requires purges or diuretics; and other means are adapted to other humours; particular acquaintance with which is neceſſary before they can be altered in their quality, or either increaſed or diminiſhed in their quantity.

HUNGRY EVIL, is an inordinate deſire in horſes to eat.

It proceeds either from great emptineſs or want of food, when the beaſt is even at the utmoſt pinch, and almoſt chapfallen; though it ſometimes proceeds from cold outwardly taken; ſometimes by travelling long in froſt

and ſnow, or through barren places: this outward cold affecting the ſtomach ſo far, that it's action and faculties are depraved.

The tokens of this diſtemper are an alteration in the horſe's manner of feeding, when he has loſt all manner of temperance, and chops at his meat, as if he would even devour the manger.

For the cure: In order to comfort his ſtomach, give him great ſlices of bread toaſted and ſteeped in ſack, or give him wheat-flour in wine, or wheat-meal in milk, a quart at a time, or elſe let him eat bread made of pine nuts.

But there is nothing better than to feed him moderately ſeveral times in a day with good bean-bread well baked, or oats well dried and ſifted.

HUNTING. Above all things the ſcent is worthy admiration. The bulk, ſize, figure, and other accidents or qualities of theſe parts, or portions of matter that diſcharge themſelves from the bodies of theſe beaſts of game, are ſubjects much fitter for the experiments and learned deſcants of a philoſopher, than a ſimple huntſman. Whether they are to be conſidered as an extraneous ſtock or treaſure of odoriferous particles given them by Divine Wiſdom, for the very purpoſe of hunting? Whether they are proper identical parts of the animal's body, that continually ferment and perſpire from it? Whether theſe exhalations are from the breath of her lungs, or through the ſkin of her whole body, are queſtions alſo that deſerve the ſubtlety of a virtuoſo. But ſuch obſervations as long experience has ſuggeſted, will be expreſſed in the plaineſt manner. That theſe particles are inconceivably ſmall, is manifeſt from their vaſt numbers. Hundreds of hares, after a chace of two, three, four, or five hours, have been taken, and never ſhewed the leaſt difference in bulk or weight, from thoſe ſeized or ſnapt in their forms: nor could we ever learn from gentlemen, who have hunted baſket hares, that they could diſcover any viſible waſte in their bodies, any farther than may be ſuppoſed to be the effect of diſcharging their groſſer excrements. But ſuppoſing an abatement of two or three grains, or drachms, after ſo long a fatigue; yet how minute and almoſt infinite muſt be the diviſion of ſo ſmall a quantity of matter, when it affords a ſhare to ſo many couple of dogs, for eight, ten, or twenty miles ſucceſſively. Deducting, at the ſame time, the much greater number of theſe particles that are loſt in the ground, diſſipated in the air, extinguiſhed and obſcured by the fœtid perſpirations of the dogs and other animals, or by the very fumes and exhalations of the earth itſelf. That theſe particles are ſubject to ſuch diſſipation or corruption, every ſportſman knows; for as none of them will retain their odour after a certain proportionable time, ſo it is daily evident, that this time of their duration is very ſubſervient to the viciſſitudes of the weather; that the ſcent of the animal (as well as her more ſolid fleſh) will loſe its ſweetneſs, ſooner or later, according to the diſpoſition of the air.

It has been often perceived that, a ſtorm approaching, the ſcent will, in a moment, change and vaniſh. Nor is the ſuddenneſs of ſuch alteration the leaſt wonderful, if we take into conſideration the ſmallneſs of the particles. The ſame efficient cauſe may penetrate and corrupt theſe minute corpuſcles in the twinkling of an eye, which requires an hour or a day to operate on bodies of greater bulk and ſubſtance; as the ſame fire, or aqua-fortis, will diſſolve the filings of ſteel in an inſtant, though a pound lump of that ſame metal is ſo long able to reſiſt their violence. That theſe particles of ſcent are of an equal ſpecific gravity with the particles of the air, is demonſtrated by the falling and riſing of them in juſt proportion to it.

Haſty huntſmen will curſe their dogs (that yeſterday were the beſt in England) for galloping and ſtaring, with their noſes in the air, as if their game was flown; for often does it happen that it is in vain for them to ſeek after the ſcent in any other place, the increaſing weight of the air having wafted it over their heads. Though even at ſuch a ſeaſon, after firſt the mettle and fury of the cry is ſomewhat abated, the more ſteady beagles may make a ſhift to pick it out by the particles left by the bruſh of her feet, eſpecially if there be not a ſtrong, drying, exhaling wind to hurry theſe away after the reſt. This often happens in a calm, gentle, ſteady froſt, when the purity,

rity, coldneſs, or perhaps the nitre of the air, ſerves to fix and preſerve the few remaining particles, that they do not eaſily corrupt. At another ſeaſon, when the air is light, or growing lighter, the ſcent muſt proportionably be falling or ſinking, and then every dog, though in the height of his courage, he puſhes forwards, yet is forced to come back again and again, and cannot make any ſure advances, but with his noſe in the ground. When circumſtances are thus, (if there be not a ſtorm of thunder impending to corrupt the ſcent, you may expect the moſt curious and laſting ſport; puſs having then a fair opportunity to ſhew her wiles, and every old or ſlow dog to come in for his ſhare, to diſplay his experience, the ſubtlety of his judgment, and the tenderneſs of his noſtrils. The moſt terrible day for the hare is, when the air is in its mean gravity, or equilibrio, tolerably moiſt, but inclining to grow drier, and fanned with gentle breezes: the moderate gravity buoys up the ſcent as high as the dog's breaſt; the veſicles of moiſture ſerve as ſo many canals, or vehicles, to carry the effluvia into their noſes; and the gentle fannings help, in ſuch wiſe to ſpread and diſſipate them, that every hound, even at eight or ten paces diſtant, eſpecially on the windy ſide, may have his portion.

It is neceſſary for all gentlemen who delight in hunting, to provide themſelves with a barometer, or weather-glaſs, as this ingenious machine is of great uſe to the obſervant huntſman; for when he riſes in the morning, and finds the air moiſt and temperate, the quick-ſilver in his glaſs moderately high, or gently convex, he has a fair invitation to prepare for his exerciſe. It is a cuſtom with our juvenile ſportſmen to fix the time two or three days before hand to meet a friend, or to hunt in ſuch or ſuch a quarter. But appointed matches of this kind are improvident. He that will enjoy the pleaſures of the chace muſt aſk leave of the heavens. Hunting is a trade that is not to be forced, nor can the beſt cry that ever was coupled, make any thing of it, unleſs the air be in tune. The earth alſo hath no ſmall influence on this delicious paſtime; for though it ſometimes happens that the ſcent is floating, ſo that you may run down a hare through water and mire, eſpecially if you keep pretty cloſe after her, without the trouble of ſtooping; yet, at ſuch a ſeaſon, the firſt fault is the loſs of your game; the perſpirations of her body being wafted over head by the gravity of the air, and thoſe of her feet being left on elements that abſorb and confound them. This laſt caſe very often happens at the going off of a froſt, the mercury is then commonly falling, and by conſequence the ſcent ſinking to the ground. The earth is naturally on ſuch occaſion fermenting, diſſolving, ſtinking, exhaling, and very porous, ſo that it is impoſſible but moſt of the particles muſt then be corrupted, buried, or overcome by ſtronger vapours. It is common to hear the vulgar ſay, ſhe carries dirt in her heels, but that is not all, it being very plain, by what has been obſerved, that it is not only by the ſcent of the foot ſhe is ſo eagerly purſued. The mention of froſt enforces a particular obſervation, that may be uſeful or diverting to gentlemen of the chace: they all make it a great part of their pleaſure to hunt out the walk of a hare to her ſeat, and doubtleſs have often been ſurprizingly diſappointed on ſuch occaſions. Many times they have been able to hunt the ſame walk in one part of the fields and not in another, and have hunted the ſame walk alſo at ten or eleven, which gave the leaſt ſcent at ſeven in the morning; and, which is moſt provoking and perplexing of all, have often been able to hunt it only at the wrong end, or backwards; after many hours wonder and expectation, cheriſhing their dogs, and curſing their fortune, and, in truth, never ſo far from their game as when their hunt is warmeſt. All theſe accidents are only the effect of the hoar-froſt, or very groſs dew, (for they never happen otherwiſe) and from thence muſt the miracle be accounted for. Indeed Xenophon, in a Treatiſe on Hunting, ſays, "In the winter there is no ſcent early in the morning when there is either an hoar-froſt or a hard froſt; the hoar-froſt, by its force, contracts and contains all the warm particles in itſelf, and the harder froſt congeals them. In theſe caſes the dogs, with the moſt tender noſes, cannot touch, before the ſun diſpels them, and the day is advanced, then the dogs can ſmell, and the trail yields a ſcent as it evaporates."

A thaw tends to corrupt the particles, and we have reaſon to maintain that the froſt fixes, covers and preſerves them. Whether this is done by intercepting their aſcent, and precipitating them to the ground by the groſs particles of frozen dew, or whether by ſheathing them and protecting them from the penetrating air, is left to the learned, but the facts are certain, and confirmed by experience. We have, therefore, only to take notice, by the way, that the hoar froſt is very often of ſhort continuance, changeable and uncertain, both as to its time and place of falling, and hence all theſe difficulties are eaſily reſolved. Let the huntſman, as ſoon as he is out of bed, examine but the glaſs windows, which commonly diſcover whether any hoar froſt has fallen, what time it came, and in what condition of continuance, or going off, it is for the preſent. If it appears to have fallen at two, three, or four in the morning, (ſuppoſe in the month of *October*, and other times of the year muſt be judged of by proportion) to be going off about break of day, it may then be expected that there will be a great difficulty, or impoſſibility, of trailing to her ſeat, becauſe her morning retreat being on the top of the frozen dew, the ſcent is either diſſolved or corrupted, or diſſipated and exhaled. It is true, after ſuch a night, the dogs will find work in every field, and often hunt in full cry, but it will be generally backward, and always in vain; her midnight ramblings, which were covered by the froſt, being now open, freſh, and fragrant. If the ſaid froſt begins later in the morning, after puſs is ſeated, there is nothing to be done till that is gone off, and this is the reaſon that we often ſee the whole pack picking out a walk at nine or ten in the ſame path where another dog could not touch at ſeven. Again, if the froſt began early enough, and continues ſteadily till you are gotten into the fields, you may then make it good to her ſeat, as well as at other times on naked ground, though you muſt expect to run a good riſque at the going off of the froſt, according to the obſervations already laid down.

It is alſo to be remembered, that there is no ſmall accidental difference in the very particles of ſcent; that is, that they are ſtronger, ſweeter, or more diſtinguiſhable at one time than at another, and that this difference is found not only in divers, but often in the ſame individual creature, according to the changes of the air, or the ſoil, as well as of her own motions or conditions. That there is a different ſcent in other animals of the ſame ſpecies, is evident from the draught-hounds which were formerly made uſe of for tracing and purſuing thieves and deer-ſtealers, or rather from any common cur or ſpaniel, which will hunt out their maſter or their maſter's horſe diſtinctly from all others: and that it is the ſame with the hare is no leſs viſible from the old beagles, which will not readily change for a freſh one, unleſs ſhe ſtarts in view, or unleſs a fault happens that puts them in confuſion, and inclines them in deſpair to take up with the next they can come by.

That the ſame hare will, at divers times, emit finer or groſſer particles, is equally manifeſt to every one who ſhall obſerve the frequent changes in one ſingle chace, the alterations that enſue on any different motion, and on her degrees of ſinking. The courſing of a cur-dog, or the fright from an obvious paſſenger, is often the occaſion of an unexpected fault; and, after ſuch an accident the dogs muſt be cheriſhed, and be put upon it again and again, before they will take it and acknowledge it for their game. The reaſon is, as I conceive, the change of the motion cauſes a change in the perſpiring particles, and as the ſpirits of the dogs are all engaged and attached to particles of ſuch or ſuch a figure, it is with difficulty they come to be ſenſible of, or attentive to, thoſe of a different reliſh. The alterations in a yielding hare are leſs frequently the occaſion of faults, becauſe they are more gradual, and like the ſame rope, inſenſibly tapering and growing ſmaller. But that alterations there are, every dog-boy knows, by the old hounds, which ſtill purſue, with greater earneſtneſs, as ſhe is nearer her end.

Motion is ſaid to be the chief cauſe of ſhedding or diſcharging theſe ſcenting particles, becauſe ſhe is very ſeldom perceived whilſt quiet in her form, though the dogs are never ſo near, though they leap over her, or, as has been often ſeen, even tread upon her.

Indeed it ſometimes happens, that ſhe is, as we ſay, winded where ſhe ſits. But this may be the effect of that train of ſcent ſhe left behind her in going to her chair, or more probably the conſequence of her own curioſity, in moving, and riſing up, to peep after and watch the proceedings of her adverſaries. However, we muſt grant, that theſe particles of ſcent, though the effect of motion, are not more groſs and copious in proportion to the increaſing ſwiftneſs of the animal, any more than in a watering-pot, which the ſwifter it paſſes, the leſs of the falling water it beſtows upon the ſubjacent plants.

It is very plain, the ſlower the hare moves, the ſtronger and groſſer, *ceteris paribus*, are theſe particles ſhe leaves behind her, which I take to be one reaſon (beſides the cloathing and ſhielding of them from the penetrating air by the deſcending froſt or dew) that the morning walk will give ſcent ſo much longer than the flight in hunting, which is another obſervation of Xenophon, who expreſſes himſelf in the following words, in his Treatiſe on Hunting. "The ſcent of the trail of the hare, going to her ſeat, laſts longer than that of her courſe when purſued: when ſhe goes to her ſeat ſhe goes ſlowly, often ſtanding ſtill; but her courſe, when purſued, is performed running; therefore the ground is ſaturated with one, and not filled with the other." However, it is as remarkable, that theſe odorous particles gradually decay and end with her life, becauſe it requires the moſt curious noſes to lead the cry, when ſhe is near her laſt; becauſe ſhe is ſo often entirely loſt at the laſt ſquat, and becauſe if you knock her on the head before them, there is hardly one in the pack that will ſtop or take any notice of her.

The greateſt art and curioſity is diſcovered in hunting the foil, eſpecially if ſhe immediately ſteal back behind the dogs the ſame path ſhe came; for it muſt require the utmoſt ſkill to diſtinguiſh well the new ſcent from the old, when both are mixed, obſcured, and confounded, with the ſtrong perſpirations of ſo many dogs and horſes. Yet this is often ſeen performed by ready and expert hunters. However, if the dogs be not maſters of their buſineſs, or if the air be not in due balance, the difficulty will be the greater.

Theſe remarks are generally made on the hare, which is of all others moſt worthy of ſpeculation and enquiry. By analogy the hunting the deer or fox will be eaſily underſtood, for though the ſcent of theſe is generally higher, more obvious to the noſes of the dogs, and in greater plenty whilſt the particles laſt, yet for that very reaſon (floating in the air) they are ſooner diſſipated, and require a more vigorous, though leſs ſubtle huntſman, as well as ſwifter beagles.

To HUNT. The purſuing of birds or four-footed beaſts, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, which differ according as the animals are which you hunt, and the places where they are; four-footed beaſts are hunted in the fields, woods, and thickets; they kill them with guns; and others ſhoot birds in the air, take them with nets, or birds of prey; make uſe of greyhounds for deers, does, roebucks, and even foxes, hares, and conies, *&c.*

Hunting indeed is a noble, manly recreation, not only commendable for princes and great men, but gentlemen, and others too, there being nothing that recreates the mind more, ſtrengthens the limbs, whets the ſtomach, and chears up the ſpirits; ſo that it has merited the eſteem of all ages and nations, how barbarous ſoever they might have been.

Hunting is deſcribed under the heads of animals which are hunted, whether with dogs, taken with nets, or by birds of prey, which the reader is referred to.

All ſorts of weathers are not proper for hunting; high winds and rain are obſtacles to this diverſion.

In the ſpring-time, you muſt take it in the night with nets; in the ſummer it is the diverſion of the morning; but in the winter, it ſhould not be followed but from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon. The general rule is, that you place yourſelf under the wind where you ſeek to wait for game; and the way to know it is, to take a piece of paper, and obſerve which way the wind blows it. *For the terms uſed by huntſmen, ſee the article* TERMS.

To HUNT CHANGE, is when the hounds or

or beagles take freſh ſcent, and follow another chace, till they ſtick and hit it again.

To HUNT COUNTER, ſignifies that the hounds hunt it by the heels.

HUNTING THE FOIL, is a term or phraſe uſed of the chaces going off, and coming on again, traverſing the ſame ground to deceive the hounds or beagles.

HUNTING-HORSE. It ſhould be obſerved, that not every good and fleet horſe always is a good hunter: for he may have ſtrength and vigour for a long journey, and yet not be able to bear the ſhocks and ſtrainings of a chace; another may be ſwift enough to win a plate on a ſmooth turf, which yet will be crippled or heart broken by a hare in *February*. The right hunter ought to have ſtrength without weight, courage without fire, ſpeed without labour, a free breath, a ſtrong walk, a nimble, light, but a large gallop, and a ſweet trot, to give change and eaſe to the more ſpeedy muſcles. The marks moſt likely to diſcover a horſe of theſe properties are, a vigorous, ſanguine, and healthy colour, a head and neck as light as poſſible, whether handſome or not, a quick moving eye and ear, clean wide jaws and noſtrils, large thin ſhoulders, and high withers, deep cheſt, and ſhort back, large ribs, and wide pin-bones, tail high and ſtiff, gaſkins well ſpread, and buttocks lean and hard; above all, let his joints be ſtrong and firm, and his legs and paſterns ſhort; for I believe there was never yet a long limbering-legged horſe that was able to gallop down ſteep hills, and take bold leaps with a weight upon his back, without ſinking or foundering.

To order the hunting-horſe while he is at reſt, let him have all the quietneſs that may be; let him have much meat, much litter, much dreſſing, and water cloſe by him; let him ſleep as long as he pleaſes; keep him to dung rather ſoft than hard, and look that it be well coloured and bright, for darkneſs ſhews greaſe; redneſs, inward heat; and after his uſual ſcourings let him have exerciſes, and maſhes of ſweet malt, or let bread, or clean beans; or beans and wheat mixed together, are his beſt food; and beans and oats the moſt ordinary.

But Sir *Robert Charnock*'s way of hunting in the buck-ſeaſon, was, never to take his horſe up into the ſtable during the ſeaſon, but he hunted him upon graſs, only allowing him as many oats as he would well eat; and this he approved of as a very good way, for if there be any molten greaſe within him, which violent hunting may raiſe up, this going to graſs will purge it out: it is affirmed, the ſame gentleman has rid his horſe three days in a week during the ſeaſon, and never found any inconveniency, but rather good from it, ſo that care be taken to turn the horſe out very cool.

You may furniſh yourſelf with a horſe for hunting at ſome of our repoſitories, which ſhould have, as near as can be, the following ſhapes:

A head lean, large, and long; a chaul thin; and open ears, ſmall, and pricked; or, if they be ſomewhat long, provided they ſtand upright, like thoſe of a fox, it is uſually a ſign of mettle and toughneſs.

His forehead long and broad, not flat, and, as it is uſually termed, hare-faced, riſing in the midſt like that of a hare, the feather being placed above the top of his eye; the contrary being thought by ſome to betoken blindneſs.

His eyes full, large, and bright; his noſtrils wide, and red within, for an open noſtril is a ſign of good wind.

His mouth large, deep in the wikes and hairy; his throppple, weaſand, or wind-pipe, big, looſe; and ſtraight, when he is reined in with the bridle; for if, when he bridles, it bends like a bow, (which is called cock-throppled) it very much hinders the free paſſage of his wind.

His head muſt be ſo ſet on to his neck, that a ſpace may be felt between his neck and his chaul; for to be ball necked is uncomely to fight, and alſo prejudicial to the horſe's wind.

His creſt ſhould be firm, thin, and well-riſen, his neck long and ſtraight, yet not looſe and pliant, which the northern men term withy-cragged.

His breaſt ſtrong and broad, his cheſt deep, his chine ſhort, his body large and cloſe, ſhut up to the huckle bone.

His ribs round like a barrel, his belly being hid within them.

His fillets large, his buttocks rather oval than broad, being well let down to the gaſcoins; his cambrels upright, and not bending, which ſome call ſickle houghed, though ſome look upon this to be a ſign of toughneſs and ſpeed.

His legs clean, flat, and ſtraight, his joints ſhort, well knit, and upright, eſpecially betwixt the paſterns and the hoof, having but little hair on his fetlocks; his hoofs black, ſtrong and hollow, and rather long and narrow, than big and flat.

Laſtly, his mane and tail ſhould be long, and thin rather than thick, which is counted by ſome a mark of dullneſs,

As to marks or colours, though they do not abſolutely give teſtimony of a horſe's goodneſs, yet they, as well as his ſhape, intimate in ſome part, his diſpoſition and qualities: the hair itſelf oftentimes receives the variation of its colour from the different temperature of the ſubject out of which it is produced.

And ſome do not ſcruple to affirm, that wherever you meet with a horſe that has no white about him, eſpecially in his forehead, though he be otherwiſe of the beſt reputed colours, as bay, black, or ſorrel, he is of a dogged and ſullen diſpoſition, eſpecially if he have a ſmall pink eye, and a narrow face, with a noſe bending like a hawk's bill.

The Age, &c. of a Hunter.

Having procured a horſe ſuitable to the former deſcriptions, or your own ſatisfaction at leaſt; and which is ſuppoſed to be already grounded in the fundamentals of this art, being taught ſuch obedience, as that he will readily anſwer to the horſeman's helps and corrections both of the bridle and hand, the voice, the calf of the leg, and the ſpurs; that he knows how to make his way forward, and hath gained a true temper of mouth, and a right placing of his head, and that he hath learned to ſtop, and turn readily; for unleſs he has been perfectly taught theſe things, he can never proceed effectually.

The horſe, being thus prepared, ſhould be five years old, and well wayed before you begin to hunt him; for although it is cuſtomary with ſome to put him to hunt at four years old, yet at that age his joints not being well knit, nor he attained to his beſt ſtrength and courage, he is unable to perform any work of ſpeed and toughneſs, and will be in great danger of ſtrains, and other maladies, and alſo a daunting of his ſpirit, and abating his natural courage.

Your horſe being full five, you may, if you pleaſe, put him to graſs, from the middle of *May* till *Bartholomew-tide*, for then the ſeaſon will be ſo hot, it will not be convenient to work him.

Bartholomew-tide being now come, and the pride and ſtrength of the graſs nipped by the ſevere froſts and cold dews, ſo that the nouriſhment of it turns to raw crudities, and the coldneſs of the night abates as much of his fleſh and luſt as he gets in a day, take him from graſs while his coat lies ſmooth and ſleek. *See* STABLE.

Having brought him home, let your groom ſet him up that night in ſome ſecure and ſpacious houſe, where he may evacute his body, and ſo be brought to warmer keeping by degrees, and the next day ſtable him.

It is indeed held as a general rule among the generality of grooms, not to clothe or dreſs their horſes till two or three days after they have ſtabled them, (though there is little reaſon for it but cuſtom); yet this cuſtom conducing little to either the advantage or prejudice of the horſe, I ſhall leave every one to their own fancies.

But as to the cuſtom of giving the horſe wheat-ſtraw, to take up his belly, (which is alſo generally uſed by grooms at the firſt taking up and houſing a horſe) ſome perſons very much diſapprove of, for they ſay, that the nature of a horſe being hot and dry, if he be fed with ſtraw, which is ſo likewiſe, it would ſtraighten his guts, and cauſe an inflammation of his liver, and by that means diſtemper his blood; and beſides, it would make his body ſo coſtive, that it would cauſe a retention of nature, and make him dung with great pain and difficulty; whereas full ſeeding would expel the excrements, according to the true intention and inclination of nature.

There-

Therefore let moderate airing, warm cloathing, good old hay, and old corn, supply the place of wheat-ſtraw. *See* SHOEING.

The firſt Fortnight's Diet for a Hunting Horſe; or, the ordering of a Hunter for the firſt Fortnight.

Your horſe being ſuppoſed to evacuate all his graſs, and his ſhoes ſo well ſettled to his feet, that he may be fit to be ridden abroad without danger; I ſhall now, in a more particular manner, direct an unexperienced groom how he ought to proceed to order his horſe according to art.

Firſt, he ought to viſit his horſe early in the morning, to wit, by five o'clock in ſummer, and ſix in winter; and having put up his litter under his ſtall, and made clean his ſtable, to feel his ribs, his chaul, and his flank, they being the principal ſigns by which he muſt learn to judge of the good or ill ſtate of a horſe's body

He ought to lay his hands on his ſhort ribs near the flank, and if his fat feels to be exceeding ſoft and tender, and to yield as it were under his hand, then he may be confident it is unſound, and that the leaſt violent labour or travel will diſſolve it; which being diſſolved before it be hardened by good diet, if it be not then removed by ſcouring, the fat or greaſe belonging to the outward parts of the body will fall down into his heels, and ſo cauſe goutineſs and ſwelling.

After, by feeling on his ribs, he has found his fat ſoft and unſound, then let him feel his chaul; and if he finds any fleſhy ſubſtance, or great round kernels or knots, he may be aſſured that as his outward fat has been unſound, ſo inwardly he is full of glut, and purſive, by means of groſs humours cleaving to the hollow places of his lungs, &c.

This fat is to be enſeamed and hardened by moderate exerciſe, warm cloathing, and gentle phyſic, to cleanſe away his inward glut.

The ſame obſervations muſt be taken from the flank, which will always be found to correſpond with his ribs and chaul, for till it is drawn it will feel thick to your gripe; but when he is enſeamed you will perceive nothing but two thick ſkins: and by theſe three obſervations of the ribs, flank, and chaps, you may at any time paſs an indifferent judgment of the horſe's good or bad condition.

Having made theſe remarks on your horſe's ſtate and condition of body, then ſift a handful or two (but not more) of good old oats, and give them to him to preſerve his ſtomach from cold humours which might oppreſs it by drinking faſting, and likewiſe to make him drink the better.

When he hath eaten them, pull off his collar, and rub his head, face, ears, and nape of the neck, with a clean rubbing-cloth made of hemp, for it is ſovereign for the head, and diſſolves all groſs and filthy humours.

Then take a ſnaffle, and waſh it in clean water, and put it on his head, drawing the rein through the head-ſtall to prevent his ſlipping it over his head; and ſo tie him up to the rack, and dreſs him thus:

Firſt, take a curry-comb ſuitable to your horſe's ſkin in your right-hand; that is, if the coat of your horſe be ſhort and ſmooth, then muſt the curry-comb be blunt; but if it be long and rough, then the teeth muſt be long and ſharp; ſtanding with your face oppoſite to the horſe's, hold the left cheek of the head-ſtall in your left hand, and curry him with a good hand from the root of his ears, all along his neck to his ſhoulders; then go over all his body with a more moderate hand; then curry his buttocks down to the hinder cambrel with a hard hand again; then change your hand, and laying your right arm over his back, join your right ſide to his left, and ſo curry him gently from the top of his withers to the lower part of his ſhoulder, every now and then fetching your ſtroke over the left ſide of his breaſt, and ſo curry him down to the knee, but no farther.

Then curry him all under his belly, near his fore-bowels, and in a word, all over, very well, his legs under the knees and cambrels only excepted, and as you dreſs the left ſide, ſo muſt you the right alſo.

In doing this, take notice whether your horſe keeps a ſtraggling up and down, biting the

the rack-ſtaffs, and now and then offering to ſnap at you, or lifting up his leg to ſtrike at you, when you are currying him: if he does, it is an apparent ſign that the roughneſs of the comb diſpleaſes him, and therefore the teeth of it is to be filed more blunt; but if you perceive he plays theſe or ſuch like tricks through wantonneſs, and the pleaſure he takes in the friction, then you ſhould every now and then correct him with your whip gently for his waggiſhneſs.

This currying is only to raiſe the duſt, therefore, after the horſe has been thus curried, take either a horſe-tail nailed to an handle, or a clean duſting-cloth of cotton, and with it ſtrike off the looſe duſt that the curry-comb has raiſed.

Then dreſs him all over with the *French* bruſh, both head, body, and legs, to the very fetlocks, obſerving always to cleanſe the bruſh from the filth it gathers from the bottom of the hair, by rubbing it on the curry-comb; then duſt the horſe again the ſecond-time.

Then having wetted your hand in water, rub his body all over, and, as near as you can, leave no looſe hairs behind, and with your hands wet, pick and cleanſe his eyes, ears and noſtrils, ſheath, cods and tuel, and ſo rub him till he is dry as at firſt.

Then take an hair-patch, and rub his body all over, but eſpecially his fore-bowels under his belly, his flank, and between his hinder thighs; and in the laſt place, wipe him over with a fine white linen rubber.

When you have thus dreſſed him, take a large ſaddle cloth (made on purpoſe) that may reach down to the ſpurring-place, and lap it about his body; then clap on his ſaddle, and throw a cloth over him, that he may not catch cold.

Then twiſt two ropes of ſtraw very hard together, and with them rub and chafe his legs from the knees and cambrels downwards to the ground, picking his fetlock joints, with your hands, from duſt, filth, and ſcabs: then take another hair-patch, kept on purpoſe for his legs, (for you muſt have two) and with it rub and dreſs his legs alſo.

And while you are dreſſing your horſe, let him not ſtand naked, ſo that his body be expoſed to the penetration of the air; but when he is ſtripped, do your buſineſs roundly, without any intermiſſion, till you have ſaddled him and thrown his cloth over him.

When you have done this, pick his feet clean with an iron picker, comb down his mane and tail with a wet mane-comb, then ſpurt ſome beer in his mouth, and ſo draw him out of the ſtable.

Then mount him, rake or walk him either to ſome running river or freſh ſpring, a mile or two diſtant from the ſtable, and there let him drink about half his draught at firſt, to prevent raw crudities ariſing in his ſtomach.

After he has drank, bring him calmly out of the water, and ride him gently for awhile; for nothing is more unbecoming for a horſeman than to put a horſe upon a ſwift gallop as ſoon as he comes out of the water, for theſe three reaſons:

1. He does not only hazard the breaking of his wind, but aſſuredly hazards the incording or burſting of him.

2. It begets in him an ill habit of running away as ſoon as he has done drinking.

3. The foreſight he has of ſuch violent exerciſe, makes him oftentimes refuſe to quench his thirſt, therefore walk him a little way, put him into a gentle gallop for five or ſix ſcore paces, and give him wind; after he has been raked a pretty while, ſhew him the water again, let him drink as much as he will, and then gallop him again: repeat this till he will drink no more: but be ſure to obſerve always, that you gallop him not ſo much as to chafe or ſweat him.

Here take notice, that in his galloping after water, (after the firſt week's enſeaming) if ſometimes you give a watering courſe ſharply of twelve, or twenty ſcore paces, (according as you find your horſe) it will quench his ſpirit, and cauſe him to gallop more pleaſantly, and teach him to manage his limbs more nimbly, and to ſtretch forth his body largely.

When your horſe has done drinking, then take him to the top of an hill, (if there be one near the watering-place) for there, in a morning, the air is pureſt; or elſe to ſome ſuch place, where he may gain the moſt advantage both by ſun and air, and there air him a foot-pace for an hour, or as long as

you in your judgment ſhall think for the ſtate of his body, and then ride him home.

During the time of your horſe's airing, you may eaſily perceive ſeveral tokens of your horſe's ſatisfaction, and the pleaſure that he takes in this exerciſe.

For he will gape, yawn, and as it were ſhrug his body.

If he offers to ſtand ſtill to dung or ſtale, which his airing will provoke, be ſure give him leave; as alſo to ſtare about, neigh, or liſten after any noiſe.

Theſe airings are advantageous to the horſe on ſeveral accounts.

1. It purifies the blood (if the air be clear and pure); it purges the body of many groſs and ſuffocating humours, and ſo hardens and enſeams the horſe's fat, that it is not near ſo liable to be diſſolved by ordinary exerciſe.

2. It teaches him how to let his wind rake, and equally keep time with the other actions and motions of his body.

3. It is of great advantage, both to hunters and gallopers, which are apt to loſe their ſtomachs through exceſs or want of exerciſe, for the ſharpneſs of the air will drive the horſe's natural heat from the outward parts to the inward, which heat by furthering concoction creates appetite, and provokes the ſtomach.

4. It increaſes luſt and courage in the horſe, provided he be not aired too early.

When you are returned from airing, and are diſmounted, lead the horſe on the ſtraw, which ſhould always lie before the ſtable-door, and there by whiſtling and ſtirring up the litter under his belly, you will provoke him to ſtale, which he will be brought to do with a little practice, and it will be advantageous to the health of the horſe, and a means of keeping the ſtable the cleaner: lead him into his ſtall, (it having firſt been well littered); tie up his head to the empty rack, take off the ſaddle, rub his body and legs all over with the fleſh-bruſh, then with the hair-patch, and laſt of all with the woollen-cloth.

Then clothe him with a linen-cloth next to his body, and over that a canvas-cloth, and both made juſt fit to cover his breaſt, and to come pretty low down to his legs, which is the *Turkiſh* way of clothing, who (as the Duke of *Newcaſtle* ſays) are the moſt curious people in the world in keeping their horſes.

Put over the before-mentioned a body-cloth of ſix or eight ſtraps, which is better than a ſurcingle and a pad ſtuft with wiſps.

Becauſe this keeps his belly in ſhape, and is not ſo ſubject to hurt him.

Now theſe cloths will be ſufficient for him at his firſt ſtabling, becauſe being inured to the cold, he will not be ſo apt to take cold, the weather being indifferently warm, but when ſharp weather comes on, and you find his hair riſe about thoſe parts that are unclothed, as neck, gaſcoigns, *&c.* then add another cloth, which ought to be of woollen; and for any horſe bred under our climate, and kept only for ordinary hunting, this clothing will be ſufficient.

Having already given directions as to the clothing the horſe, I ſhall only add this one general rule; that a rough coat is a token of want of cloaths, and a ſmooth coat of clothing ſufficient; therefore if notwithſtanding what cloaths you have given him, his coat ſtill ſtares, you muſt add more cloaths till it lie.

But when he has been in keeping ſome time, you perceive him apt to ſweat in the night, it is a ſign he is over-fed, and wants exerciſe; but if he ſweats at his firſt coming from graſs, then there is reaſon to add rather than diminiſh the cloaths before directed for him at his firſt houſing; for it proceeds from the foul humours that oppreſs nature, and when they are evacuated by exerciſe, nature will ceaſe working, and he will continue in a temperate ſtate of body all the year after.

When you have clothed him up, pick his feet clean with an iron picker, and waſh his hoofs clean with a ſponge dipped in clean water, and dry them with ſtraw or a linen cloth, then leave him on his ſnaffle for an hour or more, which will aſſiſt his appetite.

Viſit him again, duſt a handful of hay, and let the horſe teaze it out of your hand, till he hath eaten it; then pull off his bridle, and rub his head and neck clean with your hempen-cloth; pull his ears, and ſtop his noſtrils, to cauſe him to ſnort, which will bring away the moiſt humours which oppreſs his brain, and then put on his collar, and give him a quar-

tern

tern of oats clean dreſſed in a ſieve, having firſt cleaned his locker manger with a wiſp of ſtraw and a cloth.

While he is eating his corn, ſweep out your ſtable, and ſee that all things are neat about him; then turn up his cloaths and rub his fillets, buttocks, and gaſcoigns, over with the hair-patch, and after with a woollen cloth; then ſpread a clean flannel fillet cloth over his fillets and buttocks, (which will make his coat lie ſmooth) and turn down his houſing-cloths upon it; then anoint his hoofs round from the coronet to the toe with this ointment.

Take four ounces of *Venice* turpentine, three ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of the beſt roſin, one pound of dog's-greaſe, and half a pint of train oil; melt all theſe ingredients together, except the turpentine; then take them off the fire, and put in the turpentine, ſtirring it till it be well incorporated; then pour it into an earthen gallipot, and keep it for uſe, but do not cover it till it is cold.

After this, pick his feet with your picker, and ſtop them with cow-dung. If by this time your horſe has eaten his oats with a good ſtomach, ſift him another quartern, and ſo feed him little and little, while he eats with an appetite; but if you find that he fumbles with his corn, give him no more for that time, but always giving him his full feeding, for that will keep his body in better ſtate and temper, and increaſe his ſtrength and vigour.

Whereas, on the contrary, to keep your horſe always ſharp-fet, is the ready way to procure a ſurfeit, if at any time he can come at his fill of provender.

But though you ſhould perceive that he gathers fleſh too faſt upon ſuch home feeding, yet be ſure not to ſtint him for it, but only increaſe his labour, and that will aſſiſt both his ſtrength and wind.

Having done all the things before directed, duſt a large quantity of hay, and throw it down to him on his litter, after you have taken it up under him; and then ſhutting up the windows and ſtable door, leave him till one o'clock in the afternoon; then viſit him again, and rub over his head, neck, fillets, buttocks, and legs as before, with the hair-patch and woollen cloth, and leave him to the time of the evening-watering, which ſhould be about four o'clock in the ſummer, and three in the winter: when having put back his foul litter, and ſwept away that and his dung, dreſs, and ſaddle him, as before, mount him, and take him to water, and when he has drank, air him till you think it time to go home, where you are to order in all points, as to rubbing, feeding, ſtopping his feet, &c. as you did in the morning; and having fed him about ſix o'clock, do not fail to feed him again at nine, litter him well, give him hay enough to ſerve him all night, and leave him till the next morning.

After the directions for this one day, ſo muſt you order him for a fortnight, and by that time his fleſh will be ſo hardened, and his wind ſo improved; his mouth will be ſo quickened, and his gallop brought to ſo good a ſtroke, that he will be fit to be put to moderate hunting.

During this fortnight's keeping, you are to make ſeveral obſervations, as to the nature and diſpoſition of your horſe, the temper of his body, the courſe of his digeſtion, &c. and to order him accordingly.

1. Whether he be of a churliſh diſpoſition; if ſo, you muſt reclaim him by ſeverity.

If of a gentle, familiar, and loving temper, you muſt engage, and win him by kindneſs.

2. You muſt obſerve, whether he be a foul feeder, or of a nice ſtomach; if he be quick at his meat, and retain a good ſtomach, then four times a full feeding in a night and a day are ſufficient; but if he be a ſlender feeder, and ſlow at his meat, you muſt give him but a little at a time, and often, as about every two hours; for freſh meat draws on appetite; and you muſt always leave a little meat in his locker, for him to eat at leiſure betwixt his feeding times; if at any time you find any left, ſweep it away and give him freſh, and expoſe that to the ſun and air, which will reduce it again to it's firſt ſweetneſs.

His ſtomach may be alſo ſharpened by change of meat, for by giving one meal of clean oats, and at another oats and ſplit beans, and when you have brought him to eat bread, you may give him another meal of bread; always obſerving to give him oftener that which you find he likes beſt; or you may give him both corn and bread at the ſame time, provided you give him that laſt which he eats beſt, and is of the beſt digeſtion.

It

It has been obſerved of ſome horſes, that they are of ſo hot a conſtitution, that they cannot eat without drinking at every bit; and thoſe horſes uſually carry no belly. You muſt let a pail of water ſtand continually before ſuch horſes, or at leaſt give them water at noon, beſides what they have abroad at their ordinary times.

In the next place, you are to obſerve the nature of his digeſtion, whether he retains his food long, which is a ſign of bad digeſtion; or whether he dungs frequently, which if he does, and his dung be looſe and bright, it is a ſign of a good habit of body; but if it be ſeldom, and hard, it is a ſign of a dry conſtitution; in order to remedy which, give him once a day a handful or two of oats, well waſhed in good ſtrong ale, and this will looſen his body and keep it moiſt; and it will alſo be good for his wind.

The ſecond Fortnight's Diet for a Hunting-Horſe.

The horſe having been ordered for the firſt fortnight according to the foregoing rules, will be in a pretty good ſtate of body, for the groſs humours in him will be dried up and his fleſh will begin to be hardened, which you may perceive by feeling his chaul, his ſhort ribs and flank; for the kernels under his chaps will not feel ſo groſs as they did at firſt, nor will his fleſh on his ſhort ribs feel ſo ſoft and looſe, nor the thin part of his flank ſo thick as at his firſt houſing, ſo that you may now without hazard, venture to hunt him moderately.

The time being now come that he may be hunted, he is to be ordered on his days of reſt, in all points, as to his dreſſing, hours of feeding, watering, *&c.* as in the firſt fortnight before directed; but only ſince his labour is now encreaſed, you muſt endeavour to encreaſe his ſtrength and courage likewiſe; and this you may effect by adding to his oats a third part of clean old beans, ſpelted on a mill, and allowing him beſides the following bread:

Take two pecks of clean old beans, and one peck of wheat, and let them be ground together, and ſift the meal through a meal ſieve of an indifferent fineneſs, and knead it with warm water and good ſtore of yeſt; then let it lie an hour, or more to ſwell, which will make the bread the lighter, and have the eaſier and quicker digeſtion; and after it has been well kneaded, make it up into loaves of a peck a-piece, which will prevent their being too much cruſt, and prevent its drying too ſoon; let them be well baked, and ſtand a good while in the oven to ſoak; when they are drawn, turn the bottom upwards and let them ſtand to cool.

When the bread is a day old, chip away the cruſt, and you may give the horſe ſome, giving him ſometimes bread, ſometimes oats, and ſometimes oats and ſplit beans, according as you find his ſtomach: and this feeding will bring him into as good condition as you need to deſire for ordinary hunting.

The firſt fortnight being expired, and the bread prepared, you ought then to pitch upon a day for his firſt going abroad after the dogs, and the day before you hunt, he muſt always be ordered after this manner:

In the morning proceed in your uſual method as before, only obſerve that day to give him no beans, becauſe they are hard of digeſtion, but give him moſt of bread, if you can draw him on to eat it, becauſe it is more nouriſhing than oats; and after that evening, which ought to be ſomewhat earlier than at other times, give him only a little hay out of your hand, and no more till the next day that he returns from hunting; and to prevent his eating his litter, or any thing elſe but what you give him, inſtead of a muzzle put on a caveſſon, joined to the headſtall of a bridle, lined with leather, for fear of hurting him, and tying it ſo tight as to hinder his eating; and this will prevent ſickneſs in your horſe, which ſome horſes are inclined to when their muzzle is put on, notwithſtanding the invention of the lettice window, ſo much uſed; but by taking this method, the horſe's noſtrils are at full liberty, and he will not grow ſick.

But as to his corn, give him his meals both after his watering and at nine o'clock, and at that time be ſure to litter him well, that he may take his reſt the better at night, and leave him till morning.

The next morning viſit him early, at about four o'clock, and put a quarter of a peck of

clean dreſſed oats into his locker, pouring into it a quart of good ſtrong ale, mixing the oats and ale well together; then put back his dung and foul litter, and clean the ſtable: but if he will not eat waſhed oats, give them dry, but be ſure not to put any beans to them.

When he has done eating, bridle him, and tie him up to the ring and dreſs him: having dreſſed him, ſaddle him, throwing his cloth over him, and let him ſtand till the hounds are ready to go out.

Take care not to draw the ſaddle-girths too tight till you are ready to mount, leſt that ſhould cauſe him to grow ſick.

Though old horſes are generally ſo crafty, that when a groom goes to girt them up hard, they will extend their bodies ſo much by holding their wind, (on purpoſe to gain eaſe after they are girt) that it will ſeem difficult to girt them, but when they let go their wind their bodies fall again.

When the hounds are unkennelled, (which ſhould not be before ſun-riſing) go into the field along with them, and rake your horſe up and down gently till a hare is ſtarted; always remembering to let him ſmell to the dung of other horſes, if there be any, which will provoke him to empty himſelf; and ſuffer him to ſtand ſtill when he does ſo; and if there be any dead fog, ruſhes, or the like, ride upon them, and whiſtle to him, to provoke him to ſtale and empty his bladder.

The hare being ſtarted, follow the hounds as the other hunters do; but remembering it to be the firſt time of his hunting, he is not ſo well acquainted with different ſorts of grounds, as to know how to gallop ſmoothly and with eaſe on them, and for that reaſon you ought not yet to put him to above half his ſpeed, that he may learn to carry a ſtay'd body, and to manage his legs both upon fallows and green ſwarth.

Neither ſhould you gallop him often, or any long time together, for fear of diſcouraging him, and cauſing a diſlike of his exerciſe in him: and take care to croſs fields to the beſt advantage; you ſhall make into the hounds at every default, and ſtill keep your horſe (as much as theſe directions will allow you) within the cry of the dogs, that he may be uſed to their cry; and by ſo doing, in a very ſhort time he will take ſuch delight and pleaſure in their muſic, that he will be eager to follow them.

And if it happens that the chace is led over any carpet-ground, or ſandy highway, on which your horſe may lay out his body ſmoothly, there you may gallop him for a quarter or half a mile, to teach him to lay out his body, to gather up his legs, to lengthen and ſhorten his ſtroke, and according to the different earths he gallops on, as if on green ſwarth, meadow, moor, heath, &c. then to ſtoop and run more on the ſhoulders; if amongſt mole-hills, or over high ridges and furrows, and then to gallop more roundly, or in leſs compaſs, or according to the vulgar phraſe, *two up and two down*, that thereby he may ſtrike his furrow clear, and avoid ſetting his fore-feet in the bottom of it, and by that means fall over; but, by the way, galloping, though he ſhould happen to ſet his feet in a furrow, yet carrying his body ſo round, and reſting on the hand in his gallop, would prevent his falling; and to this perfection, nothing but uſe, and ſuch moderate exerciſe, can bring him.

According to theſe directions you may hunt till about three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time ride him home in a foot-pace, as you came out in the morning; and be ſure that you let him walk out of the field; and as you are going home, conſider whether he has ſweat a little, (for you muſt not let him ſweat much the firſt time) but if not, then gallop him gently on ſome ſkelping earth, till he ſweats at the roots of his ears, a little on his neck, and in his flank; but it muſt be done of his own voluntary motion, without the compulſion of whip or ſpur; then when he is cool as aforeſaid, have him home and ſtable him, and by no means walk him in hand to cool him, for fear of his cooling too faſt, nor waſh him, for fear of cauſing an obſtruction of the natural courſe of the humours, and by that means cauſe an inflammation in his legs, which is the original cauſe of the ſcratches.

His ſtall being well littered againſt he comes home, ſet him up, tying his head to the ring with the bridle, and then rub him well with dry ſtraw all over his head, neck, forebowels, belly, flank, buttocks, and legs, and

after

after that rub his body over with a dry cloth, till he has not a wet hair left about him; after you have done, take off his ſaddle, and rub the place where the ſaddle was, dry in like manner, and cloath him immediately with his ordinary cloaths, leſt he take cold: and if you ſuppoſe him very hot, throw a ſpare cloth over him, that he may not cool too faſt, which you may abate when you pleaſe, and ſo let him ſtand on his ſnaffle two hours or better, now and then ſtirring him in his ſtall with your whip, to prevent him from growing ſtiff in the legs and joints.

When that time is expired, and you think he is thorough cool, draw his bridle, rub his head, pick his feet from dirt or gravel, put on his collar, and give him a quart or three pints of ſifted oats, mixt with a handful of clean dreſſed hemp-ſeed; but give him not more than the quantity preſcribed, for fear of taking away his ſtomach, which will be very much weakened through the heat of his body and want of water.

Then take off the ſpare cloth (if it has not been done before) for fear of keeping him hot too long, and when he has eaten his corn, throw a good quantity of hay, clean dufted, on his litter, and let him reſt two or three hours or thereabouts.

Having prepared him a good maſh made of half a peck of malt, well ground, and boiling hot water, ſo much as the malt will ſweeten and the horſe will drink, ſtir them well together, and cover it over with a cloth, till the water has extracted the ſtrength of the malt, which will be almoſt as ſweet as honey, and feel ropy like birdlime; being but little more than blood warm, give it to the horſe, but not before, leſt the ſteam go up his noſtrils and offend him, and when he has drank up the water, let him, if he pleaſe, eat the malt too.

But if he refuſes to drink it, you muſt not give him any other water that night, but place this drink in ſome part of his ſtall, ſo that he may not throw it down, and let it ſtand by him all night, that he may drink it when he pleaſes.

This maſh, or as it is called horſe caudle, will comfort his ſtomach, and keep his body in a due temperate heat after his day's hunting; it will cleanſe and bring away all manner of greaſe and groſs humours, which have been diſſolved by the day's labour; and the fume of the malt-grains, after he has drank the water, will diſperſe the watery humours, which might otherwiſe annoy his head, and is allowed by all ſkilled in horſes to be very advantageous on that account.

After he has eaten his maſh, ſtrip him of cloaths, and run him over with a curry-comb, *French* bruſh, hair-patch, and woollen cloth, and cloath him up again; and cleanſe his legs as well as his body, of all dirt and filth which may annoy them, and then remove him into another ſtall, (that you may not wet his litter) and bathe his legs all over from the knees, with warm beef broth, or, (which is better) with a quart of warm urine, in which four ounces of ſaltpetre has been diſſolved; then rub his legs dry, ſet him again into his ſtall, and give him a good home feeding of oats, or bread, which he likes beſt, or both, and having ſhook a good quantity of litter under him, that he may reſt the better, and thrown him hay enough for all night, ſhut the ſtable door cloſe, and leave him to his reſt till the next morning.

About ſix or ſeven o'clock the next morning go to him again, but don't diſturb him, for the morning's reſt is as refreſhing to a horſe as a man; but when he riſes of his own accord, go to him, put back his dung from his litter, and obſerve what colour it is of, whether it be greaſy, and ſhine outwardly, and alſo break it with your feet, to ſee if it be ſo inwardly, for if it be greaſy and foul, (which you may know by it's ſhining outwardly, and by the ſpots like ſoap that will appear within) or if it appear of a dark brown colour, and harder than it was, it is a token that the hunting of the day before has done him good, by diſſolving part of the inward glut which was within him; and therefore the next time you hunt you ſhould increaſe his labour but a little.

But if you perceive no ſuch ſymptoms, but that his dung appears bright, but rather ſoft than hard, without greaſe, and in a word, that it holds the ſame pale yellow colour, that it did before he hunted, then it is a ſign that a day's hunting made no diſſolution, but that

his body remains in the ſame ſtate ſtill, and therefore the next day's hunting, you may almoſt double his labour.

Having made theſe remarks on his dung, then you may proceed to order him as on his days of reſt; that is to ſay, you ſhall give him a handful or two of oats before water, then dreſs, water, air, feed, *&c.* as in the firſt fortnight.

As to his feeding, you muſt not forget to change his food, as has been before directed: by giving him one while bread, another oats, and a third time oats and beans, which you find he likes beſt; always remembering, that variety will ſharpen his appetite; and bread being his chief food, it being more nouriſhing and ſtrong than the others, feed him the oftner with it.

And, as has been directed in the firſt fortnight, obſerve his digeſtion, whether it be quick or ſlow; ſo likewiſe muſt you do when he begins to eat bread.

If you find him quick, and that he retains his bread but a little while, then only chip his bread lightly; but if it be ſlow, and he retains it long, then cut away all the cruſt and give it to ſome other horſe, and feed the hunting-horſe only with the crumb, for that being light of digeſtion, is ſoon converted into chyle and excrements, but the cruſt being not ſo ſoon digeſtible, requires, by reaſon of it's hardneſs, longer time before it is concocted.

The next day after your horſe has reſted, you may hunt him again as you did the firſt day, obſerving from the remarks you have made, to hunt him more or leſs according as you find his temper and conſtitution; and when you come home, put in practice the rules juſt now given.

And thus you may hunt him three times a week for a fortnight together, but don't fail to give him his full feeding, and no other ſcourings but maſhes and hemp-ſeed, which is equal in it's virtue with the former, and only carries off ſuperfluous humours in the dung.

Horſes at advanced ſtages are ſubject to diſorders, for which briſk purges are recommended, and require a more peculiar mode of counteraction; as horſes ſubject to, or labouring under, inveterate cracks in the heels; oozing indications of or palpable greaſe; cutaneous eruptions, vaſcular knots, or tubercles, the evident effects of plenitude; worms or fluctuating pains in the limbs, occaſioning alternate lameneſs in one part or another. In all which caſes it is to be obſerved, horſes ſhould never have their exerciſe increaſed, to the leaſt degree of violent exertion. If the horſes have not ſix or eight miles to the hounds on the morning of hunting, they ſhould be walked at leaſt an hour or an hour and half before they appear at the place of meeting; the conſiſtency of their having ſufficient time to unload the frame, by frequency of evacuation, has been fully explained. The firſt burſt with either deer or fox, is generally ſevere, and not unfrequently of long duration, in which too much tenderneſs cannot be beſtowed upon your horſe; for whoſe perfections and perſeverance only, you can derive your enjoyment of the chace; for the more moderately a horſe is exerted in the early part of the day, the greater probability you inſure of ſeeing the end of it.

On your return from hunting (whether after a long or ſhort chace) the mode of management is critically the ſame; your horſes legs and feet ſhould be immediately waſhed with warm water; and at the ſame time inſpected, whether they have received any injury by overreaches, ſtubs, or in lacerations between hair and hoof; while this is doing, let a portion of hay be laid before him, and immediately after a pail full of water ſlightly warm, and then let the uſual ceremony of dreſſing, feeding, oiling, ſtopping, and other minutiæ of the ſtable be gone through.

The third Fortnight's Diet, &c. *for a Hunting-Horſe.*

By this time the horſe will be drawn ſo clean, his fleſh will be ſo enſeamed, and his wind ſo improved, that he will be able to ride a chace of three or four miles without blowing or ſweating; and you may find by his chaul and flank, as well as his ribs, that he is in an indifferent good ſtate of body, and therefore in this next fortnight you muſt increaſe his labour, and by that means you will be able to make a judgment what he will be able to do, and whether or no he will ever be fit for running for plates, or a match.

When

When your horſe is ſet over night, and fed early in the morning, as has been directed for the ſecond fortnight, then go into the field with him, and when he is empty, (as he will be by that time you have ſtarted your game) follow the dogs at a good round rate, as at half ſpeed, and ſo cotinue till you have either killed or loſt your firſt hare.

This will ſo rack your horſe, and he will have ſo emptied himſelf, that he will be in a fit condition to be rid the next chace briſkly, which as ſoon as it is begun, you may follow the dogs at three quarters ſpeed, and as near as is fit for a good horſeman and ſkilful huntſman; but be ſure to take care not to ſtrain him.

During this day's riding, you ought to obſerve nicely your horſe's ſweat under his ſaddle and fore-bowels, and if it appears white, like froth or ſoap-ſuds, it is a ſign of inward glut and foulneſs, and that your day's exerciſe was enough for him, therefore ride him home, and order him as before directed.

But if it has happened that your exerciſe has been ſo eaſy as not to ſweat your horſe thoroughly, then you ought to make a train ſcent of four miles in length, or thereabouts, and laying on your fleeteſt dogs, ride it briſkly, and afterwards cool him in the field, and ride him home and order him as has been before directed.

A train ſcent, is the trailing of a dead cat or fox, (and in caſe of neceſſity a red herring) three or four miles, according as the rider ſhall pleaſe, and then laying the dogs on the ſcent.

It will be proper to keep two or three couple of the fleeteſt hounds that can poſſibly be procured, for this purpoſe.

It is true, indeed, ſome ſkilful ſportſmen do make uſe of their harriers in this caſe, for their diverſion, but it will not be convenient to uſe them to it often, for it will be apt to induce them to lie off the line, and fling ſo wide, that they will not be worth any thing.

When you take off your horſe's bridle, give him a good quantity of rye-bread, inſtead of hemp-ſeed and oats, and for that purpoſe bake a peck loaf; for this being cold and moiſt, will be of uſe to cool his body after his labour, and prevent coſtiveneſs, to which you will find him addicted; then give him hay, and afterwards a maſh, and order him in all things as before directed.

The next morning, if you perceive by his dung that his body is diſtempered, and that he is hard and bound, then take ſome crumbs of your rye-bread, and work it with as much ſweet freſh butter as will make it into a paſte, and make it up into balls about the bigneſs of a large walnut, of which give him five or ſix in a morning faſting.

After this put the ſaddle on upon the cloth, get up and gallop him gently upon ſome graſs-plat or cloſe that is near at hand, till he begin to ſweat under his ears, and then carry him into the ſtable again, rub him well, and throw a ſpare cloth over him, and a good quantity of freſh litter under him, and let him ſtand two hours on the bridle; give him a quantity of rye-bread, and ſome hay to chew upon, and give him a warm maſh, feed him with bread and corn as much as he will eat, and alſo as much hay as he will eat.

The next day water him abroad, and order him as is before directed for days of reſt.

The next day you may hunt him again, but not ſo hard as you did the time before, till the afternoon; but then ride him after the dogs briſkly, and if that does not make him ſweat thoroughly, make another train ſcent, and follow the dogs three quarters ſpeed, that he may ſweat heartily: then cool him a little, and ride him home, and as ſoon as he is come into the ſtable, give him two or three balls as big as walnuts, of the following excellent ſcouring:

Take of butter, eight ounces; lenitive electuary, four ounces; gromwel, broom, and parſley-ſeeds, of each two ounces; aniſeeds, liquorice, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce; of jalap, two ounces; reduce the ſeeds to a powder, then ſtir them into a paſte with the electuary and butter, knead it well together, put it into a pot, and keep it cloſe ſtopped for uſe.

As ſoon as the horſe has taken theſe balls rub him dry, dreſs him, cloath him warm, let him ſtand two or three hours upon the ſnaffle; afterwards give him two or three handſful of rye-bread, and order him as you have been directed before, as to hay, provender, maſh, &c. and ſo leave him till the next morning.

In

In the morning take notice of his dung, whether it ſtill retains the true colour, or be dark, or black, or red and high-coloured: in the next place, whether it be looſe and thin, or hard and dry.

If it be of a pale yellow, which is the right colour, it is a ſign of health, ſtrength and cleanlineſs; if it be dark or black, then it is a ſign there is greaſe and other ill humours ſtirred up, which are not yet evacuated: if it be red and high-coloured, then it is a ſign that his blood is feveriſh and diſtempered, by means of inward heat: if it be looſe and thin, it is a ſign of weakneſs; but if hard and dry, it ſhews the horſe to be hot inwardly, or elſe that he is a foul feeder: but if his dung be in a medium between hard and ſoft, and ſmell ſtrong, it is a ſign of health and vigour.

When theſe obſervations have been made on his dung, then feed, dreſs, water, *&c.* as on his uſual days of reſt, always letting him have variety, and his fill of corn and bread.

The next day have him abroad into the fields again, but do not by any means put him to any labour more than raking him from hill to hill after the dogs, keeping him without ſound of their cry; for the intent of this day's exerciſe is only to keep him in breath, and procure him an appetite.

In riding, let him ſtand ſtill to dung, and look back on it, that you may be able to judge of his ſtate thereby.

When the day is near ſpent, ride him home without the leaſt ſweat, and order him as at other times, except that you are not to give him any ſcourings, or rye-bread.

You may, if you pleaſe, this day, water your horſe both at going into the field and coming out, galloping him after it, to warm the water in his belly.

The next day being to be a day of reſt, order him in the ſame manner in every reſpect as on other days of reſt; and as you have ſpent this week, you muſt ſpend the next, without any alteration; and by this time, and this management, you may depend upon it that your horſe has been drawn clean enough for ordinary hunting.

So that afterwards, only taking care to hunt your horſe with moderation twice or three times a week, at your pleaſure, and according to the conſtitution of your horſe's body, you need not queſtion but to have him in as good ſtate and ſtrength as you can deſire, without danger of his wind, eye-ſight, feet, or body.

Having thus drawn your horſe clean, according to art, you will perceive thoſe ſigns before-mentioned very plainly, for his fleſh on his ſhort ribs and buttocks will be as hard as brawn, his flanks will be thin, and nothing to be felt but a double ſkin, and chaps ſo clean from fat, glot, or kernels, that you may hide your fiſts in them; and above all, his exerciſe will give plain demonſtration of the efficacy of this method of ordering him, for he will run three or four miles, three quarters ſpeed, without ſweating, or ſcarce ſo much as blowing.

When the horſe has been brought to this ſtate, you muſt uſe no more ſcourings after hunting, (becauſe nature has nothing to work on) but rye-bread and maſh, except the horſe be now and then troubled with ſome little poſe in his head; then bruiſe a little muſtard-ſeed in a fine linen rag, and ſteep it in a quart of ſtrong ale for three or four hours, and untying the rag, mix the muſtard-ſeed and the ale with a quarter of a peck of oats, and give it to him.

In the laſt place, the horſe having been thus drawn clean, you ought to take care not to let him grow foul again, through want of either airing or hunting, or any other negligence, leſt by that means you make yourſelf a double trouble.

Of breeding Hunting and Race-Horſes.

Procure either an *Arabian*, a *Spaniſh*, a *Turkiſh* horſe, or a *Barb*, for a ſtallion, which is well ſhaped, and of a good colour, to beautify your race; and ſome adviſe that he be well marked alſo, though others are of opinion, that marks are not ſo ſignificant as Mr. *Blundevile* and *Frederigo Griſſone* would have us believe.

Thoſe who have travelled into thoſe parts, report, that the right *Arabian* horſes are valued at an almoſt incredible rate; at five hun-

hundred, and others ſay, even two or three thouſand pounds an horſe; that the *Arabs* are as careful of keeping the genealogies of their horſes, as princes are in keeping their pedigrees; that they keep them with medals; and that each ſon's portion is uſually two ſuits of arms, two ſcymetars, and one of theſe horſes. The *Arabs* boaſt, that they will ride eighty miles a day without drawing bitt; which is no more than has been performed by ſeveral of our *Engliſh* horſes.

But much more was performed by a highwayman's horſe, who having committed a robbery, rode on the ſame day from *London* to *York*, being an hundred and fifty miles.

Notwithſtanding their great value, and the difficulty in bringing them from *Scanderoon* to *England* by ſea, yet by the care and charge of ſome breeders in the north, the *Arabian* horſe is no ſtranger to theſe parts.

A *Spaniſh* horſe (in the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s opinion) is the nobleſt horſe in the world, and the moſt beautiful that can be; no horſe is ſo beautifully ſhaped all over from head to croup, and he is abſolutely the beſt ſtallion in the world, either for breed, for the manage, the war, the pad, hunting, or running horſes; but as they are excellent, ſo is their price extravagant, three or four hundred piſtoles being a common price for a *Spaniſh* horſe.

Several have been ſold for ſeven hundred, eight hundred, and a thouſand piſtoles apiece.

The beſt *Spaniſh* horſes are bred in *Andaluſia*, and particularly at *Cordoua*, where the King has many ſtuds of mares, and ſo have ſeveral of the *Spaniſh* nobility and gentry.

Beſides the great price they coſt at firſt, the charges of the journey from *Spain* to *England* is very conſiderable; for they muſt travel from *Andaluſia* to *Bilboa* or *St. Sebaſtian*, the neareſt ports to *England*, which is at leaſt four hundred miles; and in that hot country you cannot with ſafety travel your horſe above twenty miles a day; beſides, you muſt be at the expence of a groom and farrier, and the caſualty of ſickneſs, lameneſs, and death: ſo that if he ſhould happen to prove an extraordinary good horſe, by that time you have got him home, he will alſo be an extraordinary dear one.

A *Turkiſh* horſe is but little inferior to the *Spaniſh* in beauty, but ſomewhat odd ſhaped, his head being ſomewhat like that of a camel; he has excellent eyes, a thin neck, excellently riſen, and ſomewhat large of body; his croup is like that of a mule, his legs not ſo under-limbed as that of a *Barb*, but very ſinewy, good paſterns, and good hoofs: they never amble, but trot very well, and are at preſent accounted better ſtallions for gallopers than *Barbs*.

Some merchants tell us, that there cannot be a more noble and diverting ſight, to a lover of horſes, than to walk into the paſtures near *Conſtantinople*, about ſoiling-time, where he may ſee many hundred fine horſes tethered, and every horſe has his attendant or keeper, with his little tent placed near him to lie in, that he may look to him, and take care to ſhift him to freſh graſs.

The price of a *Turkiſh* horſe is commonly one hundred, or one hundred and fifty pounds; and when bought, it is difficult to get a paſs, the Grand Signior being ſo very ſtrict, that he ſeldom (but upon very extraordinary occaſions) permits any of his horſes to be exported out of his dominions.

But if you ſhould attain a liberty ſo to do, and travel by land, unleſs you have a *Turk* or two for a convoy, you will be ſure to have them ſeized on by the way.

And beſides, you will find the ſame difficulties of a long journey, through *Germany*, great charges attending it, by having a groom and farrier, who muſt be careful that they enturſt no perſon whatſoever with the care of him but themſelves, eſpecially in ſhoeing him, for it is the common practice beyond ſea, as well as here, wherever they ſee a fine horſe, to hire a farrier to prick him, that they may buy him for a ſtallion.

But ſome perſons chuſe to buy horſes at *Smyrna* in *Anatolia*, and from thence, and from *Conſtantinople*, to tranſport them to *Englana* by ſea, which, if the wind ſerve right, arrive in *England* in a month; though generally the merchants voyages are not made in much leſs than two or three months.

The *Barb* is little inferior to any of the former in beauty; but our modern breeders account him too ſlender and lady-like to breed

breed on, and therefore in the north of *England* they prefer the *Spaniſh* and *Turkiſh* horſe before him.

He is ſo lazy and negligent in his walk, that he will ſtumble on carpet-ground.

His trot is like that of a cow, his gallop low, and with much eaſe to himſelf; but he is for the moſt part finewy and nervous, excellently winded, and good for a courſe if he be not over-weighed.

The mountain *Barbs* are eſteemed the beſt, becauſe they are ſtrongeſt and largeſt: they belong to the *Allarbes*, who value them themſelves as much as other nations do, and therefore will not part with them to any perſon, except to the *Prince of the band* to which they belong, who can at any time at his pleaſure command them for his own uſe: but for the other more ordinary ſort, they are to be met with very common in the hands of our nobility and gentry; or if you ſend to *Languedoc*, or *Provence* in *France*, they may be bought there for forty or fifty piſtoles a horſe.

Or if you ſend to *Barbary*, you may buy one for thirty pounds or thereabouts; but in this caſe the charges and journey will be great, for though it be no great voyage from *Tunis* to *Marſeilles* in *France*, yet from *Marſeilles* to *Calais*, by land, is the whole length of *France*, and from thence they are ſhipped for *England*.

The next thing to be conſidered, is the choice of mares, and according to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s opinion, the fineſt mare to breed out of, is one that has been bred of an *Engliſh* mare, and a ſtallion of either of theſe racers; but, if you can't get ſuch a mare, then get a right bred *Engliſh* mare by ſire and dam, that is well fore-handed, well underlaid, and ſtrong put together in general; but in particular, ſee that ſhe have a lean head, wide noſtrils, open chaul, a big weaſand, and the wind-pipe ſtraight and looſe; and of about five or ſix years old; and be ſure that the ſtallion be not too old.

As for the Food of the Stallion.

Keep him as high as poſſible you can, for the firſt four or five months before the time of covering, with old clean oats and ſplit beans, well hulled, and if you pleaſe you may add bread to them, ſuch as you will hereafter be directed to make; and now and then a handful of clean wheat may be given him, or oats waſhed in ſtrong ale, for variety.

Mr. *Morgan* adviſes to ſcatter bay-ſalt and aniſeeds in his provender; but others are of opinion that this is ſuperfluous, while the horſe is in health.

Be ſure to let him have plenty of good old ſweet hay, well cleanſed from duſt, and good wheat ſtraw to lie on; water him twice a day at ſome running ſtream, or elſe in a clear ſtanding pond of water, if you cannot have the firſt; and gallop him after he has drank in ſome meadow or level piece of ground.

Do not ſuffer him to drink his fill at his firſt coming to the water, but after his firſt draught, gallop and ſcope him up and down to warm him, and then bring him to the water again, and let him drink his fill, galloping him again as before; never leaving the water till he has drank as much as he will.

By this means you will prevent raw crudities, which the coldneſs of the water would otherwiſe produce, to the detriment of his ſtomach, if you had permitted him to drink his fill at firſt; whereas you allowing him his fill (though by degrees) at laſt, you keep his body from drying too faſt.

Mr. *Morgan*, indeed, directs the ſweating of him every day, early in the morning, which he ſays, will not only perfect digeſtion, and exhauſt the moiſture from his ſeed, but alſo ſtrengthen and cleanſe his blood and body from all raw and imperfect humours: but others are of opinion it will dry up the radical moiſture too faſt; and likewiſe, inſtead of heightening his pride and luſt, weaken him too much.

As for other rules for the ordering him after watering him, and the hours of feeding, *&c.* they will be more proper.

When the ſtallion is in luſt, and the time of his covering is come, which is beſt to be in *May*, that the foals may fall in the *April* following, otherwiſe they will have little or no graſs.

Pull off his hinder ſhoes, and lead him to the place where the ſtud of mares are which

which you intend for covering; which place ought to be close, well fenced, and in it a little hut for a man to lie in, and a larger shed with a manger to feed your stallion with bread and corn during his abode with the mares, and shelter him in the heat of the day, or in rainy weather: this close ought to be of sufficient largeness to keep your mares well for two months.

Before you pull off his bridle, let him cover a mare or two in hand, then turn him loose amongst them, and put all your mares to him, as well those that are with foal as those which are not, for there is no danger in it; and by that means they will all be served in their height of lust, and according to the intention of nature.

When your stallion has covered them once, he will try them all over again, and those that will admit him, he will serve, and when he has done his business, he will beat against the pales, and attempt to be at liberty, which when your man finds (who is to observe them night and day, and to take care that no other mares are put to your horse, and to give you an account which take the horse and which not, &c.) then take him up, and keep him well as you did before, first giving him a mash or two, to help to restore nature; for you will find him little but skin and bones, and his mane and tail will fall off.

Be sure never to give him above ten or twelve mares at most, otherwise you will scarce recover him against the next covering time.

When your stallion is past this use, then buy another, for the best will in time degenerate. But the Duke of *Newcastle* says, you cannot do better than to let your own mares be covered by their sires.

Some advise covering in hand, as the other is called covering out of hand, and is as follows: when you have brought both your horse and your mare to a proper condition for breeding, by art and good feeding, then set some ordinary stone nag by her for a day or two, to woo her, and that will make her so prone to lust, that she will readily receive your stallion, which you should present to her either early in a morning or late in an evening, for a day or two together, and let him cover in hand once or twice, if you please, at each time observing to give the horse the advantage of ground, and have a person ready with a bucket of cold water to throw on the mare's shape immediately upon the dismounting of the horse, which will make her retain the seed she received the better; especially if you get on her back, and trot her up and down for a quarter of an hour, but take care of heating or straining her; and it will not be amiss if you let them fast two hours after such act, and then give each of them a warm mash, and it is odds but this way your mares may be as well served as the other, and your stallion last you much longer.

If you take care to house the mares all the winter, and keep them well, their colts will prove the better. *See* FOALS *and* COLTS.

Of a Hunting-Match.

The first thing that is to be considered by one who designs to match his horse for his own advantage, and his horse's credit, is not to flatter himself with the opinion of his horse, by fancying that he is a swift, when he is but a slow galloper, and that he is a whole running horse, (that is, that he will run four miles without a sob at the height of his speed) when he is not able to run two or three.

Very probably some gentlemen are led into this error, by their being mistaken in the speed of their hounds, who, for want of trying them against other dogs that have been really fleet, have supposed their own to be so, when, in reality, they are but of a middling speed; and because their horse, when trained, was able to follow them all day, and upon any hour, to command them upon deep as well as light earths, have therefore made a false conclusion, that their horse is as swift as the best; but upon trial against a horse that has been rightly trained after hounds that were truly fleet, have bought their experience full dear.

Therefore it is advisable for all lovers of hunting, to procure two or three couple of tried hounds, and once or twice a week to follow them after a train-scent, and when he is able to top them on all sorts of earth, and

to endure heats and colds ſtoutly, then he may better rely on his ſpeed and toughneſs.

That horſe which is able to perform a hare chace of five or ſix miles briſkly, till his body be as it were bathed in ſweat; and then, after the hare has been killed in a nipping froſty morning, can endure to ſtand till the ſweat be frozen on his back, ſo that he can endure to be pierced with cold as well as the heat; and then even in that extremity of cold, to ride another chace as briſkly, and with as much courage as he did the former: that horſe which can thus endure heats and colds, is moſt valued by ſportſmen.

Therefore in order to make a judgment of the goodneſs of a horſe, obſerve him after the death of the firſt hare, if the chace has been any thing briſk; if when he is cold he ſhrinks up his body, and draws his legs up together, it is an infallible ſign of want of vigour and courage: the like may be done by the ſlacking of his girths after the firſt chace and from the dullneſs of his teeth, and the dullneſs of his countenance, all which are true tokens of faintneſs, and being tired; and ſuch a horſe is not to be relied on in caſe of a wager.

But if your horſe is not only in your own judgment, but alſo in that of ſkilful horſemen, a horſe approved of ſpeed and toughneſs, and you have a mind to match him, or to run for a plate, then you may hope for the following advantages:

But firſt it will not be improper to take notice of the way of making matches in former times, and the modern way of deciding wagers.

The old way of trial was, by running ſo many train-ſcents after hounds, as was agreed upon between the parties concerned, and a bell courſe, this being found not ſo uncertain, but more durable than hare-hunting; and the advantage conſiſted in having the trains led on earth moſt ſuitable to the qualifications of the horſes.

But others chooſe to hunt the hare till ſuch an hour, and then to run this wild gooſe chace. *See* WILD GOOSE CHACE.

But this chace was found by experience inhuman, and deſtructive to good horſes, eſpecially when two good horſes were matched; for neither being able to diſtance the other, till being both ready to ſink under their riders through weakneſs, oftentimes they were obliged to draw the match, and leave it undecided, after both the horſes were quite ſpoiled.

This induced them to run train-ſcents, which were afterwards changed for three heats, and a ſtraight courſe; and that thoſe who were lovers of hunting-horſes might be encouraged to keep good ones, plates have been erected in many places in *England*, purpoſely for the ſake of hunting-horſes; and the articles of ſome places exclude all others, namely, gallopers, from running.

But whether you would match your horſe againſt a particular horſe, or put him in for a plate, where he muſt run againſt all that come in general, you ought to know the conſtitution and quality of your horſe, before you venture any wager on his head, whether he be hot and fiery, or cool and temperate in riding: whether he be very ſwift, but not hard at bottom; or ſlow, but yet ſure; and one that will ſtick at marks, or what ſort of ground he moſt delights to gallop; whether he delights to go up hill or down hill, or elſe to ſkelp on a flat; whether to run on deep or light ground; whether on rack-ways or carpet ground; whether amongſt mole-hills, or on meadow ground; whether he be well-winded or thick-winded; ſo that though he will anſwer a ſpur, and mend upon lapping, yet he muſt have eaſe by ſobs.

All theſe particulars are neceſſary to be known, to the end you may draw thoſe advantages from them which may be offered in making matches: As thus, for example:

If your horſe be hot and fiery, it is odds but he is fleet withal, (for generally ſuch horſes are ſo) and delights to run upon light and hard flats, and muſt be held hard by the rider, that he may have time to recover wind by his ſobs, or elſe his fury will choak him.

But whereas it is the general opinion, that nothing that is violent can be laſting, and therefore that it is impoſſible that ſuch hot-mettled horſes can be tough and hard at bottom; this is reckoned by ſome to be but a popular error: for that theſe two qualities have been reconciled at leaſt ſo far as to make the moſt fiery horſe manageable, and to endure both whip and ſpur; and if ſo, although he ſhould not prove at bottom ſo truly tough

as

as the craving drudge, yet his ſpeed ſhall anſwer for it in all points, and ſerve in it's ſtead by the management of his rider.

The beſt way of matching ſuch a horſe is, to agree to run train ſcents, and the fewer the better for you, before you come to the courſe: alſo in theſe train ſcents, the ſhorter you make your diſtance the better; and mind, above all things, to make your bargain to have the leading of the firſt train, and then make choice of ſuch grounds where your horſe may beſt ſhow his ſpeed, and the fleeteſt dogs you can procure: give your hounds as much law before you as your triers will allow, and then making a looſe, try to win the match with a wind; but if you fail in this attempt, then bear your horſe, and ſave him from the courſe: but if your horſe be ſlow, but well winded, and a true ſpurred nag, then the more train-ſcents you run before you come to the ſtraight courſe the better: but here you ought to obſerve to gain the leading of the firſt train: which in this caſe, you muſt lead it upon ſuch deep earth, that it may not end near any light ground.

For this is the rule received among horſemen, that the next train is to begin where the laſt ends, and the laſt train is to be ended at the ſtarting-place of the courſe, therefore remember to end your laſt on deep earths as well as the firſt.

In the next place, do not make a match againſt a horſe you do not know, without having firſt conſulted ſome ſkilful friend, on whoſe judgment and honeſty you can ſafely rely, and who is able to give a good account of the ſpeed of your adverſary's horſe, and his manner of riding; and if it appears that he is any ways anſwerable to your own in ſpeed or goodneſs, be not too ventureſome, without ſome reaſonable probabilities of winning.

Again, be ſure at no time to give advantage of weight, for you will ſee the inconveniency of it at the latter end of the day; for though a horſe does not feel it when he is freſh, yet it will ſink him very much when he grows weak. The length of a horſe loſt by weight in the firſt train, may prove a diſtance in the ſtraight courſe at laſt, for the weight is the ſame every heat, though his ſtrength is not.

If, on the other hand, you gain any advantage of weight, that the horſeman ſhall ride ſo much weight as you are agreed on, beſides the ſaddle; for by this means the rider, if he be no weight of himſelf, muſt carry the dead weight ſomewhere about him, which will be troubleſome to the rider, as well as the horſe; and the more to the latter becauſe it is more remote from his back, than if it were in the ſaddle, and by conſequence will more diſorder his ſtroak if the rider incline to either ſide than if it were near the center; as is to be ſeen in a pair of ſcales, where if the pin be not placed exactly in the middle of the beam, the longeſt part (as being farther diſtant from the center) will be the heavieſt.

As to the time of dieting, that muſt be according to the nature of your horſe, and the preſent ſtate of body he is in; for though he may be clean enough for ordinary hunting, yet he may be far enough from that perfect ſtate of body that a match requires; and to keep him in ſuch ſtrict diet all the ſeaſon (except on ſuch extraordinary occaſions) would be an unneceſſary expence.

As to the diſpoſition of the horſe for running, that is to be known by uſe and obſervation, for, in this point, horſes differ very much; for ſome run beſt when they are high in caſe; others when they are in a middling condition of fleſh; and ſome again, when they appear to the eye poor and low in fleſh: therefore according to the condition and quality of, and the time required to bring him into the beſt ſtate, the day for the trial of the match ought to be fixed on.

If you have a mind to put him in for ſome hunting plate, there you have not at your diſpoſal the choice of the ground, the weight, nor the horſes you run againſt, but you muſt take them as you find them; only the time for bringing your horſe into a good condition is at your diſcretion; in that you may begin to keep him in ſtrict diet as ſoon or as late as you pleaſe, the time for all plates being uſually fixed, and annually the ſame.

HUNTSMAN. He muſt never forget that every hare has her particular play; that, however, that play is occaſioned or changed according to the variation of wind and weather, the weight of the air, the nature of the ground, and the degrees of eagerneſs with which ſhe is

purſued. Nor is he to be unmindful of the numerous accidents ſhe may meet with in her way, to turn her out of her courſe, to cover her flight, to quicken her ſpeed, or to furniſh her with an opportunity of new devices. It is not enough to have a general knowledge of theſe things before the game is ſtarted, but in the heat of action, when moſt tempted to be in raptures with the ſound of the horns, the melody of the cry, and the expectation of ſucceſs, every ſtep we make we muſt calmly obſerve the alterations of the ſoil, the poſition of the wind, the time of the year, and no leſs take notice with what ſpeed ſhe is driven, how far ſhe is likely to keep on forward, or to turn ſhort behind; whether ſhe has not been met by paſſengers, frightened by curs, intercepted by ſheep; whether an approaching ſtorm, a riſing wind, a ſudden blaſt of the ſun, the going off of the froſt, the repetition of ſoiled ground, the decay of her own ſtrength, or any other probable turn of affairs, has not abated or altered the ſcent.

There are other things ſtill no leſs neceſſary to be remembered than the former; as the particular quality and character of each dog; whether the preſent leaders are not apt to overrun it; which are moſt inclined to ſtand upon the double; which are to be depended on in the highway, on the ploughed ground, or a bare turf, in an unſcertain ſcent, in the croſſing of freſh game, through a flock of ſheep, upon the foil or ſtole-back. The ſize alſo and ſtrength of the hare will make a difference; nor muſt the hounds themſelves be followed ſo cloſely, or ſo loudly cheriſhed when freſh and vigorous, as after they have run off their ſpeed and mettle, and begin to be tired.

It is neceſſary for a young huntſman, when the ſcent lies well, always to keep himſelf pretty far behind. At ſuch a time, eſpecially if it be againſt the wind, it is impoſſible for the poor hare to hold it forward; nor has ſhe any trick or refuge for her life, but to ſtop ſhort by the way, and, when all are paſt, to ſteal immediately back, which is often the occaſion of an irrevocable fault, in the midſt of the warmeſt ſport and expectations, and is the beſt trick the poor hare has for her life in ſcenting weather; whereas if the huntſman were not too forward, he would have the advantage of ſeeing her ſteal off, and turning her aſide, or more probably the pleaſure of the dogs returning and thruſting her up in view.

It is very common for the fleet dog to be the beſt favourite, though it would be much better if he was hanged, or exchanged. Be a dog in his own nature ever ſo good, yet he is not good in that pack that is too ſlow for him. There is at moſt times work enough for every one of the train, and every one ought to bear his part; but this is impoſſible for the heavy ones to do, if they are run out of breath by the unproportionable ſpeed of a light heeled-leader. For it is not enough that they are able to keep up, which a true hound will labour hard for, but they muſt be able to do it with eaſe, with retention of breath and ſpirits, and with their tongues at command. It muſt never be expected that the indentures of the hare can be well covered, or her doubles ſtruck off, (nor is the ſport worth a farthing,) if the harriers run yelping in a long ſtring, like deer or fox hounds.

Another thing neceſſary is to hang up every liar and chanter, not ſparing even thoſe that are filly and trifling, without noiſe or ſagacity. It is common enough in numerous kennels to keep ſome for their muſic or beauty, but this is perfectly wrong. It is a certain maxim that every dog which does no good, does a great deal of hurt; they ſerve only to foil the ground, and confound the ſcent; to ſcamper before and interrupt their betters in the moſt difficult points. And we may venture to affirm, by long experience, that four or five couple, all good and truſty hounds, will do more execution than thirty or forty, where a third of them are eager and headſtrong, and, like coxcombs among men, noiſy in doing nothing.

Above all abhor joining with ſtrangers, for this is the way to ſpoil and debauch the ſtaunchеſt hounds, to turn the beſt mettled into mad-headed gallopers, liars, and chaterers, and to put them on nothing but out-running their rivals, and over-running the ſcent. The emulation of leading (in dogs and their maſters) has been the utmoſt ruin of many a good cry. Nor are ſtrange huntſmen of much better conſequence than ſtrange companions; for as the ſkill and excellence of theſe animals conſiſt in uſe and habit, they ſhould always be accuſtomed

tomed to the ſame voice, the ſame notes, or hallooings, and the ſame turns of chiding, cheriſhing, preſſing, or recalling; nor ſhould the country fellows be allowed, in their tranſports, to extend their throats.

Nor is it good to encourage change of game, becauſe mere 'ſquires would be at a great loſs to kill ſome of their time, had they nothing to kill, when hares are out of ſeaſon. However, I am well ſatisfied that the beſt harriers are thoſe that know no other. Nor is it adviſeable to let them change for a freſh hare, as long as they can poſſibly follow the old, nor to take off their noſes from the ſcent they are upon, for the cutting ſhorter or gaining of ground. This laſt is the common trick with pot-hunters, but as it is unfair and barbarous to the hare, ſo you will ſeldom find it of advantage to the hounds.

HURLE-BONE, IN A HORSE. A bone near the middle of the buttock, very apt to go out of it's ſockets with a hurt or ſtrain.

HUXING OF PIKE. A particular method for the catching of this ſort of fiſh. For this uſe, take as large bladders as can be got; blow them up, and tie them cloſe and ſtrong; then at the mouth of each tie a line, longer or ſhorter, according to the depth of water; at the end of a line faſten an armed hook artificially baited, and put them into the water, with the advantage of the wind, that they may gently move up and down the pond. Now when one maſter pike has ſtruck himſelf, it is a moſt pleaſing diverſion to ſee him bounce about in the water with a bladder. When you ſee him almoſt ſpent, take him up. *See* PIKE.

JACK-DAW. A chattering, ſubtle bird, that is a great devourer of beans, cherries, and other garden-fruits.

A very good method to catch them is, to drive a ſtake into the ground about four feet high, above the ſurface of the earth, but ſo picked at the top, that the jack-daw cannot ſettle on it; within a foot of which, a hole muſt be bored through, three quarters of an inch diameter, whereto you ſhould fit a pin or ſtick, ſix or eight inches long, then make a loop or ſpring of horſe-hair faſtened to a ſtick or wand of hazle, which may be entered into the ſtake at a hole near the ground; that done, by bending of the ſtick, ſlip the horſe-hair loop through the upper holes, and put the ſhort ſtick ſo, that the jack-daw when he comes, finding a reſting-place to ſtand conveniently amongſt his food, perches on the ſhort ſtick, which by his weight immediately falls, and gives the ſpring advantage of holding him by the legs.

JARDES, } are callous and hard ſwel-
JARDONS, } lings in the hinder legs of a horſe, ſeated on the outſides of the hough, as the ſpavin is on the inſide. It is more to be feared than the ſpavin. It is not very common, ſo that but few people know it, though it be as painful as the ſpavin, and makes a horſe halt. In this caſe there is no remedy but firing, which does not always ſucceed.

If upon the fore-ſinew of the leg, between the ſpavin on the inſide and the jardon without, there is a circle that joins them, and encompaſſes the nerve of the inſtep, the horſe is ſpoiled and ruined paſt all recovery.

JARRETIER. An obſolete *French* word, ſignifying a horſe whoſe houghs grow too cloſe together,

In, inſide within: and out, outſide without.

The inner heel, the outer heel; the inner leg, the outer leg; the in rein, the out rein.

This way of ſpeaking relates to ſeveral things, according as the horſe works to the right or left, upon volts; or as he works along by a wall, a hedge, or ſome ſuch thing.

Thus it ſerves to diſtinguiſh on what hand, or what ſide the horſeman is to give the aids to a horſe upon a manage.

For along by a wall, the outer leg is the leg of a ſide with the wall, and the other leg is the in-leg.

And upon volts; if a horſe works upon the right, the right heel is the inner heel, the right leg the inner leg; and ſo by conſequence, the left heel and left leg muſt be the outer heel and leg.

Now the downright contrary will happen, if the horſe works to the left.

Now a-days, the riding-maſters, to be eaſier underſtood, uſe the terms right and left; as for inſtance, aſſiſt the horſe with the right heel, with the right leg, with the right rein; taking the ſituation of the heels and legs, with reſpect

reſpect to the volt. *See* ENLARGE, GALLOP, FALSE *and* LARGE.

JAUNDICE in Horſes. *See* YELLOWS.

JAW-BONES OF A HORSE, ſhould be narrow and lean, but the diſtance between them and the throat, large and hollow, that he may the better place his head: if the jaw-bone be too ſquare, that is, if there be too great a diſtance between the eye and part of it which touches his neck, it is not only ugly and unſeemly, but even hinders him from placing his head; and if there be but little diſtance betwixt the jaw-bones, then as ſoon as you pull the bridle to bring his head into it's moſt becoming poſture, the bone meeting with his neck will hinder him, eſpecially if alſo he have a ſhort and thin neck, with that imperfection.

JAW-TEETH. *See* TEETH OF A HORSE.

JAY. *See* JACK-DAW.

JENNY-WREN, A curious fine ſong-bird of a chearful nature, ſo that none can exceed him in his manner of ſinging.

This bird is of a pretty ſpeckled colour, very pleaſant to the eye, and when he ſings, cocks up his tail, throwing out his notes with much pleaſure and ſprightlineſs.

The hen breeds twice a year; firſt, about the latter end of *April*; makes her neſt with dry moſs and leaves, ſo artificially that it is a very hard matter to diſcover it, it being amongſt ſhrubs and hedges, where ivy grows very thick; ſome build in old hovels, and barns, but they are ſuch as are not uſed to hedges.

They cloſe their neſt round, leaving but a little hole to go in and out at, and will lay abundance of eggs, ſometimes to the number of eighteen, nay, ſixteen young ones have been taken out of one neſt, which, conſidering how ſmall the bird is, appears ſtrange.

Their ſecond time of breeding is in the middle of *June*, for by that time the other neſt will be brought up, and ſhift for themſelves; but if you intend to keep any of them, take them at twelve or fourteen days old out of the neſt, and give them ſheep's heart and egg, minced very ſmall, taking away the fat and the ſinews, or elſe ſome of a calf's or heifer's heart.

They are to be fed in their neſts very often in a day, giving them one or two morſels at one time, and no more, leſt they caſt it up again, by receiving more than they could bear or digeſt, and ſo expire.

They ſhould be fed with a little ſtick; at the end whereof, take up the meat about the bigneſs of a white pea; and when you perceive them to pick it up from the ſtick themſelves, put them into cages; afterwards, having provided a pan or two, put ſome of the ſame meat therein, and alſo about the ſides of every cage to entice them to eat; however, you muſt ſtill feed them five or ſix times a day for better ſecurity, leſt they ſhould neglect themſelves and die, when all your trouble is almoſt paſt; as ſoon as they have found the way to feed alone, give them now and then ſome paſte; if you perceive them to eat heartily, and like it very well, you may forbear giving them any more heart.

Further, you muſt once in two or three days give them a ſpider or two; and if you have a mind your bird ſhould learn to whiſtle tunes, take the pains to teach him, and he will anſwer your expectation.

Now for the diſtinguiſhing of cocks from hens; when you have got a whole neſt, obſerve which are the browneſt and largeſt, and mark them: alſo take notice of their recording: for ſuch of them as record themſelves in the neſt before they can feed themſelves, and thoſe whoſe throats grow big as they record, they are certainly cocks.

JESSES. Ribbons that hang down from garlands or crowns in Falconry, alſo ſhort ſtraps of leather faſtened to the hawk's legs, and ſo to the vervals.

IMPING. This term in Falconry, ſignifies the inſerting of a feather in the wing of a hawk, in the place of one that is broke.

IMPOSTHUME IN HORSES is an unnatural ſwelling of humours, or corrupt matter in any part of the body.

This diſtemper may happen to a horſe ſeveral ways, as by a collection of filthy humours, cauſing ſwellings, which in time grow to an inflammation, and at laſt break out into foul, mattery, and running ſores.

When an inflammatory ſwelling does not readily give way to bleeding, purging, rubbing the part with ſpirit of wine, vinegar, or with ſuch other means as are uſually applied for

for diſperſing; or, if it appears at the decline of a fever, or any other diſeaſe; all cooling and repelling methods ſhould be avoided, and ſuppuration promoted.

For the cold, ſlow ſort of abſceſſes that ſuppurate with difficulty, the gum plaiſter, mixed with one-fourth part of the mercurial plaiſter, may be proper enough: it ſhould be renewed when it will ſtick no longer, for only until then it is good. For the inflammatory ſort, which ſoon fill with good matter, poultices are the beſt application, and the following neat and cheap one may anſwer in every caſe of this kind.

A Suppurating Poultice.

Take a proper quantity of wheat-bran, ſcald it with boiling hot water, enough to make it into the conſiſtence of a poultice, then add to it a ſmall quantity of lard, or any other greaſe; and while it is as warm as you can bear it, when laid on the back of your hand, apply it to the ſwelling.

All poultices ſhould be ſtiff enough to prevent their running; and when they are deſigned to promote ſuppuration, they ſhould be taken off and warmed again as often as they cool, which will be at leaſt every four hours.

Continue the poultice until, by preſſing the abſceſs gently with your finger, you can perceive the matter in it fluctuate; at which time it will be proper to make an opening in the part where the ſkin ſeems the thineſt: make the opening as large as you conveniently can, for then the matter will be well diſcharged, and the wound will be healed with leſs difficulty.

The matter being diſcharged, dreſs with dry lint or ſoft tow, gently preſſed into the opening, then cover it and the whole remaining ſwelling with a pledget of tow, ſpread with the digeſtive ointment; and over theſe, if the ſituation of the part will admit, lay a warm poultice, which may now be renewed only night and morning, until all remaining hardneſs in the abſceſs is diſſolved; after which, once a day will be often enough to dreſs the wound, which will ſoon heal, with only a pledget of tow, thinly ſpread with the digeſtive ointment, properly ſecured.

The Digeſtive Ointment.

Take of linſeed oil, two pounds; yellow roſin and yellow wax, of each one pound; *Venice* turpentine, three ounces; melt them together over a gentle fire, then ſtir it continually until it is cool enough to put into an earthen pot.

Sometimes the wound and the bottom of the abſceſs digeſts unkindly, the matter becoming thin and ſharp, in which caſe aſſiſtance of the diſcutient fomentations, each time the dreſſings are removed, hath uſually the deſired effect; and if the bottom of the ſore can eaſily be come at, pledgets of the mercurial digeſtive may be applied thereto once a day.

The Mercurial Digeſtive.

Take half an ounce of red precipitate, in fine powder, mix it well with four ounces of the digeſtive ointment.

A Diſcutient Fomentation.

Take of camomile-flowers, and common wormwood, each three ounces; boil them a few minutes in ten pints of water, then pour off the liquor for uſe.

Fomentations are always to be uſed in the following manner: the fomentation being already as hot as you can bear it with your hand, you muſt have two flannel cloths large enough, when three or four times doubled, to cover the part which is to be fomented; dip one of theſe cloths into the hot liquor, and immediately wring it as dry as you can; then apply it to the diſeaſed part, keeping it cloſe there until the heat begins to abate, by which time the other cloth will be ready to be applied, which muſt be done as quickly as poſſible after the removal of that which was firſt laid on; and thus continue to apply them alternately, until eight or twelve have been applied.

Abſceſſes are ſometimes formed in the eye, occaſioning great inflammation and pain: the matter is ſometimes ſuperficial, and then the abſceſs is more prominent; at other times it is deeper, and aſſumes a flatter form; but when it is very deep, there will be ſeldom any ſwelling at all; in which caſe it burſts inward, and the eye is totally deſtroyed. In the other two caſes, the treatment will be ſo much the ſame with that of abſceſſes in general, that the peculiarities required on account of the ſituation, will be readily ſuggeſted by every practitioner. For the moſt part, a loſs of ſight is the conſequence of them all, becauſe of the cicatrix or of the ulcer which is left behind.

INCORDING. Burſtenneſs in a horſe. *See* RUPTURE.

INN OR INNER. In the manage, is applied differently, according as the horſe works to the right or left, upon the volt, or as he works along by a wall, a hedge, or the like: for in moving by a wall, the leg next the wall is called the outer leg, and the other the inner leg: and upon volts, if a horſe works to the right, the right heel is the inner heel, and the right leg the inner leg; but if he works to the left, the left heel is the inner heel, *&c.* At preſent, riding-maſters, in order to be more eaſily underſtood, generally uſe the term right and left, inſtead of outer and inner.

INSTEP is that part of the hinder leg of a horſe that correſponds to the ſhank in the fore legs; extended from the ham to the paſtern-joint. It ſhould be big, flat, and in a perpendicular line to the ground, when the horſe is in his natural poſture of ſtanding; ſo that when the inſteps do not ſtand perpendicularly, it is a certain ſign of weakneſs, either in the reins or hinder quarters.

INTERFERE, OR CUT. To knock or rub one heel againſt another, in going, as horſes ſometimes do.

There are four accidents that cauſe a horſe to interfere.

1. Wearineſs.
2. Weakneſs in his reins.
3. Not knowing how to go.
4. His not being accuſtomed to travel.

To which may be added, his being badly, or too old ſhod.

It happens more frequently behind than before, and is eaſily helped by ſhoeing, eſpecially if the horſe be young.

It is ſoon diſcovered, by the ſkin's being cut on the inſides of the paſtern-joints, and many times galled to the very bone, ſo that the horſe often halts with it, and has his paſtern-joints ſwelled.

To redreſs his grievance, 1. If a horſe cuts through wearineſs, there is no better remedy than giving him reſt, and feeding him well.

2. If he cuts before, take off his two foreſhoes, take down the out-quarter of each foot very much, and place the inner edge of the ſhoe, ſo as it may exactly follow the compaſs of his foot, without its any ways exceeding towards the heel, then cut the ſponges equal with the heel, and rivet the nails ſo nicely into the horn, that they may not at all appear above it, or elſe burn the horn with the point of a red-hot iron, a little below the hole of each nail, which done, beat down and rivet them in thoſe holes.

If after this method of ſhoeing he ſtill continues to cut himſelf, you are to thicken the inner quarters and ſponges of his ſhoes, ſo as they may double the thick of thoſe on the outſide, and always pare down his out-quarters even, almoſt to the quick, without the leaſt touching thoſe on the inſide; but be ſure to rivet the nails very juſtly and cloſe.

3. If the horſe cuts behind, unſhoe him, and pare down his out-quarters, even almoſt to the quick; give his ſhoes calkins only on the inſide, and ſuch a turn as may make them abſolutely follow the compaſs and ſhape of his foot without exceeding it, eſpecially in the inner quarters; and above all, rivet the nails exactly, for one ſingle rivet may cauſe a great diſorder.

4. If, notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, your horſe does not forebear cutting, you muſt (beſides what has been already ordered) take care that no nails at all be drove upon the inſide, but only make a beak at the toe to keep the ſhoe firm in its place, ſo that continuing this method for ſome time, the horſe will learn to walk, and no longer interfere, though he ſhould be afterwards ſhod in the uſual manner.

5. To prevent this diſorder, ſome fix little boots of leather, or of an old hat, about the paſtern-joints, which are made narrower at top than bottom, and therefore only faſtened at top.

6. Others wrap about the paſtern-joint a piece of ſheep's ſkin, with the woolly ſide next to the horſe; and when it is worn out, apply a new one.

INTERMEWING, [among Falconers] is the hawk's mewing from the firſt change of her coat, till ſhe turns white.

JOCKEY. One that trims up horſes, and rides about with horſes for ſale.

JOUK, [in Falconry], a hawk is ſaid to ſouk when ſhe falls aſleep.

JOURNEY. To travel by land, properly as much ground as might be paſſed over in a day; alſo a tract or extent of ground, way or march.

Directions for preſerving a Horſe ſound upon a Journey.

See that his ſhoes be not too ſtraight, or preſs his feet, but be exactly ſhaped; and let him be ſhod ſome days before you begin a journey, that they may be ſettled to his feet.

Obſerve that he is furniſhed with a bitt proper for him, and by no means too heavy, which may incline him to carry low, or to reſt upon the hand when he grows weary, which horſemen call, making uſe of his fifth leg.

The mouth of the bitt ſhould reſt upon his bars, about half a finger's breadth from his tuſhes, ſo as not to make him frumble his lips; the crub ſhould reſt in the hollow of his beard, a little above the chin: and if it gall him, you muſt defend the place with a piece of buff, or other ſoft leather.

Take notice that the ſaddle does not reſt upon his withers, reins, or back-bone, and that one part of it does not preſs his back more than another.

Some riders gall a horſe's ſides below the ſaddle with their ſtirrup-leathers, eſpecially if he be lean; to hinder it, you ſhould fix a leather ſtrap between the points of the fore and hind bows of the ſaddle, and make the ſtirrup-leather paſs over them.

Begin your journey with ſhort marches, eſpecially if your horſe has not been exerciſed for a long time; ſuffer him to ſtale as often as you find him inclined, and not only ſo, but invite him to it; but do not excite your mares to ſtale, becauſe their vigour will be thereby diminiſhed.

It is adviſeable to ride very ſoftly, for a quarter or half an hour before you arrive at the inn, that the horſe not being too warm, nor out of breath, when put into the ſtable, you may unbridle him; but if your buſineſs obliges you to put on ſharply, you muſt then (the weather being warm) let him be walked in a man's hand, that he may cool by degrees; otherwiſe, if it be very cold, let him be covered with cloths, and walked up and down in ſome place free from wind: but in caſe you have not the conveniency of a ſheltered walk, ſtable him forthwith, and let his whole body be rubbed and dried with ſtraw.

Although ſome people will have their horſe's legs rubbed down with ſtraw as ſoon as they are brought into the ſtable, thinking to ſupple them by that means: yet it is one of the greateſt errors that can be committed, and produces no other effects than to draw down into the legs thoſe humours that are always ſtirred up by the fatigue of the journey; not that the rubbing of horſes legs is to be diſallowed, on the contrary, we highly approve of it, only would not have it done at their firſt arrival, but when they are perfectly cool.

Being come to your inn, as ſoon as your horſe is partly dried, and ceaſes to beat in the flanks, let him be unbridled, his bitt waſhed, cleanſed and wiped, and let him eat his hay at pleaſure.

If your horſe be very dry, and you have not given him water on the road, give him oats waſhed in good mild ale.

The duſt and ſand will ſometimes ſo dry the tongues and mouths of horſes, that they loſe their appetites: in ſuch caſe give them bran well moiſtened with water, to cool and refreſh their mouths; or waſh their mouths and tongues with a wet ſponge, to oblige them to eat.

The foregoing directions are to be obſerved after moderate riding, but if you have rode exceſſive hard, unſaddle your horſe, and

ſcrape off the ſweat with a ſweating-knife, or ſcraper, holding it with both hands, and going always with the hair: then rub his head and ears with a large hair-cloth, wipe him alſo between the fore-legs and hind-legs; in the mean while, his body ſhould be rubbed all over with ſtraw, eſpecially under his belly and beneath the ſaddle, till he is thoroughly dry.

That done, ſet on the ſaddle again, cover him, and if you have a warm place, let him be gently led up and down in it, for a quarter of an hour, but if not, let him dry where he ſtands.

Or you may unſaddle him immediately; ſcrape off the ſweat; let the oſtler take a little vinegar in his mouth and ſquirt it into the horſe's; then rub his head, between the fore and hind legs, and his whole body till he is pretty dry; let him not drink till thoroughly cool and has eat a few oats; for many, by drinking too ſoon, have been ſpoiled. Set the ſaddle in the ſun, or by a fire, in order to dry the pannels.

When horſes are arrived in an inn, a man ſhould, before they are unbridled, lift up their feet, to ſee whether they want any of their ſhoes, or if thoſe they have do not reſt upon their ſides, afterwards he ſhould pick and clear them of the earth and gravel, which may be got betwixt their ſhoes and ſoles.

If you water them abroad, upon their return from the river, cauſe their feet to be ſtopped with cow-dung, which will eaſe the pain therein; and if it be in the evening, let the dung continue in their feet all night, to keep them ſoft and in good condition; but if your horſe have brittle feet, it will be requiſite to anoint the fore-feet, at the on-ſetting of the hoofs, with butter, oil, or hog's greaſe, before you water him in the morning, and in dry weather they ſhould be alſo greaſed at noon.

Many horſes, as ſoon as unbridled, inſtead of eating lay themſelves down to reſt, by reaſon of the great pain they have in their feet, ſo that a man is apt to think them ſick, but if he looks to their eyes, he will ſee they are lively and good, and if he offers them meat as they are lying, they will eat it very willingly; yet if he handles their feet, he will find them extremely hot, which diſcovers their ſufferings in that part.

You muſt therefore ſee if their ſhoes do not reſt upon their ſoles, which is ſomewhat difficult to be certainly known, without unſhoeing them, but if you take off their ſhoes, then look to the inſide of them, and you may perceive that thoſe parts which reſt upon the ſole, are more ſmooth and ſhining than the others: in this caſe you are to pare their feet in thoſe parts, and fix on their ſhoes again, anointing the hoofs, and ſtopping the ſoles with ſcalding hot black pitch or tar.

After a long day's journey, at night feel your horſe's back, if it be pinched, galled or ſwelled, (if you do not immediately diſcover it, perhaps you may after ſupper) there is nothing better than to rub it with good brandy and the white of an egg. If the galls are between the legs, uſe the ſame remedy; but if the oſtler rubs him well between the legs he will ſeldom be galled in that part.

In order to preſerve horſes after travel, take theſe few uſeful inſtructions. When you are arrived from a journey, immediately draw the two heel nails of the fore-feet; and, if it be a large ſhoe, then four: two or three days after you may bleed him in the neck, and feed him for ten or twelve days only with wet bran, without giving him any oats; but keep him well littered.

The reaſon why you are to draw the heel-nails is, becauſe the heels are apt to ſwell, and if they are not thus eaſed, the ſhoes would preſs and ſtraighten them too much: it is alſo adviſable to ſtop them with cow-dung for a-while, but do not take the ſhoes off, nor pare the feet, becauſe the humours are drawn down by ſuch means.

The following bath will be very ſerviceable for preſerving your horſe's legs: take the dung of a cow or ox, and make it thin with vinegar, ſo as to be of the conſiſtence of thick broth, and having added a handful of ſmall ſalt, rub his fore legs from the knees, and the hind legs from the gambrels, chafing them well with and againſt the hair, that the remedy may ſink in and ſtick to thoſe parts, that they may be all covered over with it. Thus leave the horſe till morning, not wetting his legs, but giving him his water that evening

evening in a pail: next morning lead him to the river, or wash his legs in well-water, which is very good, and will keep them from swelling.

Those persons, who to recover their horses feet, make a hole for them, which they fill with moistened cow-dung, and keep in it their fore-feet during the space of a month, do very ill, because, though the continual moisture that issues from the dung, occasions the growing of the hoof, yet it dries and shrinks it so excessively when out of that place, that it splits and breaks like glass, and the foot immediately straightens.

For it is certain that cow-dung (contrary to the opinion of many people) spoils a horse's hoof; it does indeed moisten the sole, but dries up the hoof, which is of a different nature from it.

In order therefore to recover a horse's feet, instead of cow-dung, fill a hole with blue wet clay, and make him keep his fore-feet in it for a month.

For a horse that has been rid extremely hard, that there is danger of foundering, see an excellent remedy under the head *Foundering in the Feet*.

Most horses that are fatigued, or over-rid, and made lean by long journies, have their flanks altered without their being pursy, especially vigorous horses that have worked too violently.

There is no better method to recover them, than to give each of them in the morning, half a pound of honey very well mingled with scalded bran, and when they readily eat the half pound, give them the next time a whole one, and afterwards two pounds, every day continuing this course till your horses are empty, and purge kindly with it; but as soon as you perceive that their purging ceases, forbear to give them any more honey.

You may administer powder of liquorice in the scalded bran for a considerable time; and to cool their blood, it will not be improper to let them have three or four glisters: if their flanks do not recover, give them powder for pursive horses; *which see under that Article*.

In case the horse be very lean, it is expedient to give him some wet bran, over and above his proportion of oats; and grass is also extraordinary beneficial if he be not pursive.

If it be a mare, put her to a horse, and if she never had a foal before it will enlarge her belly.

Sometimes excessive feeding may do horses more harm than good, by rendering them subject to the farcy.

You should therefore be cautious in giving them too great a quantity at a time, and take a little blood from him now and then.

When a horse begins to drink heartily, it is a certain sign that he will recover in a short time; but as to the method of giving him water during a journey, *see* WATERING OF HORSES.

ITCH IN HORSES, a distemper which may be perceived by their rubbing their legs till the hair comes off.

For the cure, use a mixture of two ounces of *sorbs*, which must be infused for six hours in a pint of strong vinegar, and set it on fire; rub the part affected with it twice, and it will cure it.

It will also be proper to bleed him in the bows.

JUCKING-TIME, the season of going to the haunts of partridges, very early in the morning, or in the close of the evening, there to listen for the calling of the cock-partridge, which will be very loud, with no small eagerness, and will make the hen answer him, so that they soon come together, as may easily be known by their chattering and rejoicing notes.

Whereupon you may take your range about them, drawing in, little by little, to the place where you heard them juck.

JUKE, OR JUG: to perch and roost as a hawk and other birds do.

KEEPER OF THE FOREST, otherwise called, chief-warden of the forest, is he that has the principal government of all things belonging to a royal forest, and the check of all the other officers; so that the Lord Chief-Justice in Eyre of the forest, when he thinks fit to hold his justice-seat, sends out his general summon to the keeper forty days before, to warn all under-officers to appear before him at the day assigned in the summons.

KENNEL, a place or little houſe for hounds; and, in a metaphorical ſenſe, uſed for the pack of hounds itſelf.

To make a compleat kennel, three conveniences ought to be obſerved, *viz.* a ſweet air, freſh water, and the morning-ſun, for which the following rules may be uſeful:

The court ſhould be large, for the more ſpacious it is, the better it will be for the hounds to refreſh themſelves in; and it ſhould be well walled, or fenced about, to prevent their getting out, but not ſo high as to keep out the ſun or wind.

The water if poſſible, ſhould run through ſome part of the court or yard; or for want thereof, have a well with a ſtone trough about a foot and a half high, always kept with freſh water, to the end the hounds may drink when they pleaſe, and at one end of the trough there muſt be a hole to let out the water for cleanſing it.

Let the kennel be built in the higheſt part of the court, in which there ſhould be two rooms, one of which ſhould be larger than the other, with a large chimney to make a fire, when need requires.

This room ſhould be raiſed about three feet from the ground, and in the floor there ſhould be two gutters for the conveyance of the urine.

There muſt be diſperſed up and down ſmall bedſteads raiſed a foot from the floor, with holes pierced through the planks for drawing away their urine.

The other room muſt be for the huntſman to keep his poles, whips, liams, ſalves, and the like neceſſaries; there ſhould be a copper for the boiling, dreſſing, and ordering of their food, when they come home wet and weary; for at ſuch times, they ſhould be cheriſhed as inſtruments of your recreation and profit, that they may delight in your ſervice, and taſte of your bounty, and you need not doubt but to have credit of them in the field.

Be careful not to give them any thing to drink in veſſels of copper; and as to the proportion and quality of allowance for food, it muſt be ordered with relation to the nature of the hounds and their ſizes: three buſhel and a half of wheat bran, will ſerve ten couple and a half of middling ſized hounds a week, giving them ſometimes beef broth, whey, ſlipt-milk, chippings of bread, bones, and ſometimes a little horſe-fleſh; for change of food creates a good appetite, and preſerves health.

The oats and wheat-bran muſt be boiled and thickened with milk and butter-milk, with ſome chippings, or ſome broken meat boiled therein.

As concerning horſe fleſh, thoſe beſt ſkilled this way, think of all their foods (provided it be given with diſcretion) horſe-fleſh the beſt, and hotteſt; but be ſure to flea, or ſkin the beaſts, leſt the dogs diſcerning the hair, may fall on them when living in the field; as for dogs that are accuſtomed to hunt the hare, it is not good to give them any meat, becauſe it is to withdraw their ſcent or affections from the chace, as their fleſh is not very ſweet, nor their ſcents very ſtrong.

If the huntſman perceives that through long and frequent chaces the hounds fall away, he muſt be more careful in feeding and cheriſhing them up with ſome good broth, of boiled oxen or ſheeps hearts.

On ſuch days as the hounds do not hunt, the beſt times to feed them are early, before ſun-riſing, and late in the evening, after ſun-ſet; and on the days they hunt, they ought to be rewarded as they come home, be it when it will, with a good ſupper, for nothing is a greater diſcouragement to a hound than to go to ſleep with an empty belly after hard labour.

If you have more dead fleſh than you have preſent occaſion for, it may be preſerved a week or ten days ſweet, by burying it under ground. *See* ENTERING OF HOUNDS.

To KENNEL; a term applied by fox-hunters to a fox when he lies in his hole.

KESTREL, a kind of hawk. *See* CASTREL.

KICKER AGAINST THE SPURS. *See* RAMINGUE.

KINDER, [amongſt Hunters] a company of cats.

To KINDLE, the term uſed for a rabbet when ſhe brings forth her young.

KINK IN ANGLING, is a term uſed in trowling, when the line is twiſted between the top of the rod and the ring, through which it ought to run freely; or when part of the line twiſts about the other part that is coiled in your left hand. Silk lines are more apt to kink than hair-lines.

KIPPER-TIME, a ſpace of time between the feſtival of the invention of the Holy-Croſs,

May

May 3, and *Twelfth-day*; during which, ſalmon fiſhing in the river *Thames*, from *Graveſend* to *Henley*, was forbidden, by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Edw.* III.

KITES, hawks, and other birds of prey, wait for chickens, pigeons and pheaſants; upon which account it is neceſſary that the countryman be conſtantly furniſhed with a good fowling-piece to deſtroy and ſcare them away.

You may alſo place ſmall iron gins about the breadth of one's hand, made like a fox gin, and baited with raw-fleſh, which is a very good means to catch them; and further they may be frighted away by ſtraining lines, or pieces of nets over the places where you keep pigeons, pheaſants, *&c.*

Kites, to deſtroy.

Steep the entrails of pigs, fowls, or rabbets, in the lees of wine, into which you have infuſed a quantity of nox vomica, and throw a bait where the kites come in the evening, or early in the morning. This will intoxicate them ſo, that a perſon waiting near the ſpot, may eaſily take them.

To recover them, ſo as to tame them.

When they are catch'd, during the fit of intoxication, pour a little ſallad oil down their throats, and rub their heads with ſtrong white wine vinegar; and the cure will be ſpeedily effected.

To KNAP; to ſnap or break, to pick at, amongſt hunters, the ſame as to browſe, or to feed upon the tops of young leaves, *&c.*

KNEE OF A HORSE, is the joint of the fore-quarters, that joins the fore-thigh to the ſhank:

LAMB. About Michaelmas you ſhould ſeparate the male lambs from the females, and having choſen out the beſt which you mean to keep for rams, put them aſide and then geld the reſt. You muſt not ſhear your lambs till they are twelve months old; for further particulars, *ſee* SHEEP.

LAIR } [a term in Hunting] which ſig-
LEER } nifies the place where the deer harbour by day.

LAME; a horſe is ſaid to be lame of an ear, when he halts upon a walk or at rot, and keeps time in his halting with the motions of his head, for all lame horſes do not keep time after that rate. *See* HALTING.

LAME OF THE BRIDLE is likewiſe uſed by the way of raillery, to ſignify the ſame thing.

LAMENESS IN A HORSE, in any joint, limb, or member of the body, may be found out three ways:

Cauſe him to be turned at the halter's end, on either hand, ſuddenly and ſwiftly, upon as hard a way as can be picked out: and if he has any ache, wrench, or grief in his fore parts, it will appear when he turns upon that hand on which the grief is; he will favour that leg, and ſo run both towards and from the man, eſpecially if done at a little yielding hill: but if you cannot find it out this way,

Get upon the horſe's back, and ride till you have heated him thoroughly, and ſet him up for two or three hours, till he is cold: then turn him at the halter's end, or ride him again, and the leaſt grief that is in him may eaſily be diſcovered.

If you would know whether the grief proceeds from a hot or cold cauſe: obſerve, if it be from heat, he will halt moſt when he is hot; but if it be from a cold cauſe he will halt leaſt when he is hot, and moſt rid or travelled; and if it be from cold, he will do it moſt at his firſt ſetting out, while he is cold.

Lameneſs in the Stifle.

A horſe that has contracted a lameneſs in the ſtifle generally treads on his toe, and cannot ſet his heel to the ground without great difficulty and pain. When you find this is the caſe, bathe it well with warm vinegar, and if a puffy ſwelling appears, foment it well with a woollen cloth, wrung out of hot vinegar, or a decoction of wormwood, bay-leaves and roſemary, adding half a pint of ſpirit of wine to a quart of the decoction. Let this operation be continued till the ſwelling diſperſes, and then bathe the part with the medicines above mentioned.

A Lameneſs in the Whirle-bone.

A lameneſs in this part and the hip is diſcovered by the horſe's dragging his leg after him, and dropping backward on his heel when he trots. If the muſcles of the hips only are injured

jured the lameneſs is eaſily cured; but if the ligaments of the joints are affected, the cure is the ſame; which conſiſts in bathing the parts well with cooling medicines four or five times a day. If the injury conſiſts in a muſcular ſtrain only, this bathing will remove the complaint, and the horſe will be ſoon fit to do his buſineſs. But if the ligaments are injured, time and reſt alone can reſtore the proper tone of the injured parts; and therefore the beſt method will be to turn him to graſs. *See* STRAINS.

LAMPAS, LAMPERS, LAMPRASS. } is a ſort of ſwelling in the palate of a horſe's mouth, *i. e.* an inflammation in the roof of his mouth behind the nippers of his upper jaw, ſo called becauſe it is cured by burning with a lamp or hot iron.

It is cauſed by the ſuper-abounding of blood, and it's reſorting to the firſt furrow of the mouth, near to the fore-teeth, which cauſes the ſaid furrow to ſwell as high as the gathers, which will hinder him from feeding, and cauſe him to let his meat fall half chewed out of his mouth again.

This is a natural infirmity with which all horſes are affected ſooner or later, and every common farrier can cure it.

The uſual method of cure is, to take it away with an inſtrument of iron made for that purpoſe, and heated red hot.

But in the operation great care muſt be taken, that in burning the fleſh you do not touch the bone; for if you do, the bone will ſcale, and ſeveral dangerous conſequences may follow.

LANDING NET, IN ANGLING, a ſmall net extended upon a ring or hoop, and faſtened to the end of a long manageable pole, to aſſiſt in bringing fiſh to land.

LANDING-HOOK, IN ANGLING, is alſo neceſſary to the ſafe bringing large fiſh to ſhore, and are made with a ſcrew to faſten into a ſocket at the end of a pole, which when your fiſh is entangled, you put it into its mouth, and draw it to land. It is uſed chiefly for barbel, ſalmon, and other ſtrong fiſh.

LANNER, } OR TUNISIAN FALCON.
LANNERET, } The lanner is a hawk common in all countries, eſpecially in *France*, making her eyre on high trees in foreſts, or on high cliffs near the ſea-ſide.

She is leſs than the falcon-gentle, fair-plumed when at enter-mewer, and of ſhorter talons than any other.

LARGE; a horſe is ſaid to go large and wide when he gains or takes in more ground in going wider of the centre of the volt, and deſcribing a greater circumference.

LARK, a ſmall grey bird, that ſings in the morning when it is fair weather, and breeds in *May*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, when the young ones are able to quit their neſts in ten or twelve days: there are larks that fly in flocks, and theſe are the firſt birds that proclaim the approach of ſummer; and others, that keep more cloſe to the ground, as the ſky-lark, and wood-lark; both ſorts feed upon worms and ants: they are good food, when young and well fed: their fleſh is firm, brown, juicy, and eaſy of digeſtion. They make uſe of the heart and blood of a lark in the wind and ſtone-cholick: they are alſo accounted good for thoſe troubled with the gravel, and phlegm in the kidneys and bladder.

The way of taking larks is with nets, as they do ortolans, only they uſe a looking-glaſs for the firſt, known with us by the name of doring, or daring, and the callers are ſet upon the ground; whereas thoſe for ortolans, are placed upon ſmall wooden forks.

The looking-glaſs made uſe of for this purpoſe, is made of ſeveral pieces, deſcribed *Plate* VIII. by the figures 1, 2, 3. Take a piece of wood A, C, an inch and an half thick, and about nine inches long; it muſt be cut in ſuch a manner as to bend like a bow, as you ſee at A, B, C, and that it may have ſix faces according to it's length.

The figure marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, repreſents its form or cut; that at 6 undermoſt, muſt be an inch and a half broad; the faces ought ſo to diminiſh in thickneſs that the uppermoſt at 3 ſhould be but half an inch broad; the five corners, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, muſt be let to receive as many pieces of looking-glaſs: in the middle of the lower face or corner of the wood marked 6, or B, in the firſt figure, a hole muſt be made to receive a little wooden peg ſix inches long, and a finger thick, a little pointed at the end, with a ſmall hole in the middle 1, there to faſten a cord.

Then take another piece of wood, ſix inches thick, and a foot long, ſharpened at the end

end Q, in order to fix it to the ground; make a mortaiſe in it at M, O, about two inches high, and one inch and a half deep or broad; then bore or pierce a hole in the ſaid piece above at N, and continue the hole to the bottom of the notch M, O; into this hole you are to put the peg I, B, as repreſented in the third figure; when it is thus fixed, put a ſmall cord or line into the hole, and twiſting it about, your looking-glaſs is finiſhed. You muſt place it between the two nets, near the middle of them, and carry the line to the edge; ſo that pulling the line, you may make the looking-glaſs play in and out, as children do a whirly-gig: keep it always turning, that the twinkling of the glaſs againſt the ſun may provoke the larks to come and view it. The right ſeaſon for this ſport begins in *September*, and eſpecially white froſty mornings.

Some catch larks with a clap net.

Theſe birds, when it freezes hard, go in great flocks, and fly from one field to another, in queſt of their food; and they firſt fly low, near the ground, and alight where they ſee ſome others: now in order to take them, you muſt provide yourſelf with three ſticks, like to thoſe here repreſented at D, E, F, five or ſix feet long, very ſtraight, and ſtrong enough, with a notch at each end: at the end of which faſten on one ſide a ſtick as at E, a foot and a half in length, and on the other ſide a ſmall peg two or three inches long; one of theſe two poles or ſticks muſt have two ſticks tied to the end, oppoſite to one another; and there muſt be two other ſmall ſticks or pegs faſtened to the ſide of each ſtake, as you ſee deſcribed in the figure marked G, L, X, I, H. The ſtick I, X, muſt have two notches at its ends: one at X, there to place the net at the end I, where the two ſticks G, H, are faſtened, and to the ſide of each ſtick the pegs L, I; and when you intend to catch larks, three or four men muſt go from one field to another, which muſt be pretty even and not hilly, and pitch your nets; the three ſticks muſt be faſtened together at both ends and in the middle, and place the ſtaff with the two pegs in the middle, that the net may the more eaſily and readily turn, being guided by this ſtaff, which will turn between the two ſticks, which you are to join in the ground; the two other ends muſt be oppoſite to one another, inſomuch that the four ſticks will be found to be fixed in a ſtraight line; and that the cord at the bottom of the net may be very ſtiff, get a ſtrong cord, 3, 5, twelve feet long, one end of which you are to faſten to the ſtick 3, and the other at that at 5, which you muſt pitch in the ground over againſt thoſe at 4, 1, 6: in like manner faſten another cord, ten feet long to the end of the ſtick or ſtaff 7, with a peg 8 at the other end, which fix in the ground to the right of the others: pull it with all your ſtrength, that the upper cord or line may be as ſtiff as that below; you muſt have another cord, ten or twelve fathoms long, which put on a pully, and at one end faſten it to the ſtick 7, and let the others be tied to the ſtake behind the ſtand, which ſhould be made of ſtubble put round ſome ſprigs or ſmall branches of wood; the pulley muſt be held at the place marked 10, fifteen feet diſtant from the net, with a cord tied to the ſtake 11, ſo that the ſpace between the pulley and it's ſtake muſt be a foot and an half long, and the pulley advanced to within two feet in the inſide of the bottom of the net, that it may turn more expeditiouſly.

The whole being ſet in order, let the perſon take his ſtand; and let the other perſons poſt themſelves in ſuch a manner, that the game 19, 20; may as it were, be between them three: I ſuppoſe one of them advances from the place marked A, the other from B, and third from C; but thoſe at A and B, muſt move more forward than the middle moſt; and thus the larks ſeeing themſelves hemmed in, as it were on all ſides, and being obliged to fly ſtraight over the nets; to forward them the more therein, take a good long packthread, tie one end of it to the point of the ſmall peg 9, and a foot and a half, or two feet high, fixed upright in the ground, within two feet of the nets, and paſs it from thence over a ſmall forked ſtick, cut out of the ſame height as the other ſtick or peg, and fix it likewiſe in the ground; the other end of the packthread muſt be conveyed to the ſtand. To this packthread, tie three or four birds, 15, 16, 17, 18, by the legs, with other packthreads, a foot and a half long; and when the perſon in the ſtand ſees the flock of larks fly, he muſt ſtir the packthread

thread a little, and when thoſe at large perceive it, they will make directly thither, and then is his time to hold the cord in both his hands, and draw it. Thoſe live birds tied to the packthreads, are termed calls.

Country people, when they are not provided with nets, make uſe of ſprings, and ſuch like things, to take larks with.

When the weather is very cold, they obſerve thoſe places wherein they delight moſt, and to allure them the more thither, they ſtrew ſome oats in the place where they lay their ſprings, putting on ſeveral ridges of earth, near one another, packthreads of about four or five fathom, to which they faſten ſeveral ſprings or collars, made of horſe-hair, and thereby take great numbers of them.

LASK, LAX, or LOOSENESS, [in Horſes], is a diſtemper occaſioned by ſuch a weakneſs of the ſtomach, that their food paſſes through their guts without any alteration, which is a very dangerous caſe, and frequently fatal to them. It alſo ſometimes proceeds from the corruption of humours, either collected in the ſtomach, or thrown upon it from other parts.

The external cauſes, are eating too much provender, feeding upon mouldy or rotten hay, frozen graſs, rye, ſtraw, and other unwholſome fodder, drinking very cold water, or immediately after the eating of a great quantity of oats, immoderate fatigue, exceſſive fatneſs, and ſometimes want of exerciſe.

If the excrements voided, boil and work upon the ground, it is a ſign that the diſtemper proceeds from over-heated choler, which is ſeldom dangerous, nay it is ſometimes profitable.

Again, if the ordure be white, it is a ſign of crude, cold humours; if watery, it betokens a great weakneſs in the ſtomach.

Laſks, occaſioned by drinking cold water in ſummer, or melted ſnow, or by eating tender graſs, or other looſening things, are not to be regarded; but ſuch as proceed without any manifeſt outward cauſe, are not by any means to be neglected.

For the cure. If the excrements appear mixed with ſmall pieces or ſcrapings of the guts, you ought immediately to endeavour to prevent a deadly ulcer in thoſe parts, by giving him two or three times a day, a pint of cooling, ſoftening decoction, made as follows, *viz.* two ounces of barley, two ounces of marſh-mallow roots, and one ounce of the powder of ſal-prunella, boiled in three quarts of water to one quart.

If the diſtemper is cauſed by phlegm, you may make uſe of cordial powders or pills, and other hot medicines, proper for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and relaxed parts.

Sometimes a laſk is a reaſonable effort of nature, to free itſelf from a troubleſome load of humours; but if it continues longer than three days, with loſs of appetite, it ought to be checked, for horſes are ſometimes foundered by its long continuance.

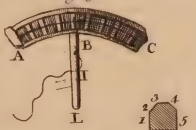
In this caſe, give the horſe for his food, bran moiſtened with claret, or barley parched and ground, and the beſt hay; but oats are in no wiſe proper.

A horſe is in the beſt order that only dungs once, or, at the moſt, twice in ten miles riding. Young and fiery horſes are often very lax, but this weakneſs generally leaves them by the time they are ſeven or eight years old, if they had been properly fed, and but gently exerciſed. The fiery ſort ſometimes continues to purge after any extraordinary exerciſe, for their digeſtive powers are, for the moſt part, but weak; and alſo eat ſo ſpeedily, that they ſwallow their oats almoſt whole, and eject them in the ſame ſtate.

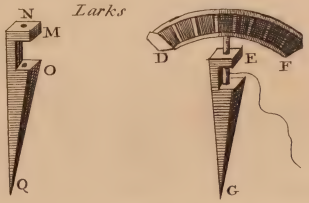
When a purging is habitual, or happens by accident, until the horſe ſeems to loſe ſtrength or fleſh, or both, it is not neceſſary to give him any aſtringent medicines, as the diſcharge may be only a ſalutary effort of nature, to throw off what is either redundant or offenſive; a gentle purge may be given, and a few maſhes of bran; which, perhaps, by aſſiſting nature, may perfect a cure; but if the diſeaſe continues, and the horſe loſes fleſh, grows diſpirited and feeble, recourſe muſt be had to aſtringents, when the dung is like that of a cow, but the vigour of the horſe not impaired, he is ſaid to have a lax: but when the ſtrength and fleſh fails, he is ſaid to have a ſcouring or purging.

When a ſcouring comes on at the latter end of any obſtinate and tedious diſeaſe, as low, putrid fevers, farcy, *&c.* they are uſually the forerunners of death, particularly if

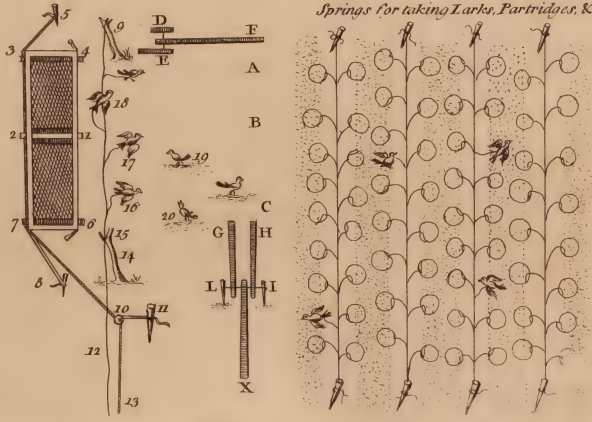
Fig. 3.



Larks



Springs for taking Larks, Partridges, &c.



they are accompanied with a diſagreeable diſcharge at the ſame time from the noſe.

If the ſcouring proceeds from cold, and there is ſome degree of fever, according to the ſtrength of the horſe, and the violence of the heat, bleed; then give the following:

Take of rhubarb, half an ounce, or ſix drachms; lenitive electuary, two ounces; mix, and make a ball.

Repeat this, every two or thee days, until the fever abates; and betwixt the days of giving the rhubarb, give the following aſtringent medicine once a-day.

Aſtringent Decoction.

Take oak bark, groſsly powdered; boil it in a pint of water to the conſumption of one-third, then pour off the liquor for one doſe:

Except the fever and purging increaſed together, great care ſhould be taken not to check the purging leſt the fever be increaſed thereby.

If little or no fever attends, after bleeding, give the following ſolutive ball:

Take of aloes half an ounce; diapente, one ounce; treacle enough to make a ball: repeat this once a week, and if there is much griping and diſtention from wind, the reſtringent glyſter will be neceſſary.

It may be proper to remind the reader, that in theſe complaints, glyſters ſhould be ſmall in quantity; and if the diſeaſe is violent, they ſhould be repeated as often as they come away. If there is great pain, forty drops of liquid laudanum may be added to one of the glyſters, and repeated as the urgency thereof requires.

If the ſcouring ſtill continues without relief, give two drachms of cerated glaſs of antimony, mixed with one ounce of diacodium, or two ounces of cordial ball.

Alum, Armenian bole, or other aſtringent and abſorbent medicines, are given to one ounce, once or twice a-day, but uſually one or two doſes will anſwer the end.

If the cauſe is a weak digeſtion, which is known by the food paſſing nearly in the ſame ſtate in which the ſtomach received it: the dung being very ſoft and pale; the appetite ſmall, and the horſe very lean: beſide gentle exerciſe and dry food, ſuch as the beſt hay, beans in larger quantities than are uſually given, and thoſe ſo moiſtened that the horſe need not drink much, give the following ſtomach purge, and repeat it as occaſion may require.

Take of aloes, half an ounce: cream of tartar and myrrh, each half an ounce; treacle, enough to make a ball: and on the days in which this purge is not operating, give the following

Stomach Drink.

Take of oak bark, bruiſed, half a pound; gentian root, ſliced, one pound; ginger, bruiſed, two ounces; infuſe them in a gallon of ale three or four days, and give half or three quarters of a pint every night and morning.

When a viſcid matter, obſtructing the mouths of the lacteals, gives riſe to this diſorder, a ſummer's graſs, or, which is ſtill better, the ſalt marſh, will effect a cure: where theſe cannot be obtained, the ſtomach purge before directed may be given once a week.

In any of the above caſes, where there is a diſcharge of ſharp, ſlimy matter, with ſevere griping, avoid oily and greaſy things, but give the following in glyſters, *viz.* Tripe-liquor, or very thin ſtarch; either of theſe may be given to three or four pints at a time, and liquid laudanum, to the quantity of forty or ſixty drops, may be added to one of the glyſters, to moderate the pains, and repeated as may ſeem needful.

When blood appears with the excrement it is called the bloody flux: in which caſe, if there is great pain, and frequent motions for a diſcharge, there is alſo a great danger. In this caſe give frequent glyſters of tripe-broth, or thin ſtarch, with thirty or forty drops of liquid laudanum in each, until the pain is abated in ſome meaſure; and give the ſame medicines as above directed for the more obſtinate ſcourings, particularly the ball made with cerated glaſs of antimony, and cordial ball. For common drink give the following:

Boil a pound of burnt hartſhorn in ten pints of water to a gallon; at the latter end of the boiling, add to it four ounces of gum arabic, continually ſtirring until the gum is diſſolved, then remove the whole from the fire.

LASSITUDE, or, WEAKNESS IN HORSES, may proceed either from heat or cold; either when he has a retention of urine, has drank after being heated, or has been put to his utmoſt at once after long reſt; the remedy for which is reſt. You may alſo give him hog's ſuet mixed with wine.

If the laſſitude proceeds from cold, or be in cold weather, make uſe of fomentations, and anoint his head and back-bone with ointment, in hot water or warm wine.

If he has retained his urine, uſe the ſame medicines, or rub his head and reins with hot oil, mixed with hog's greaſe or hog's blood, and give it him to drink with wine.

LAUND } [in a Park], plain, untilled
LAWN } ground.

LAWING OF DOGS, a cutting out the balls, or the three claws of his fore-feet. *See To* EXPEDIATE.

LAX. *See* LASK.

LEAD, a horſe going upon a ſtraight line, always leads and cuts the way with his right foot.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* was the firſt that made uſe of the term, and indeed it is very expreſſive. *See* GALLOP UNITED *and* GALLOP FALSE.

LEAD FOR ANGLING. To lead your line, do it with a ſhot cloven, and then cloſed exactly on it, not above two on a line, and above two inches diſtant from each other, and the loweſt ſeven or eight inches from the hook; but for the running line, either in clear or muddy water, nine or ten inches, and in a ſandy bottom full of wood, ſhape your lead in the diamond faſhion, or that of a barley-corn or oval, and bring the ends very cloſe and ſmooth to the line; but make it black, or the brightneſs will ſcare the fiſh. *See* ANGLING.

LEADING OF LINES. The ſmall round pellet or lead-ſhot is beſt, eſpecially for ſtoney rivers, and the running line.

LEAM, } [among Hunters] a line to hold a
LIAM, } dog in, otherwiſe called a leaſh.

LEAP, an air of a ſtep, and a leap. *See* STEP.

LEAPING-HORSE, one that works in the high manage, a horſe that makes his leaps in order, with obedience, between two pillars, upon a ſtraight line, in volts, caprioles, balotades, or croupades.

Uſe, which in moſt things has a ſovereign ſway, excludes a gallop *a terra a terra*, and corvets, from the number of leaps, becauſe the horſe does not riſe ſo very high in theſe.

Each leap of a leaping-horſe ought to gain or make, not above a foot and a half of ground forwards.

LEASH, } a ſmall, long thong of leather,
LEASE, } by which a Falconer holds his hawk, twiſting it about his fingers. Alſo a line to hold in a hunting-dog.

LEASH OF GREYHOUNDS, FOXES, HARES, *&c.* or three of any kind of game; the term being now reſtrained to that number, which was formerly double, or perhaps indefinite.

LEATHER-MOUTHED. Leather-mouthed fiſh, are ſuch as have their teeth in their throats; as the chub, barbel, gudgeon, carp, *&c.*

LEEK-HEADS, a kind of wart, that come about a horſe's paſterns or paſtern-joints; they are higher than the ſkin, about half the thickneſs of one's finger, throw out filthy ſtinking ſtuff, ſpoil the leg, and are very difficult to cure.

Thoſe that ariſe in the paſterns are hid beneath the long hair of the fetlocks, and are ſome of them ſo extremely malignant, that they make the hair fall off all round them, and they themſelves grow up like walnuts.

There are others again more flat, and not ſo much raiſed above the ſkin, yet are more dangerous than thoſe that are the biggeſt and moſt elevated.

Theſe leek-heads are eaſily diſcovered, being many mattery warts that touch one another, and without hair; they ſend forth much matter for the moſt part, but may be dried up for a time.

LEDGER-BAIT. A bait that is fixed or made to reſt in one place, when you ſhall be abſent. It is beſt to be a living one, a fiſh or frog. Of fiſh, a roach or dace is beſt. Cut off the fin on the back, and make an inciſion

ciſion with a ſharp knife, between the head and the fin on the back, and put the arming wire of your hook into it, and carrying it along his back, unto the tail, betwixt the ſkin and the body, draw out your arming at another ſcar near the tail, and then tie him about it with thread.

LEGS OF THE HORSEMAN, the action of the horſeman's legs given ſeaſonably, and with judgment, is an aid that conſiſts with approaching more or leſs with the calf to the flank of the horſe, and in bearing it more or leſs off, as there is occaſion.

This aid a horſeman ought to give very gently, in order to animate a horſe, for in ſtretching the ham, he makes the horſe dread the ſpur, and this ſear has as much effect as the ſpur itſelf.

LEGS OF A HORSE ſhould have a due proportion of their length to that of the body: the fore-legs are ſubject to many infirmities, as being the parts that ſuffer moſt, and are alſo commonly the ſmalleſt and weakeſt.

There are ſeveral marks of bad legs, *viz.* if they appear altogether ſtraight, or as if they were all of one piece.

A horſe is ſaid to be ſtraight upon his members, when from the knee to the fore-part of the coronet, the knees, ſhank and coronet, deſcend in a ſtraight or plumb-line, and that the paſtern-joint appears more, or at leaſt as much advanced as the reſt of the leg; ſuch legs are like thoſe of a goat, making a horſe apt to ſtumble and fall; ſo that in time the paſtern is thruſt quite forward out of its place, and the horſe becomes lame.

Horſes which are ſtraight upon their members, are quite contrary to thoſe that are long jointed; that is, whoſe paſterns are ſo long and flexible, that the horſe in walking almoſt touches the ground with them.

This is a greater imperfection than the former, becauſe ſome remedy may be applied to them, but there can be none for this; beſides, it is a ſign of little or no ſtrength, and ſuch horſes are not fit for any fatigue or toil.

Some horſes, though they be long-jointed, yet do not bend their paſterns in walking, being ſomewhat long; yet if they are not too flexible, ſuch a horſe will gallop and run with a great deal more eaſe to his rider, than if he were ſhort-jointed.

Theſe are the only horſes for perſons of quality, who ſeek after their own eaſe and pleaſure; and indeed thoſe horſes may be compared to coaches with ſprings, which render them infinitely more eaſy than thoſe without them.

LEGS IN A STRAIGHT LINE is an imperfection in a horſe, where his legs from the knee to the coronet, appear in a ſtraight line as the horſe ſtands with them in their natural poſition.

The remedy is ſhoeing; in doing which the heels muſt be taken down almoſt to the quick, without hollowing the quarters; and if, when this has been done, the leg does not fall back enough, but that the horſe ſtill carries his paſtern-joint too far forward, then the ſhoe muſt be ſo made as to go beyond or exceed the toe, about the breadth of half a finger; and alſo it muſt be thicker in that than in any other part: and in the mean time, anoint the back ſinews of his legs with the ointment of *Montpellier*; and theſe things will reduce them to their proper poſition.

Of the four legs, the two before have ſeveral parts, each of which has a peculiar name; ſo that by the name of fore-leg, we commonly underſtand that part of the fore-quarters that extends from the hough to the paſtern-joint, and call it the ſhank. The part that correſponds with it in the hinder quarters we call the inſtep.

But in common diſcourſe, we confound the fore and hind quarters, and without any diſtinction ſay, the fore-leg of a horſe.

A horſe is ſaid to want the fifth leg; when he is tired, and bearing upon the bridle lies heavy on the horſeman's hand.

LENGTH. To paſſage a horſe upon his own length, is to make him go round in two treads, at a walk or trot, upon a ſpot of ground ſo narrow, that the horſe's haunches being in the centre of the volt, his own length is about the ſemi-diameter of the volt, the horſe ſtill working behind the two heels, without putting his croup, or going at laſt, faſter or ſlower than at firſt.

LESSES [with Hunters] the dung of a wild boar, bear, or wolf.

LESSON, is a word uſed for the inſtruction of both the horſe and the ſcholar.

LESSONS FOR A HORSE. When your horſe will receive you to and from his back gently, trot forward willingly, and ſtand ſtill obediently, then for what purpoſe ſoever he is intended, theſe general leſſons may ſerve him.

With a large ring, that is at leaſt fifty paces in circumference, labour him in ſome gravelly and ſandy place, where his footſteps are diſcernable, and having trod it about three or four times on the right hand, reſt and cheriſh: afterwards changing the hand, do as much on the left, then reſt and cheriſh; change again, and do as much on the right; ever obſerving, upon every ſtop, to make him retire and go back a ſtep or two: continue this till he trots his ring on what hand you pleaſe, changing within it in form of the capital Roman S; and does it readily and willingly: then teach him to gallop them as he trotted them, and that alſo with a true foot, lofty carriage, and brave rein, ever obſerving when he gallops to the right hand, to lead with his left fore-foot; and when he gallops to the left hand, to lead him with the right fore-foot.

Stopping; for when you come to a place of ſtop, or would ſtop, by a ſudden drawing in of the bridle-hand, ſomewhat hard and ſharp, make him ſtep cloſe, firm, and ſtraight in an even line; and if he err in any thing, put him to it again, and leave him not till you have made him underſtand his error and amend it.

Advancing, with which if you accompany the aforementioned ſtop a little from the ground it will be better, and may be done by laying the calves of your legs to his ſides, and ſhaking the rod over him as he ſtops: and if he does not underſtand it at firſt, yet by continuance, and labouring him therein, he will ſoon attain to it, eſpecially if you do not forget to cheriſh him, when he ſhews the leaſt token of apprehending you.

Retiring is another leſſon, after ſtopping and advancing; and this motion muſt be both cheriſhed and increaſed, making it ſo familiar to him, that none may be more perfect; neither is he to retire in a confuſed manner, but with a brave rein, a conſtant head, and a direct line; nor ſhould he draw or ſweep his legs one after another, but take them clean nimbly, and eaſily, as when he trots forward.

LEVERET. A young hare, ſo called in the firſt year of her age.

LEVINER. } A hound of a very ſingular
LYEMER. } ſcent, and an incomparable ſwiftneſs: this is as it were a middle kind, betwixt a harrier and a greyhound, as well for his kind, as the form or ſhape of his body. This dog, for the excellency of his condition, *viz.* his ſmelling and ſwift running, following the game with more eagerneſs, and taking the prey with great quickneſs.

LIBERTY OF THE TONGUE, is a void ſpace left in the middle of a bitt, to give place to the tongue of a horſe, made by the bitt's arching in the middle, and riſing towards the roof of the mouth.

The various forms of the liberty gives name to the bitt.

Hence we ſay a ſcatch-mouth, a Pignatelle, *i. e.* with the liberty of *Pignatelle*'s faſhion; a cannon-mouth, with the liberty like a pigeon's neck.

LIGHT HORSE, is a ſwift nimble runner.

We likewiſe call a horſe light that is well made, though he is neither ſwift nor active; for in this laſt expreſſion we conſider only the ſhape and make of a horſe, without regard to his qualities.

LIGHT UPON THE HAND. A horſe is ſaid to be ſuch, that has a good tractable mouth, and does not reſt too heavy upon the bitt.

Your horſes that have a thin forehand, *i. e.* ſmall ſhoulders, are commonly light upon the hand.

We call a coach-horſe light, when he ſtirs nimbly, and dreads the whip; or, when he has a light trot.

All your light coach-horſes are good, and a hard heavy coach-horſe, that takes the laſhing eaſily, is good for nothing. LIGHT HAND. *See* HAND.

LIGHTEN. To lighten a horſe, to make a horſe light in the fore-hand, is to make him free and lighter in the fore-hand than behind.

If you would make your horſe light, you ought to find him always diſpoſed to a gallop when you put him to a trot, and after galloping ſome time, put him back to a trot again.

LIGHT-

LIGHT-BELLIED HORSE, is one that commonly has flat, narrow, and contracted sides, which makes the flank turn up like that of a greyhound.

Such a horse has but a little flank, he is light-bellied, he travels and feeds but little, because he has too much mettle.

LIGS IN A HORSE, are little pushes, wheals or bladders, within the lips of a horse, and are cured by bruising wormwood and skirwort in a mortar, with a little honey, to anoint the fores with.

LIME-BUSH. A device to catch birds with; which is performed in this manner. Cut down an arm or bough of any bushy tree, whose twigs are thick and long, yet smooth and straight, then neatly cut off all the superfluous twigs, and having your strong birdlime well mixed, wrought together with capon's or goose-grease, warm and fit the work by daubing over of an equal thickness the twigs or branches that are left within four fingers of the bottom, but the body and arms must be free; place your bush, thus prepared, on some quickset or dead hedge for a spring season; near a town's-end, a farm-yard, *&c.* in summer and harvest, in groves, in hedges, or corn-fields, orchards, flax, halm, or rape-land; and in winter, about barns, stables, corn-fields, and stacks of corn, where chaff and grain are scattered up and down.

The bush being so set, place yourself in some convenient station, where you may lie concealed, and near the bush you are to have about half a dozen stales fixed, whose chirping and singing will entice others thereto. You should also be provided with bird-calls of several sorts. The bush may also be used in taking field-fares, by fastening it upon a tree, and having fixed some stales, beat the adjacent grounds to raise them, and when they espy the stales, they will light on the tree and bush for company.

But for taking pheasants with these lime-bushes and rods, take your call and use it, keep yourself secret, and in one place, till you have enticed them about you, as they are taken by the rods on the ground, so you will surprize them with your bushes; for being scared from below, they will take perch and see what becomes of their fellows, and when one is limed, by her striving and struggling, and the rest coming and gazing to see what is befallen her, they will be in danger of being likewise limed. It is requisite to number the lime-rods, for when you have gathered up all the pheasants that are caught, and find rods wanting, you may conclude that some pheasants are run away with them into the bushes; you must hunt them out with a good spaniel. *See* BIRDLIME.

LIME-TWIGS. Small lime-twigs, about three or four inches long, may be laid in places where the birds haunt, or stuck on the tops of hemp-cocks, or wheat-sheaves; or little boughs may be stuck among peas, which the small birds will light upon; by which means the number of these destroyers of corn, grain, seed, *&c.* may be lessened.

A stale of one or two living night-bats is proper to draw them to the snare, but an owl is much better. As for field-fares, thrushes, and the like, which in winter-time usually fly in great flocks, they are easily catched, by liming two or three large boughs, to be fixed on the top of some tall tree, placing in them two or three dried stales of that kind; the adjacent fields where those birds feed may be beaten, and they will in great flights take to the tree where the stales are.

To take great fowl with lime-twigs: get plenty of rods, or long, small, and straight-grown twigs, which are light, and apt to ply to and fro.

Lime the upper part of these twigs, holding the bird-lime before the fire, the easier to besmear them.

Having a knowledge of the place where these fowl resort morning and evening, observe (before day for the morning-flight, and before sun-set for the evening-flight) to plant your lime twigs at the haunt of these fowl, staking down one of the same alive, which you have caught before for that purpose.

Prick down your twigs in rows, a foot distant one from another, round about the stale, allowing him room and liberty to flutter to and fro, covering all the place of their haunt, so that there shall be no room left, but they must of necessity pitch on the lime-twigs.

Let the twigs be stuck in the ground sloping, with their tops bending into the wind, about

about a foot, or something more, above the ground. It will likewise be best to prick the rods so as to cross one another, that is, one point into the wind, and another against the wind, by which means the fowls will be entangled which way soever they go.

Also place a stale at some distance from the lime-twigs, and fasten small strings to it, which, upon the sight of any fowl, you are to pull, to make the stale flutter, which will allure them down again.

When you see any taken, you are not to run instantly and take them up, if at the same time you see any fowl in the air, for their fluttering will induce others to swoop in amongst them.

It will also be useful to have with you a well taught spaniel, for the retaking of such fowl (as it is common) which will flutter away with the lime-twigs about them.

If you have a mind to use the twigs for the taking of smaller wild fowl, and such as frequent the water only, then you must fit them in length to the depth of the water, and your rods must be limed with the strong water bird-lime, such as will not be injured by wet.

Stick these rods in the water, after the same manner as those upon land, that part of the rods that are limed above the water; and also stake down a live stale, as a mallard, widgeon, or teal, here and there amongst the rods. This may be done in any shallow plash or fen.

It will not be necessary for you to attend continually on your rods, but only to come three times a day to see what are taken, *viz.* early in the morning, at noon, and late in the evening; but bring your water-dog with you, for if you find that any of your rods are missing, you may conclude that some fowls being fastened to them, are crept into some hole, bush, or hedge, by the river-side, and the dog will be very necessary to find them out.

Do not beat one haunt too much, but when you find their numbers fail, find out another haunt; and in about three weeks time the first will be as good as before.

LIMER. } The same as blood-
LIMEHOUND. } hound, a great dog to hunt the wild boar.

LINES FOR FISHING. To make them after the best manner, let the hair be round, and twist it even, for that strengthens the line; and see that it be, as near as you can, of an equal bigness: lay them in water for a quarte of an hour, by which means you will find which of the hairs shrinks, and then twist them over again.

Some mix silk in the twisting, others again disapprove of this, but approve of a line made of all silk; also of a line made all of the smallest lute-string, as very near as good, but it will soon rot in the water.

When you have prepared as many links as will suffice to make your line long enough, you must then tie them together in a water knot, *Dutch* knot, or weaver's knot. Then cut off the short ends about the breadth of a straw from the knot, and thus the line will be even and fit for fishing. You may make the top of your line, and indeed all of it, except two yards next the hook, of a coarser hair. Always let the top of your line, whether in muddy or clear waters, be made of white hair, because the motion of the line, when the fish bite, will be far more discernable. Never strain your hairs before they are made into a line, for then they will shrink when used.

To make the line handsome, and to twist the hairs even and neat, gives it strength: for if one hair is long and another short, the short one receiving no strength from the long one, consequently breaks; and then the other, as too weak, breaks also. Therefore twist them slowly, and in twisting, keep them from entangling, which hinders their right plaiting or bedding together: twist them neither too hard nor too slack, but even, so as they may twine one with another, and no more: When you have tied your lengths together with the water-knot, cut off the short ends about the breadth of a straw from the knot, that it may not undo in the using.

Do not arm, fix, or whip hooks to any line, either for ground or fly angling, that consists of more than three or four links, at the most, at the top of the uppermost link having a small loop, or water-noose, you may fix it to any line, and as easily remove it; there being another water-noose at the bottom of your line.

To angle for trouts, graylings, and salmon smelts, with the dub-fly; let the two first links

next

next the hook be but of one hair a-piece: but the hair muſt be ſtrong, and of the thick ends only, and choſen for the purpoſe. The next two links of two hairs, and next to theſe one of three hairs; at the top of which have a water-nooſe, or loop to put your line to; which lowermoſt link conſiſts of three hairs; and has another water-nooſe at bottom, or hook-link to fix your fly to. Then let two of the next links of your line be four hairs, and ſo proceed, by encreaſing one or two hairs at the top. Let the ſingle hairs, or three or four of the next links be of a white or light colour.

The artifical fly line ſhould be very ſtrong at the top; by this method any young angler will caſt a fly well, and may quickly become an accurate artiſt; and if he chances to faſten his hook, and cannot come to looſen it, he will not loſe above one link, or two at moſt, though he pull to break it; becauſe the line is ſo ſtrong at the upper end. You may angle with ſtronger lines at the caſt-fly than at ground, in a clear water, for the trout. For in a clear water at ground for trouts, graylings, and ſalmon ſmelts, never uſe a line made otherwiſe than with a ſingle hair at hook, and ſo on as above directed; only never have above four hairs in any one link of the line. At the bottom of every line have a ſmall water-nooſe, or loop, that you may hang on a hook of any ſize, whipt to a line conſiſting of two or three hooks.

In a muddy water, or one diſcoloured by rain, the running-line ſhould be half the length of the rod more or leſs, and the two loweſt links of three hairs a-piece. Next ſhould be a link of four hairs, with a loop or water-nooſe to faſten it to another of the ſame number, having likewiſe a water-nooſe at its bottom. Then proceed with links of five or ſix hairs a-piece, to the end. The three lowermoſt links or gildards, ſhould be of a ſorrel, brown, or cheſnut colour. Your cane or reed-rod muſt have a top, neither too ſtiff, nor too ſlender; the rod to be about three yards and a half long, and the top about one yard and a half or two yards of hazle, either in one or two pieces, or five or ſix inches of whalebone, made round, ſmooth, and taper. All this will make the rod five yards and a half long, or five yards at leaſt.

The line ſhould have more lead in a great, troubleſome, rough river, than in one that is ſmaller, and more quiet; as near as may be, always juſt ſo much as will ſink the bait to the bottom, and permit it's motion, without any violent jogging on the ground. Carry the top of your rod even with your hand, beginning at the head of the ſtream, and letting the bait run downwards as far as the rod and line will permit, with the leaſt dragging and rolling on the ground. No more of the line muſt be in the water than will permit the lead to touch the bottom. For you are to keep the line as ſtraight as poſſible, yet ſo as not to raiſe the lead from the bottom. When you have a bite, you may perceive it by your hand, and the point of your rod and line; then ſtrike gently, and ſtraight upwards; firſt allowing the fiſh, by a little ſlackening the line, a ſmall time to take in the bait. In a clear water, indeed, it has been found beſt to ſtrike at the firſt biting of the fiſh, when you angle for trout, grayling, or ſalmon ſmelt.

The beſt colour for lines, are the ſorrel, white, and grey; the two laſt for clear waters, and the firſt for muddy rivers; nor is the pale watery green to be ſlighted, which colour you may make after the following manner:

Take a pint of ſtrong ale, half a pound of ſoot, a ſmall quantity of the juice of walnut-leaves, and the like quantity of allum; boil all theſe together in a pipkin for half an hour, then take it off, ſet it by till it is cold and then put in the hair.

Or thus; boil a large handful of marigold flowers in a quart of allum water, till a yellow ſcum ariſes, then put in half a pound of green copperas, and a like quantity of verdigreaſe reduced to a fine powder; put theſe with the hair into the allum water, and let it lie ten hours or more, then taking out the hair and let it dry. *See* ANGLING.

LINNET. A ſinging bird, ſo called becauſe ſhe feeds upon linſeed, making her neſt in black-thorn, white-thorn, and fir-buſhes, but upon heaths more than any where elſe.

They build them with very ſmall roots, and other ſort of ſtuff like feathers, thoſe that build in the heath; but ſuch as do it in hedges, build

build the outſides of their neſts with moſs, and line it within according as the place will afford.

Some of theſe birds will have young ones four times a year, eſpecially if they be taken from them before they fly out of their neſts; and the better the bird is in mettle, the ſooner ſhe breeds in the ſpring; the young may be taken at four days old, if you intend they ſhall learn to whiſtle or hear any other bird ſing, for they being then ſo young, have not the old bird's ſong, and ſo are more apt to take any thing, than if you ſuffer them to be in the neſt till they be almoſt fledged; but when they are taken out ſo young, care muſt be had to keep them warm, and to feed them but a little at a time; their meat muſt be rape-ſeed ſoaked and bruiſed, to which put full as much white bread as ſeed; freſh alſo ſhould be had every day, for if it be ſour, it immediately makes them ſcour and die: neither muſt their meat be given them too dry, for in ſuch a caſe it will make them vent-burnt, and that is as bad as if they had been ſcoured. If you intend to whiſtle them, let it be done when you feed them, for they will learn very much before they can crack hard ſeeds; and hang them under any bird, whoſe ſong you have a mind he ſhould learn. Theſe birds, when young, are exceeding apt for any ſong or tone, nay, they may be even taught to ſpeak. The cocks may be known from the hens, firſt, by the colour of the back; for, if it be of the dark coloured linnets, the cocks are much browner than the hens on the back, and on the pinion of the wing: and ſo of the white-thorn linnets, the hens are much lighter than the cocks: but this muſt be noted, that a hen linnet of the dark colour, is darker than the cocks of the light coloured linnets. But the ſecond, and ſureſt way of all to know him is, by the white in his wing.

Whereas this bird is ſometimes troubled with melancholy, when you find the end of his rump ſwelled, it muſt be pricked with a needle, and the corruption let out, and the ſame ſqueezed very well, with the point of a needle, then anoint him with an ointment of freſh butter and capon's greaſe, and for two or three days feed him with lettuce, beet-ſeeds, and leaves; you alſo may give him the ſeeds of melons chopped in pieces, which he will eat very greedily, but when you find him mend, take the melon ſeeds away, give him his old diet again, and put into his water two or three blades of ſaffron, and white ſugar-candy, for a week or more, till you perceive him perfectly well.

The next diſeaſe he is infeſted with, is a ſcouring; the firſt ſort thereof, which is very thin, and with a black or white ſubſtance in the middle, is not very injurious, nor dangerous; but the other, which is between black and white, not ſo thin as the former, but very clammy and ſticking, is never good in a bird. For his recovery, give him at firſt, melon-ſeed ſhred with lettuce, and beet ſeed bruiſed, and in his water, ſome liquorice and white ſugar-candy, with a little flour of oatmeal therein; and diligence muſt be uſed to obſerve him at firſt when he is ſick, ſo that he may have a ſtomach to eat, for in two or three days it will be quite gone, and then it is difficult to recover him.

The worſt of all diſeaſes is, the white clammy ſcouring, which is mortal if it be not timely looked after; this proceeds from bad ſeeds, and many times from want of water; and the badneſs of the ſeeds may ariſe from damage taken at ſea, by overflowing, or laying in the wet too long before they have been houſed; if the bird be not helped at the firſt appearance, it takes away his ſtomach, and makes him droop and fall from his meat; therefore to cure him, give him flax-ſeed, taking away all other ſeeds, then ſome plantain ſeed, if it be green, or elſe it will do him no good: but if ſuch cannot be got, give him ſome of the leaves ſhred very ſmall, and ſome oatmeal bruiſed, with a few crumbs of bread; in his water give him ſome white ſugar-candy and liquorice, with a blade or two of ſaffron.

Another diſtemper is the phthiſick, and may be eaſily be perceived, by ſeeing the bird pant and heave his belly faſt, and ſit melancholy, with his feathers ſtanding big and ſtaring; it is likewiſe diſcovered by his belly, when it ſhews itſelf more puffed than ordinary, full of reddiſh veins, and his breaſt very lean and ſharp; he will now alſo ſplit and caſt his feed about the cage, not caring to eat at all. This diſeaſe often befals them for want of water, having

having charlock-ſeeds mingled among their rape-ſeeds, and for want of giving him a little green meat in the ſpring of the year. When you perceive your bird begins to be troubled with this evil, cut the end of his rump, and give him white ſugar-candy, with two or three bits of liquorice, or for want of ſuch ſugar-candy, put in fine ſugar; for his meat you ſhould give him beet and lettuce-ſeeds to feed on, or ſome of the herb mercury, which is very good againſt this diſtemper for any ſeed-bird. You may likewiſe give him melon-ſeed chopped ſmall; at the bottom of the cage lay ſome gravel, with a little powdered ſugar, and a little ground oatmeal; you may alſo put in ſome loam, with which the country people daub their walls inſtead of mortar and ſand, bruiſed ſmall, and it will bring the bird to his ſtomach, if he be not paſt cure.

This bird is ſubject to the ſtrains, or convulſions of the breaſt, for which you are to feed him with lettuce, beet, and melon ſeeds, bruiſed; diſſolve ſugar-candy in his water, and ſome of the nightingale's paſte, with a little liquorice, ſo much that the water may taſte of it; continue this courſe for the ſpace of four or five days, now and then taking it away and giving him plantain water; and the ſame day be ſure to give him beet or lettuce-leaf.

The linnet is ſubject to a hoarſeneſs in his voice, which many times comes through his ſtraining in ſinging; and he often gets a huſk in his throat which is ſeldom helped, to come ſo clear off as at firſt; it frequently alſo happens, if he be a ſtrong mettled bird, that he breaks ſomewhat within him, ſo that he will never come to ſing again; and farther, the ſaid hoarſeneſs proceeds from his being kept up very hot, and on a ſudden his cage opened to the air, which immediately ſtrikes a cold to his breaſt and throat, and often kills him; for if you have a bird in the moult, you muſt not carry him to the air, but keep him from the air till he is moulted off, then open him by degrees, that he may not take cold, and after his moult, give him beet-leaves, or ſome liquorice in his water, to cleanſe him. Now to cure his hoarſeneſs, the beſt remedy is, to put ſome liquorice and a few aniſe-ſeeds in his water, and then to ſet him in a warm place. *See* PASTE.

LIPPITUDE. A lippitude is a defluxion of a ſalt, ſharp humour from the eyes, attended with an itching, pain, and redneſs; the eye-lid ſwelling, ſo as to turn the inſide as it were outward; the ſight grows dull, and the eyes frequently cloſed up: it uſually attacks young horſes at about five or ſix years of age; it comes and goes once in three months, or oftner, and continues each time, more or leſs, from a week to a month; thus it goes on, perhaps, two years or more, when all the ſymptoms ceaſe, but end in a cataract.

The ſharp humour above-mentioned runs down the cheek in greater or leſs quantities, and is ſo hot as to ſcald and deſtroy the hair there: the veins in all the parts about the eyes are very turgid, ſometimes the eye appears dull, at others cloudy, then again clearer; but it is rarely ſprightly: the humour that diſtils from the eyes is ſometimes ſo thick as to cloſe up the eye-lids for ſome time.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe is the glands on the inſide of the eye-lids; and it may be obſerved, that if they are of a good ſize, and well ſhaped, if they are clear, and the light is good, as ſoon as the ſharp humours abates, if the returns are leſs violent and more rare, ſome hopes of recovery, without ending in a cataract, may be indulged; but if the eye ſhrinks and grows leſs, a cataract will certainly enſue.

In order to the cure, if the eye is not in a periſhing ſtate, and the horſe in low condition, bleed; then, once in eight days give a cooling purge; and, on the days free from purging, give diuretics, particularly nitre, to the quantity of two ounces in a day: and, in order to ſtrengthen the relaxed glands, and membrane of the eye-lid, many light ſcarifications may be made, with a lancet, on the inſide of the eye-lid, which turns out; then the whole eye may be waſhed two or three times a day with the following lotion:

Take of white vitriol, two drachms; camphire, one drachm; rub them well together, then gradually mix them with a pint of water.

When by these means, the sharp humour decreases, give the following alterative powder, every morning, for two or three months; then, after an interval of the same time repeat it as before.

Alterative Powder.

Take of crude antimony, half an ounce; gum guaicum, two drachms; mix them for one dose.

When the blood vessels about the eyes and parts adjacent, are extremely turgid, they may be well bathed, two or three times a day, with strong vinegar. It is the practice of some, on these occasions, to take up the principal branches of veins; and in some other cases, to tie up arteries; but this method is rather hurtful than otherwise, by checking the circulation, and depriving the parts of nourishment.

If the eye seems to shrink, wash it with the following, two or three times a day.

The Collyrium.

Take of crude sal armoniac, two drachms; brandy, four ounces; lime-water, one pint, mixt.

With this collyrium, try also what a better diet will do; allow him a moderate quantity of oats: good nourishment and moderate exercise may give a favourable turn; indeed, in disorders of the eyes, hard labour should be universally avoided. It is worthy of remark, that low keeping, after good and plentiful feeding, greatly hurts the sight; and hard labour, added to the sparing diet, aggravates the disadvantage considerably. Colts are often made to go blind, by full feeding, and early hard working.

These means not succeeding, the last resource is mercurials; and, perhaps, the most proper will be the turbith mineral, which may be given as directed for the farcy.

LIPS OF A HORSE. If these be thin and little, they contribute to a good mouth, but the contrary if they be large and thick.

LISTENING. A horse is said to go a listening pace. *See* ECOUTE.

LOACH. Though it is a small, yet is a fine fish: his breeding and feeding, is in little and clear swift brooks or rivulets, and in sharp streams; gravel is his usual food.

He is small and slender, seldom exceeding three inches in length: he is bearded like a barbel, having two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and only one at his tail, and is freckled with many black and brown spots.

The loach is commonly full of spawn, which is, with the flesh, a very grateful food to weak stomachs, affording great nourishment. He is to be taken with a very small worm, near the ground, for he delights to be near the gravel, and therefore is seldom seen on the top of the water.

LOB-WORM, OR DEW-WORM; this is a proper bait for salmon, trout, chub, barbel, and eels of the largest size. It is to be found in gardens or churchyards, by the help of a lanthorn late on a summer's evening. In great droughts, when they do not appear, pour the juice of walnut-tree leaves, mixt with a little water and salt, into their holes, and it will drive them out of the ground.

LOCKS, are pieces of leather, two fingers broad, turned round, and stuffed on the inside, to prevent their hurting the pastern of a horse, round which they are clapped.

To LODGE, [among Foresters] a buck is said to lodge, when he goes to rest.

LONG-BOW. *See* BOW.

LONG-JOINTED HORSE, is one whose pastern is slender and pliant.

LOW. To carry low. *See* CARRY.

LOW-BELL AND HAND-NET. With these instruments birds are taken in champagne countries, as also in stubble fields, especially that of wheat, from the middle of *October* to the end of *March*, and after this manner; when the air is mild, about nine o'clock at night, the moon not shining, take the low-bell, which should be of a deep hollow sound, and of such a reasonable size as may be well carried in one hand, toll this bell just as a weather sheep does, while he is feeding in pasture ground: you may also have a box much like a lanthorn, about a foot and a half

half ſquare, big enough to hold two or three great lights, let it be lined with tin, and one ſide open to ſend forth the light; fix this box to your breaſt to carry before you, and the light will caſt at a great diſtance before you, very broad, by which means you may ſee any thing on the ground within the compaſs of the light, and conſequently the birds that rooſt therein.

For the taking of them you are to have two men with you, one on each ſide, walking a little after you, that they may not be within the reflexion of the light, that the lanthorn or box caſts forth; and each of them ſhould be provided with a hand-net, about three or four feet ſquare, which muſt be fixed to a long ſtick, to carry in their hands, ſo that when either of them ſees any birds on his ſide, he is to caſt his net over them, and ſo take them up, with as little noiſe as may be; and let him that carries the light and low-bell be the foremoſt to take them up, without being too haſty, for fear of raiſing others.

The ſound of the low-bell cauſes the birds to lie cloſe, and not to ſtir while you lay the net over them.

If you would practiſe this ſport by yourſelf, carry the low-bell in one hand, and in the other a net, about two feet broad and three long, with a handle, which is to lay upon them as you eſpy them; but ſome perſons, inſtead of holding the light to their breaſt, tie the low-bell to their girdle, and their motion cauſes the bell to ſtrike: and the light they carry in their hand, extending their arm before them; but then their lanthorn or box, is not ſo large as that hung at the breaſt.

LOYAL. A horſe is ſaid to be loyal that freely bends all his force, in obeying and performing any manage he is put to, does not defend himſelf or reſiſt, notwithſtanding his being ill treated.

A loyal mouth is an excellent mouth, of the nature of ſuch as we call mouths with a full reſt upon the hand.

LUNGS. *See* PLEURA.

LUNES. } [in Falconry] leaſhes, or long
LOWINGS, } lines to call in hawks.

LUNETS. A ſort of leather ſpectacles for vicious horſes.

LURCHER. A kind of hunting-dog, much like a mongrel greyhound, with prickt ears, a ſhagged coat, and generally of a yellowiſh white colour: they are very ſwift runners, ſo that if they get between the burroughs and the conies they ſeldom miſs; and this is their common practice in hunting; yet they uſe other ſubtleties, as the tumbler does, ſome of them bringing in their game, and thoſe are the beſt. It is alſo obſervable, that a lurcher will run down a hare at ſtretch.

LURE [in Falconry,] a device of leather, in the ſhape of two wings, ſtuck with feathers, and baited with a piece of fleſh, to call back a hawk when at a conſiderable diſtance.

MADNESS IN DOGS. *See* DOGS.

MAGGOT FISHING begins with *May* and continues till *Chriſtmas*; but the beſt time for taking grayling in rivers, is from the middle of *Auguſt* till *November*. Maggots are conſtantly of uſe in fiſhing; for all ſorts of freſh-water fiſh (except ſalmon, pike, and ſhad) will feed upon this bait in a very plentiful manner. It is the beſt bait for quickneſs of ſport; for upon throwing in a few handfuls of them, by little and little, before you begin to fiſh, you will by that means draw the fiſh together, and they will pick up the baits from the bottom, juſt as the poultry will pick up their food from the ground.

It was formerly the practice to bait the hook with the maggot, and to bait the holes with other ſort of ground-baits, which could afford but little ſport; for neither trout, grayling, nor perch, will eat grains; ſtewed malt paſtes, or any ſuch dead baits, and therefore it is neceſſary to bait the hole, with the ſame you put upon your hook; living baits, when thrown into the water, being much more tempting than dead ones, and make the fiſh more eager. If you loſe a hook in a grayling's mouth, there is great probability that in five minutes you recover it, by uſing more caution the next time you ſtrike; for when the fiſh are come in ſhoals to your baiting-place, the largeſt fiſh preſſes moſt forward, and ſooneſt catches your bait.

When you fiſh in rivers with this bait,

your line ſhould be finer than for pool fiſhing, and leaded pretty heavy: the lower link muſt be a ſingle hair, or a fine ſilk-worm gut; and always obſerve that your ſhot drags upon the bottom, eſpecially in a ſtream.

MAGPIES, GLEADS, AND CROWS, TO TAKE. When you have found any carrion, upon which crows, magpies, kites, &c. are preying, over night ſet your lime-twigs, every where about the carrion, but let them be ſmall, and not ſet too thick; if they are, they being ſubtle birds, will ſuſpect ſome miſchief deſigned againſt them. When you perceive one to be faſt, advance not to him preſently, for moſt commonly when they are ſurely caught, they are not ſenſible of it.

They may be taken another way, and that is by joining ſeveral nooſes to a packthread, and pegging it down about a yard from the carrion; for oftentimes when they have gotten a piece of fleſh, they are apt to run away to feed themſelves, and if the nooſes be thick, it is two to one but the nooſes catch ſome of them by the leg.

MAILED, ſpeckled, or full of ſpecks, as the feathers of hawks, partridges, &c. or as the furs of ſome wild beaſt are.

MALANDERS, } A diſeaſe in horſes,
MALENDERS, } which takes its name of *melandare, Italian,* to go ill. They are certain chops, or chinks, appearing on the inſide of the fore-legs, juſt againſt the bending of the knee, which diſcharge a red ſharp pungent water.

They are painful, and make a horſe go ſtiff, and ſometimes to halt at his firſt ſetting out of the ſtable.

They are eaſily to be diſcovered, by the ſtaring and briſtly hairs growing out of the affected part, and they are frequently attended with a ſort of ſcab, either bigger or leſſer, according to the various degrees of this evil ſorrance.

They proceed ſometimes from corrupt blood, hard labour, or being over-ridden; ſometimes from want of clean keeping or rubbing; and moſt commonly ſuch horſes as have the moſt hairy legs (as the *Flanders* and *Frieſland* horſes) are moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe.

Thoſe things which are good for the ſcratches, and ſelanders, (*which ſee*) are all good for this.

They proceed from the ſame cauſe, and conſequently require the ſame method of cure, which conſiſts in waſhing the parts with old chamber-lye, or a lather of ſoap warmed; and afterwards applying over the cracks a ſtrong mercurial ointment ſpread on tow, and renewed night and morning till the ſcabs fall off, and the cure is compleated; when it will be neceſſary to give the creature a gentle purge or two.

Inſtead of a compleat cure, you ought rather only to endeavour to allay the humour, and qualify its ſharpneſs; and therefore content yourſelf with keeping the part very clean, by ſcouring off the corruption that ſticks to the hair or ſkin, with black ſoap, rubbing the melanders with it, and waſhing them with urine, or good lye, or oil of nuts ſhaken with water; or elſe to anoint them with butter fryed till it becomes black.

But the ſureſt method of cure, is to mingle equal quantities of linſeed oil and *aqua vitæ*, ſtirring them and ſhaking them till the mixture grows white, with which anoint the ſorrance once a day, which will dry a little, and allay the ſharpneſs of the humour, ſo that the melanders will neither cauſe a ſwelling nor pain.

MALT-LONG, } is a cankerous ſorrance
MALT-WORM } about the hoof of an horſe, juſt upon the coronet, which breaks out into knobs and bunches that run with a wateriſh, ſharp lye, and humour, which will, if let alone, envenom the whole foot.

For the cure: if it be in ſummer-time, pound black ſnails and burdock-roots together, and lay them on the ſore: renewing the application once in twenty-four hours.

If in the winter-time, pound the ſcrapings of a pot or chauldron, with a handful of the inner rind of the elder-tree, and apply it to the ſorrance, renewing the application once a-day. Or you may lay a like quantity of garlick, pepper, and honey, ſtamped together, on the part affected.

MANAGE, is a word that ſignifies, not only the ground ſet apart for the exerciſe of riding the great horſe, but likewiſe the exerciſe itſelf. The manage, or ground proper for

for managing horſes, is ſometimes a covered place, as riding-houſes in great academies, for continuing the exerciſe in bad weather; ſometimes it is open in order to give more liberty and pleaſure, both to the horſe and horſeman.

We always ſuppoſe a center in the middle of the manage, for regulating the rounds and volts.

Sometimes this center is diſtinguiſhed by a pillar fixed in it, to which they tie the horſe when he begins to learn; upon the ſide of the manage other pillars are placed, two by two in order to teach horſes the fore quarters, by tying them with ropes. *See* PILLAR.

MANAGE, OR EXERCISE OF A HORSE, is a particular way of working or riding him.

Make your horſes work upon the air and the manage that you uſed to put them moſt to.

A horſe is ſaid to manage, when he works upon volts and airs, which ſuppoſes him broke and bred.

A horſe is ſaid to be thoroughly managed, or a finiſhed horſe, that is well broke and bred, and confirmed in a particular air or manage.

HIGH MANAGE, is the high or raiſed airs which are proper for leaping-horſes.

In chuſing a horſe for the manage, make choice of a horſe of a middle ſize, that is likely, full of ſpirit and action, ſhort truſſed, well coupled, having good feet and legs, and ſhoulders very eaſy and ſupple.

It ought alſo to be obſerved, that horſes which have thick, ſtiff, and ſhort joints, that is no ways flexible or pliant, are unfit for the manage; for glib and bending joints, if they be not too long, are one of the chief qualities requiſite in a fine and delicate horſe of manage.

As for the age moſt proper to begin to work a horſe deſigned for the manage, he ſhould not be too young, not only becauſe his apprehenſion is not yet come to him, but alſo becauſe a horſe of three years old being but a griſtle, ſtopping and going back will ſpoil him, by ſtraining his back and ſtretching his hams.

MANE, the hair hanging down on a horſe's neck, which ſhould be long, thin and fine; but if it be frizzled, ſo much the better.

Mangineſs in the mane, may be cured by anointing it with butter and brimſtone mingled together.

MANGE IN HORSES, is cauſed by over heat or cold, hard riding or labour, by which the blood is corrupted; or it may be occaſioned by eating unwholeſome food.

The diſtemper may be eaſily known by the ſtaring of the hair, its coming off from the ſkin in many places, and a ſcurf ariſing thereon.

When the diſtemper is caught by infection, an ointment compoſed of flour of ſulphur and hogs-lard, will effectually cure it, if rubbed in every day immediately after the misfortune is perceived. In the mean time ſulphur and antimony ſhould be given with his feeds, and continued for ſome weeks after the cure is performed, in order to purify the blood. If the ſulphur ointment ſhould not be thought agreeable, a liquor made by ſteeping tobacco in ſtale chamber-lye, will anſwer the ſame intention; but the ſulphur and antimony ſhould be given with his feeds.

But if the diſtemper has been of ſome continuance, or if it owed its origin to low feeding, and a poverty of the blood, other methods muſt be purſued; the diet muſt be mended and the horſe indulged with a ſufficient quantity of hay and corn, and the following ointment rubbed into the parts affected every day: Take of ſulphur vivum, half a pound: of crude ſal armoniac, one ounce: and of hog's-lard a ſufficient quantity to make the whole into an ointment.

Give him every day a feed of ſcalded bran, and when the diſeaſe begins to diſappear the following purge; take of ſuccotrine aloes, ten drachms; of diaphoretic antimony, half an ounce; and of freſh jallap in powder, one drachm: make the whole into a ball, with a ſufficient quantity of *Barbadoes* tar, and ſixty drops of chemical oil of aniſeeds.

If the caſe proves very obſtinate, waſh the mangy parts with ſublimate waſh, and give the brimſtone inwardly.

If poor feeding and hard work is the cauſe, the cure will be obvious.

Sublimate Waſh.

Take of ſublimate mercury, half an ounce; lime-water, a pint; mixed.

When the horſe is thoroughly cured of this diſtemper

diſtemper, it will be neceſſary to waſh the floor of the ſtable very well with ſoapſuds, and fume it well with burning pitch or charcoal. His cloaths alſo ſhould be laid in ſcalding water, waſhed very clean with ſoap and thoroughly dried, before they are uſed again; for if theſe precautions are not uſed, other horſes will be liable to the infection.

Another method of cure is: Take ſtavesacre ſeeds, two handfuls, infuſe it in a quart of ſtrong vinegar and hot aſhes; waſh the mangy parts with this liquor, and it will cure it in twice bathing.

MANGE IN A DOG, a diſtemper with which he is often affected, for want of freſh water to drink when he is thirſty, and ſometimes by not being kept clean in his kennel, or by foundering and melting his greaſe.

For the cure: Take two handfuls of wild creſſes, and as much elecampane, and alſo of the leaves and roots of roerb and ſorrel, and two pounds of the roots of fodrels; boil all theſe well together in lye and vinegar, ſtrain the decoction, and put into it two pounds of grey ſoap, and when it is melted, rub the dog with it four or five days ſucceſſively, and it will cure him. *See* SPANIEL, *and* DOG.

MANGER, is a raiſed trough under the rack in the ſtable, made for receiving the grain or corn that a horſe eats.

To MANTLE; [a term in Falconry] as the hawk mantles, *i. e.* ſpreads her wings over her legs.

MARES, the female of the horſe kind, is chiefly conſidered here, under the notion of breeding, in order to propagate their ſpecies; therefore ſuch as are deſigned for this purpoſe ought to be as free from defects as poſſible, and ſhould, no more than the ſtallions, have either moon-eyes, watery-eyes, or blood-ſhot eyes; they ſhould have no ſplaint, ſpavin, nor curb, nor any natural imperfection, for the colts will take after them; but choice ſhould be made of the beſt and ableſt, the high-ſpirited, beſt coloured, and fineſt ſhaped; and the natural defects that may be in the ſtallion, ſhould be amended in the mare, as well as that which is amiſs in the mare, ſhould be repaired in the ſtallion. *See* BREEDING.

No mares in the world are certainly better to breed on than our *Engliſh* ones, provided you ſuit them to your particular deſign: as for inſtance, if you would breed for the manage, or pads, let your mares have fine foreheads, with their head well ſet on, but not too long legs, broad breaſts, large and ſparkling eyes, and great bodies that their foals may have room enough to lie, with good limbs and feet: let them be of a gentle and good diſpoſition, and their motions naturally nimble and graceful; in a word, remember always, that the more good qualities your mares have, the better your colts will generally prove.

But if you would breed for racing or hunting, your mares muſt be lighter, with ſhort backs, and long ſides; their legs muſt be ſomething longer, and their breaſts not ſo broad; and always chuſe ſuch as you are ſure have good blood in their veins.

If you have tried the ſpeed and wind of any particular mare, and find it good, you may the ſurer expect a good colt, provided ſhe be ſtill in her full health and vigour, and not above ſeven years old, or eight at moſt; for the younger your breeders are, the better your colts will generally be.

A mare may be covered when ſhe is paſſed two years old, though the beſt time is after four years, when ſhe will nouriſh her colt beſt; and though ſhe may breed till thirteen, yet when ſhe is paſt ten, it does not do ſo well, for commonly an old mare's colt will be heavy in labour. The proper time for covering, is reckoned from the end of the firſt quarter to the full-moon, or at the full: for thoſe colts will be ſtronger and hardier of nature; whereas it is obſerved in thoſe that are covered after the change, that they will be tender and nice: but before the mare is covered, ſhe ſhould be taken into the houſe about ſix weeks, and be well fed with good hay and oats, well ſifted, to the end ſhe may have ſtrength and ſeed to perform the office of generation.

But if you would have your mare certainly conceive, take blood from both ſides her neck near a quart from each vein, about five or ſix days before covering.

As for the manner of covering, ſhe muſt be brought out in ſome broad place, and tied to a poſt, then bring out ſome ſtone jade to dally with her, to provoke her to appetite, after which let the ſtallion be led out by two men, and

and let him leap her in the morning faſting, and when he is diſmounting, let a pail of cold water be thrown upon her ſhape, which by reaſon of the coldneſs will make her ſhrink in and truſs up her body, whereby ſhe is cauſed to retain the ſeed the better. Take away the ſtallion, and let the mare be put out of the hearing of the horſe, let her neither eat nor drink for four or five hours after, and then give her a maſh and white water: you may know if ſhe ſtands to her covering, by her keeping a good ſtomach, and her not neighing at the ſight of a horſe; ſo likewiſe if ſhe does not ſtale often, nor frequently open and ſhut her ſhape; or that her belly four days after covering be more gaunt, the hair more ſleek and cloſe to her ſkin, and the like. Some there are who put the horſe and mare together into an empty houſe, for three or four nights, and take the horſe away in the morning and feed him well, but the mare ſparingly, and eſpecially they give her but little water.

As for the ordering the mare after covering, let her be kept to the ſame diet as before, for three weeks or a month, leſt the ſeed be imparted before it be formed in the womb; and let her be kept clean, without any exerciſe, during three weeks or a month, and in the houſe till mid-day with her feet well pared, and with a thin pair of ſhoes on: take her up again about the latter end of *September*, if not before, and keep her to the end of her foaling.

If ſhe cannot foal, hold her noſtrils ſo that ſhe cannot take her wind; or if that will not do, take the quantity of a walnut of madder, diſſolve it in a pint of ale, and give it warm to her; and in caſe ſhe cannot void her ſecundine, then boil two or three handfuls of fennel in running-water, put half a pint thereof in as much ſack, or for want thereof, a pint of ſtrong-beer or ale, with a fourth part ſallad oil, mixed together, and give it her lukewarm in her noſtrils, holding them cloſe for ſome time; or for want thereof, give her good green wheat or rye, but the laſt is beſt, and they are as effectual; let her not eat her clean, for it is very unwholeſome, and will dry up her milk.

When ſhe has foaled and licked her foal, milk and ſtroke her before the colt ſucks, which will both cauſe her to bring down her milk and make it to multiply, and keep it ſo that it do not clod; and in caſe ſhe becomes dry, if there be need, boil as much milk as you can get from her with the leaves of lavender and ſpike, and bathe the udder with it warm, till it be broken, and the knobs and knots be diſſolved: her water now muſt be white water, which is bran put into water; and give her ſweet maſhes; and a month after foaling let her have a maſh with ſome brimſtone and ſavin in it, which will be a great preſervation to the colt; after which, if ſhe be moderately laboured at plough or harrow, both ſhe and the colt will be the better, provided ſhe be kept from raw meats while ſhe remains in the ſtable, which will both increaſe her milk and cauſe her colt to thrive the better; and care muſt be taken not to ſuffer the colt to ſuck her when ſhe is hot, leſt you ſurfeit the colt.

Some are of opinion, that the winter-ſeaſon is a very improper time for foaling, becauſe of the coldneſs of the weather, and ſcarcity of graſs, ſo that the mare muſt neceſſarily be houſed and fed with hard meat, which will dry up her milk, and ſtarve the foal: yet experience teaches us that notwithſtanding all this, it is certainly the beſt time both for mare and foal too, being kept in a warm houſe; and as for her milk, ſhe will have plenty, if well fed, and that more nouriſhing than what is got at graſs which will make him more luſty, of greater bone and ſtature, cleaner limbed, more neatly jointed and hooſed, and in much better liking, than the colt foaled in *May* or *June*, or any other of the hot months; and beſides other inconveniences by the colts running along with the mare, he becomes ſo ſavage and wild, that if any infirmity ſeizes him, his own unruline's being ſo great, the cure may be very difficult; for infinite are the numbers that have periſhed in this ſtate.

Now in caſe ſome time after the mare has taken horſe, you are uncertain whether ſhe be with foal or not, pour a ſpoonful of cold water or vinegar into her ear, and if ſhe only ſhakes her head, it is a ſign ſhe is with foal; but if ſhe ſhakes her head, body and all, it is a ſign ſhe is not; or if ſhe ſcours, her coat grows ſmooth and ſhining, and that ſhe grows fat, it is alſo a ſign ſhe holds.

In caſe you are deſirous no mare ſhould go barren, in the month of *July*, or the beginning

ning of *Auguſt*, get a mare or two that have not been covered the year before, and enforce them to be horſed; when they ſhall be ready to be covered, you muſt turn them, with ſome other which you eſteem not as your beſt horſe, among your ſtud of mares, and by his covering that mare or mares you turned in with him into the ſtud, it will cauſe the reſt of them, if any of them have not conceived at their firſt coverings, to come to that horſe again; and you will be ſure to keep no more barren all that year, but have a colt of every mare, though not of your beſt horſe. You may ſuffer your horſe to run amongſt your mares three weeks or a month; but if you turn him into your ſtud, putting in no mare with him ready to be covered, he will at his firſt entering beat all the mares, and perhaps hurt thoſe that had conceived before, and ſo do more hurt than good.

Some reckon the beſt receipt to bring a mare in ſeaſon, and make her retain, is to give her to eat, for the ſpace of eight days before you bring her to the horſe, about two quarts of hemp-ſeed in the morning, and the ſame at night: but if ſhe refuſes to eat, mix with it a little bran or oats, or elſe let her faſt for a while; and if the ſtallion eats alſo of it, it will contribute much to generation.

It is a maxim, that a mare ſhould never be horſed while ſhe is bringing up her foal, becauſe the foal to which ſhe is giving ſuck, as well as that in her belly, will receive prejudice thereby, and the mare herſelf will be alſo ſooner ſpent; but if you would have your mare covered, let it be ſeven or eight days after ſhe has foaled, that ſhe may have time to cleanſe; and if it may be conveniently done, do not give her the ſtallion till ſhe deſires him, and increaſe, by all means poſſible, that paſſion, by ſtrong feeding, *&c.*

Mares, beſide the many diſtempers they are liable to in common with horſes, and which will be found under their ſeveral names, have ſome others peculiar to their kind only, of which I ſhall ſpeak, and their cure. If your mare be barren, boil a quantity of the herb agnus in the water ſhe drinks; or ſtamp a handful of leeks with four or five ſpoonfuls of wine, to which put ſome cantharides, and ſtrain them altogether, with a ſufficient quantity of water to ſerve her two days together, by pouring the ſame in her nature, with a glyſter-pipe made for that purpoſe; and at three days end offer the horſe to her, and if he covers her, waſh her nature twice together with cold water; or take a little quantity of nitrum, ſparrow's dung and turpentine, wrought together, and made like a ſuppoſitory, and putting that into her nature, it will do.

If you would have her fruitful, boil good ſtore of mother-wort in the water ſhe drinks.

If ſhe looſes her belly, which ſhews a conſumption of the womb, give her a quart of brine to drink, having mug-wort boiled therein.

If through good keeping ſhe forſakes her food, give her two or three days together, a ball of butter and agnus caſtus chopped together.

If ſhe be ſubject to caſt her foal, keep her at graſs very warm, and once a week give her a good warm maſh of drink, which ſecretly knits beyond expectation.

You are to obſerve, that mares go with foal eleven months and as many days as they are years old; as for inſtance, a mare of nine years old, will carry her foal eleven months and nine days; ſo that you may order the covering of your mares, that their foals may be brought forth, if you will, at ſuch time as there is abundance of graſs. *See* STALLION *and* COLT.

MARK; a horſe marks, that is, he ſhews his age by a black ſpot, called the bud or eye of a bean, which appears at about five years and a half, in the cavity of the corner teeth, and is gone when he is eight years old; then he ceaſes to mark, and we ſay, he has raiſed. *See* TEETH *and* RASE.

FALSE MARK, *i. e.* counter-marked.

MARKS [amongſt Hunters], the foot-prints and treadings of wild beaſts.

MARTERN, is about the bigneſs of a cat, having a longer body, but ſhorter legs, with a head and tail like a fox; its ſkin is commonly brown, white on the throat, and yelloviſh on the back; their teeth are exceeding white, and unequal, being unmeaſurably ſharp; the canine teeth both above and below hang out very long. At one year old it is called a cub; at two a martern.

This, and the wild cat, are a ſort of vermin which are commonly hunted in *England*, and are

are as neceſſary to be hunted as any vermin can be, for it is doubtful whether the fox or badger does more hurt than the wild cat, there being ſo many warrens every where throughout the kingdom of *England*, which are very much infeſted with the wild cat.

Experienced huntſmen are of opinion, that ſhe leaves as good a ſcent, and makes as great a cry for the time, as any vermin that is hunted; eſpecially the martern, which exceeds all other vermin for ſweetneſs of ſcent, and her caſe is a noble fur.

The caſe of the wild cat is not ſo beautiful, but is very warm, and medicinal for ſeveral aches and pains in the bones and joints; alſo her greaſe is good for ſinews that are ſhrunk.

Theſe two chaces are not to be ſought for purpoſely, unleſs they are ſeen where they prey, ſo that they may go readily to them: but if a hound happens to croſs him, he will hunt it as ſoon as any chace, and make a noble cry as long as they ſtand up; when they can do it no longer, they will take to a tree and ſo deceive the hounds; but if the hounds hold in to them, and will not give it over ſo, then they will leap from one tree to another, and make a great ſhift for their lives, with much paſtime to the huntſman.

When they are killed, you muſt hold them upon a piked ſtaff, and halloo in all your hounds, and then reward them with ſome meat, for the fleſh of theſe vermin is bad for hounds.

MARTINGAL, a thong of leather faſtened to one of the girths under the belly of a horſe, and at the other end to the muſs-roll to hinder him from rearing.

MASH, a drink given to a horſe, made of half a peck of ground malt put into a pail, unto which as much ſcalding-hot water is poured as will wet it very well, when that is done, ſtir it about, till, by taſting, you find it as ſweet as honey; and when it has ſtood till it is lukewarm, it is to be given to the horſe. This liquor is only uſed after a purge, to make it work the better; or after hard labour, or inſtead of drink in the time of any great ſickneſs.

MASTIGADOUR, or Slabbering Bitt, is a ſnaffle of iron, all ſmooth, and of a-piece, guarded with pater-noſters, and compoſed of three-halfs of great rings, made into demi-ovals, of unequal bigneſs, the leſſer being incloſed within the greateſt, which ought to be about half a foot high. A maſtigadour is mounted with a head-ſtall and two reins.

The horſe, in champing upon the maſtigadour, keeps his mouth freſh and moiſt, by virtue of the froth and foam that he draws from his brain.

To put a horſe to the maſtigadour, is to ſet his croupe to the manger, and his head between two pillars in the ſtable.

Horſes that uſe to hang out their tongue, cannot do it when the maſtigadour is on, for that keeps their tongue ſo much in ſubjection, that they cannot put it out.

To MATCH, [amongſt Cock-maſters], to match cocks, is to ſee that they be of an equal height, length and bigneſs in body.

To go to MATCH, [with Hunters]; a wolf at rutting-time is ſaid to go to match, or mate.

Of riding a Hunting-Match, or Heats for a Plate.

In order to ride to the beſt advantage, either a hunting-match, or three heats and a courſe for a plate.

The firſt thing requiſite is a rider, who ought to be a faithful one, in whom you can confide; and he ſhould have a good cloſe ſeat, his knees being held firm to his ſaddle-ſkirts, his toes being turned inwards, and his ſpurs outward from the horſe's ſides, his left hand governs the horſe's mouth, and his right commanding the whip; taking care, during the whole time of the trial, to ſit firm in the ſaddle, without waving, or ſtanding up in the ſtirrups, which actions do very much incommode a horſe, notwithſtanding the conceited opinion of ſome jockies, that it is a becoming ſeat.

In ſpurring his horſe, he ſhould not ſtrike him hard with the calves of his legs, as if he would beat the wind out of his body, but juſt turning his toes outwards, and bringing his ſpurs quick to his ſides; and ſuch a ſharp ſtroke will be of more ſervice towards the

quickening of the horſe, and ſooner draw blood.

Let him be ſure never to ſpur him but when there is occaſion, and avoid ſpurring him under the fore-bowels, between his ſhoulders and girths, near the heart, (which is the tendereſt place of a horſe) till the laſt extremity.

As to the whipping the horſe it ought to be over the ſhoulder on the near ſide, except upon hard running, and when you are at all, then ſtrike the horſe in the flank with a ſtrong jerk, the ſkin being tendereſt there, and moſt ſenſible of the laſh.

He muſt obſerve, when he whips and ſpurs his horſe, and is certain that he is at the top of his ſpeed, if then he clap his ears in his pole, or whiſks his tail, then he may be ſure that he bears him hard; and then he ought to give him as much comfort as he can, by ſawing his ſnaffle to and fro in his mouth, and by that means forcing him to open his mouth which will comfort him and give him wind.

If in the time of riding there is any high wind ſtirring, if it be in his face, he ſhould let the adverſary lead, he holding hard behind him till he ſees an opportunity of giving a looſe; yet he muſt take care to keep ſo cloſe to him that his adverſary's horſe may break the wind from his, and that he by ſtooping low in his ſeat, may ſhelter himſelf under him, which will aſſiſt the ſtrength of his horſe.

But, on the contrary, if the wind be at his back, he muſt riſe exactly behind him, that his own horſe may alone enjoy the benefit of the wind, by being at it were blown forward, and by breaking it from his adverſary, as much as poſſible.

In the next place, obſerve what ground your horſe delights moſt to run on, and bear the horſe (as much as your adverſary will give you leave) on level carpet ground, becauſe the horſe will naturally be deſirous to ſpeed him more freely thereon; but on deep earths give him more liberty, becauſe he will naturally favour himſelf thereupon.

If you are to run up hill, do not forget by any means to favour your horſe, and bear him, for fear of running him out of wind; but if it be down hill, (if your horſe's feet and ſhoulders will endure it, and you dare venture your neck) always give him a looſe.

This may be obſerved as a general rule, that if you find your horſe to have the heels of the other, that then you be careful to preſerve his ſpeed till the laſt train-ſcent, if you are not to run a ſtraight courſe; but if ſo, then till the end of the courſe, and ſo to huſband it then alſo, that you may be able to make a puſh for it at the laſt poſt.

In the next place, you are to acquaint yourſelf, as well as you can, of the nature and temper of your adverſary's horſe, and if he be fiery, then to run juſt behind, or juſt cheek by joul, and with your whip make as much noiſe as you can, that you may force him on faſter than his rider would have him, and by that means ſpend him the ſooner; or elſe keep juſt before him, on ſuch a ſlow gallop, that he may either over-reach, or by treading on your horſe's heels, (if he will not take the leading) endanger falling over.

Take notice alſo on what ground your opponent's horſe runs the worſt, and be ſure to give a looſe on that earth, that he being forced to follow you, may be in danger of ſtumbling, or clapping on the back ſinews.

In the like manner, in your riding obſerve the ſeveral helps and corrections of the hand, the whip, and the ſpur, and when, and how often he makes uſe of them; and when you perceive that his horſe begins to be blown, by any of the former ſymptoms, as clapping down his ears, whiſking his tail, holding out his noſe like a pig, &c. you may then take it for granted that he is at the height of what he can do; and therefore in this caſe, take notice how your own rides, and if he runs more chearfully and ſtrongly, without ſpurring, then be ſure to keep your adverſary to the ſame ſpeed, without giving him eaſe, and by ſo doing, you will quickly bring him to give out, or elſe diſtance him.

Obſerve at the end of every train-ſcent what condition the other horſe is in, and how he holds out in his labour, of which you may be able to make a judgment by his looks, the workings of his flank, and the flackneſs of his girths.

For if he looks dull, it is a ſign that his ſpirits

ſpirits fail him; if his flanks beat much, it is a token that his wind begins to fail him, and conſequently his ſtrength will do ſo too.

If his wind fails him, then his body will grow thin, and appear tuckt up, which will make his girths to the eye ſeem to be ſlack; therefore you may take this for a rule, that a horſe's wanting girting after the firſt ſcent, provided he were girt cloſe at his firſt ſtarting, is a good ſign; and if you find it ſo, you need not much deſpair of winning the wager.

After the end of every train-ſcent, and alſo after every heat for a plate, you muſt have dry ſtraw and dry cloths, both linen and woollen, which have been ſteeped in urine and ſaltpetre a day or two, and then dried in the ſun, and alſo one or two of each muſt be brought into the field wet; and after the train has been ended, two or three perſons muſt help you, and after the groom has, with a knife of heat, (as it is called by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*) which is a piece of an old ſword-blade, ſcraped off all the ſweat from the horſe's neck, body, *&c.* then they muſt rub him well down dry, all over, firſt with dry ſtraw, and then with dry cloths, whilſt others are buſy about his legs, and as ſoon as they have rubbed them dry, then let them chafe them with the wet cloths, and never give over till you are called by the judges to ſtart again.

This will render his joints pliant and nimble, and prevent any inflammation which might ariſe from an old ſtrain.

The next thing to be regarded, are the Judges or Triers office, who are to ſee that all things are ordered according to the articles agreed on, which to that end ought to be read before the horſes ſtart.

That each Trier, on whoſe ſide the train is to be led, according to the articles, gives directions for its leading, according to the advice of the rider, or his knowledge of the nature and diſpoſition of that horſe on which ſide he is choſe.

That each Trier, be ſo advantageouſly mounted, as to ride up behind the horſes (but not upon them) all day, and to obſerve that the contrary horſe rides his true ground, and obſerves the articles in every particular, or elſe not to permit him to proceed.

That after each train-ſcent be ended, let each Trier look to that horſe againſt which he is choſen, and obſerve that he be no ways relieved but with rubbing, except liberty on both ſides be given to the contrary.

As ſoon as the time allowed for rubbing be expired, which is generally half an hour, they ſhall command them to mount, and if either rider refuſes, it may be lawful for the other to ſtart without him; and having beat him the diſtance agreed on, the wager is to be adjudged on his ſide.

The Triers ſhall keep off all other horſes from croſſing the riders; only they themſelves may be allowed to inſtruct the riders by word of mouth how to ride, whether ſlow or faſt, according to the advantages he perceives may be gained by his directions.

If there be any weight agreed on, they ſhall ſee that both horſes bring their true weight to the ſtarting-place, and carry it to the end of the train, upon the penalty of loſing the wager.

The ſame rules are to be obſerved, eſpecially this laſt, by thoſe gentlemen who are choſen to be the judges at a race for a plate, only they uſually remain in a ſtand, that they may the better ſee which horſe wins the heat.

In running for a plate, there are not ſo many obſervations to be made, nor more directions required, than what has been already given; only this, if you know your horſe to be tough at bottom, and that he will ſtick at mark, to ride him each heat according to the beſt of his performance, and avoid as much as poſſible either hiding at any particular horſe, or ſtaying for any, but to ride each heat throughout with the beſt ſpeed you can.

But if you have a fiery horſe to manage, or one that is hard-mouthed and difficult to be held, then ſtart him behind the reſt of the horſes, with all the coolneſs and gentleneſs imaginable, and when you find that he begins to ride at ſome command, then put up to the other horſes, and if you find they ride at their eaſe, and are hard held, then endeavour to draw them on faſter; but if you find their wind begins to rake hot, and that they want a ſob, if your horſe be in wind, and you have a looſe in your hand, keep them up to their ſpeed till you come within

three quarters of a mile of the end of the heat, and then give a loose and push for it, and leave to fortune and the goodness of your horse, the event of your success.

When either your hunting-match, or the trial for the plate is ended, as soon as you have rubbed your horse dry, cloth him up and ride him home, and the first thing, give him the following drink to comfort him:

Beat the yolks of three eggs, and put them into a pint and a half of sweet milk, warm it lukewarm, put to it three pennyworth of saffron, and three spoonfuls of sallad-oil, and give it him in a horn.

Having done this, dress him slightly over with the curry-comb, brush, and woollen-cloth; bathing the place where the saddle stood with warm sack, to prevent warbles; washing the spurring-places with urine and salt, and anoint them with turpentine and powder of jett, mixed together; litter the stable well, clothing him up as quick as possible, and let him stand for two hours.

Feed him with rye-bread, and a good mash, give him his belly full of hay, and what corn and bread he will eat.

Bathe his legs well with urine and saltpetre, leave him corn in his locker, and so let him rest till the next morning, at which time order him as before directed in his days of rest.

How to order a Horse for a Match or Plate.

When you have either matched your horse, or design to put him in for a plate, you ought to consider that you should reserve a month at least, to draw his body perfectly clean, and to refine his wind to that degree of perfection that is capable of being attained by art.

Take an exact view of the state of his body, both outwardly and inwardly, whether he be low or high in flesh, or whether he be dull and heavy when abroad, and if this has been caused by too hard riding, or by means of some grease that has been dissolved by hunting and has not been removed by scouring.

If he appears sluggish and melancholy from either of these causes, then give him half an ounce of diapente in a pint of good old *Malaga* sack, which will both cleanse his body and revive his spirits.

For the first week, feed him continually with bread, oats, and split beans, giving him sometimes the one and sometimes the other, according to what he likes best, always leaving him some in his locker to eat at leisure when you are absent; and when you return at your hours of feeding, take away what is left, giving him fresh, till you have made him wanton and playful.

To this purpose take notice, that though you ride him every day, morning and evening, on airing, or every other day on hunting, yet you are not to sweat him, or put him to any violent labour, the design of this week's ordering being to keep him in wind and breath, and to prevent pursiveness.

But take notice of this, that your oats, beans and bread, are now to be ordered after another manner than what they were before; for the oats must be well dried in the sun, put into a clean bag, and soundly beat, with a flail or cudgel, till you think they are hulled, then take them out of the bag and winnow them clean, both from hulls and dust, and give them to your horse as occasion requires.

After the same manner must you order your beans, separating them from the hulls, which are apt to breed the glut, which must either be thrown away, or given among chaff to some more ordinary horse.

The bread, which was only chipt before, now the cruft must be cut clean off, and be otherwise disposed of, it being hard of digestion, and will be apt to heat and dry the horse's body; and besides, you must make a finer bread than before, as follows:

Take two pecks of beans and a peck of wheat, let them be ground together, but not too fine, to prevent too much bran being in the bread; dress one peck of the meal through a fine range, and knead it up with new ale yeast, and the whites of a dozen new-laid eggs, bake this in a loaf by itself, but dress the rest of the meal through a boulter, kneading it only with ale and yeast, and use it in all other points as the former: the peck loaf is to be given to the horse when you set him, and the other at ordinary times.

This

This bread aſſiſts nature, and much increaſes the ſtrength, courage, and wind of the horſe, (provided there be added to it true labour) as any bread whatſoever.

Having treated of the condition of thoſe horſes which are melancholy and low of fleſh, I ſhall now ſpeak of thoſe which are briſk and lively: if your horſe when you lead him out of the ſtable, will leap and play about you, you muſt not only omit giving him the ſcouring of ſack and diapente, but any other whatſoever, for there being no foul humours, nor ſuperfluous matter left in his body, for the phyſic to work upon, it will prey upon the ſtrength of his body, and by that means weaken it.

If your horſe be engaged in a hunting-match, you muſt ſweat him twice a week, but not by hunting him after the hare, but by train-ſcents, ſince the former on this occaſion may prove deceitful: for though the hounds ſhould be very ſwift, yet the ſcent being cold, the dogs will very often be at fault, and by that means the horſe will have many ſobs: ſo that when he comes to run train-ſcents in earneſt, he will expect eaſe for his wind.

Therefore lead your train-ſcents with a dead cat, over ſuch grounds as you are likely to run on, and beſt agree with the humour of your horſe; alſo chooſe the fleeteſt hounds you can get, and they will keep your horſe up to the heighth of his ſpeed.

As to the number of train-ſcents that you ſhould ride at a time, they are to be ordered according to the match you are to run, or rather according to the ſtrength of your horſe, and ability for performing his heats; for if you labour him beyond his ſtrength, it will take him off his ſpeed, weaken his limbs, and daunt his ſpirits.

If you give him too little exerciſe, it will render him liable to be purſive, and full of ill humours, as glut, *&c.* and incline him to a habit of lazineſs, ſo that when he comes to be put to labour beyond his uſual rate, he will grow reſtive and ſettle.

But ſo far may be ſaid by way of direction, that if you are to run eight train-ſcents, and the ſtraight courſe, more or leſs, you are to put him to ſuch ſevere labour, not above twice in the whole month's keeping.

And if it be in the firſt fortnight it will be the better, for then he will have a whole fortnight to recover his ſtrength again; as for his labour in his laſt fortnight, let it be proportionate to his ſtrength and wind; ſometimes half his taſk, and then three quarters of it.

Only obſerve, that the laſt trial you make in the firſt fortnight, be a train-ſcent more than your match, for by that means you will find what he is able to do.

As to the proportion of his exerciſe, twice a week will be ſufficient to keep him in breath, and you will not diminiſh or injure his vigour.

But if your hunting-match be to run fewer trains, then you may put him to his whole taſk the oftener, according as you find him in condition; only obſerve, that you are not to ſtrain him for ten days at leaſt, before he rides his match, that he may be led into the field in perfect ſtrength and vigour.

If you deſign your horſe for a plate, let him take his heats according to direction, only let him be on the place, that he may be acquainted with the ground; and as for the hounds you may omit them, as not being tied up to their ſpeed, but that of your adverſary's horſe.

As to the number of heats, let them be according to what the articles exact; only obſerve, that, as to the ſharpneſs of them, they muſt be regulated according to his ſtrength, and the goodneſs of his wind.

When you heat him, provide ſome horſes upon the courſe to run againſt him; this will quicken his ſpirits and encourage him, when he finds he can command them at his pleaſure.

And here too you muſt obſerve the rule, not to give the horſe a long heat for ten days or a fortnight before the plate be to be run for; and let the laſt heat you give him before the day of trial be in all his cloaths, and juſt ſkelp it over, which will make him run the next time the more vigorouſly, when he ſhall be ſtript naked, and feel the cold air pierce him.

During this month, and on his reſting-days, and after his ſweats on heating-days, (if there be

be any occaſion for ſweating him) you muſt obſerve the ſame rules which have been given for the firſt week of the third fortnight's keeping, only you muſt omit all ſcourings but rye-bread and maſhes, ſince your horſe being in ſo perfect a ſtate of body, has no need of any, except you ſhall know there is occaſion; and if the horſe proves thirſty, about eight or nine o'clock at night, you may give him the following julep, to cool him and quench his thirſt.

Make two quarts of barley-water, three ounces of ſyrup of violets, two ounces of ſyrup of lemons, and having mixed them together, give them the horſe to drink, and if he refuſes, place it ſo that he may not throw it down, and let it ſtand by him all night.

During the laſt fortnight, you muſt give him dried oats that have been hulled by beating, and having waſhed half a ſtrike of oats in the whites of a dozen or twenty eggs, ſtir them together, letting them lie all night to ſoak, ſpread them abroad in the ſun the next morning, till they are as dry as they were at firſt, and ſo give them to your horſe: when theſe are ſpent, prepare another quantity after the ſame manner. This food is of light digeſtion, and very good for his wind.

You muſt order his beans as before, but not give them ſo often, if he will eat his oats without them: as for his bread this time, make that of three parts wheat to one of beans, and order it as before directed.

If you find your horſe inclinable to be coſtive, give him oats waſhed in two or three whites of eggs and ale beaten together, to cool his body and keep it moiſt.

Give him no maſh for the laſt week, only the barley-water before directed, but let him have his fill of hay, till a day before he is to ride the match, when you may give it him more ſparingly, that he may have time to digeſt what he has eaten, and then, and not before, you may muzzle him with your caveſſon; and be ſure that day, and not till the morning he is led out, to feed him as much as poſſible; for ſuch a day's labour will require ſomething to maintain ſtrength.

Therefore in the morning before you are to lead out, give him a toaſt or two of white bread ſteeped in wine, which will invigorate him, and when you have done lead him out into the field.

But if you are to run for a plate, which commonly is not till three o'clock in the afternoon, by all means have him out early in the morning to air, that he may empty his body, and when he is come in from airing, feed him with toaſts in wines; conſidering, that as too much fullneſs will endanger his wind, ſo too long faſting will cauſe faintneſs.

When he has eaten what you thought fit to give him, put on his caveſſon, and having afterwards well chafed his legs with piece-greaſe and brandy warmed together, or train oil (which likewiſe ought to be uſed daily at noon, for a week before the match, or longer, if you ſee cauſe) ſhake up his litter and ſhut the ſtable up cloſe, taking care that there is no noiſe made near him, and let him reſt till the hour comes that he is to go out into the field.

MAY-FLY, an inſect ſo called, becauſe it is bred in the month of *May*, of the water cricket, which creeping out of the river, turns to a fly. It uſually lies under the ſtones, near the banks, and is a good bait for ſome ſorts of fiſh. *See* ANGLING.

MEAT FOR HOUNDS. Mr Beckford recommends for their food oatmeal and barley mixt, an equal quantity of each. The oatmeal to be boiled half an hour, and then the barley muſt be mixt with it in the copper.

MELCERIDES IN HORSES, tumours ſo called, from their reſemblance to an honey-comb.

They attack the joints, and ſend forth a glewy matter like honey.

The way to cure them, is to burn them with red hot irons, in order to bring away all the matter, and to heal the ulcers with wax melted with hog's-greaſe, and to waſh them with cold, but rather with ſea-water, if it can be got. Some recommend the burning them with braſs plates.

MELLIT, a diſtemper in a horſe, being a dry ſcab growing upon the heels of his fore-foot, which may be cured after the following manner:

Take common honey, half a pint, black ſoap, a quarter of a pound, mingle them well together, adding four or five ſpoonfuls of vinegar, and the ſame quantity of allum, finely powdered, ſoaked in a hen's egg, with two

ſpoonfuls

ſpoonfuls of fine flour. Let all be well mixt together, clip away the hair from the part affected, and apply it to the ſorrance, after the manner of a plaiſter, and let it remain five days.

Then take it off, and having waſhed all the leg, foot, and ſore, with broth of powdered beef, rope up his legs with thumbands of ſoft hay, wetted in the ſame liquor, and it will effect a cure.

Whenever you dreſs the ſorrance, do not omit the pulling off the ſcab, or any cruſty ſubſtance that may be upon the ſore, and alſo to waſh it clean.

MERLIN, a ſort of hawk, the leaſt of all birds of prey, which reſembles the haggard falcon in plume, fear of the foot, beak, and talons, and is much like her in condition.

MES-AIR is a manage half *terra a terra* and half corverts.

MESHES, the opening and vacancies in nets, or net-works.

MEW, a place where a hawk is ſet during the time ſhe raiſes her feathers.

MEWING [with Hunters] a term uſed of a ſtag, *&c.* ſhedding his Horns: an old hart caſts his horns ſooner than a young one, which is commonly in the months of *February* and *March*; but it is to be obſerved, that if a hart be gelded before he has a head he will never bear any, and if he be gelded after he has a head, he will never mew or caſt off his horns; again, if he be gelded when he has a velvet head, it will always be ſo, without fraying or burniſhing.

Theſe beaſts have no ſooner caſt their heads, but they immediately withdraw into thickets to hide themſelves, in ſuch convenient places where they may have ſtrong feeding and good water; but young harts do never betake themſelves to thickets till they have born their third head, which is in the fourth year.

After mewing they will begin to button, in *March* or *April*; and as the ſun grows ſtrong, and the ſeaſon of the year puts forth the crop of the earth, ſo will their heads grow, ſo as to be ſummed full by the middle of *June*.

MIDDLE-TEETH OF A HORSE, are the fore teeth that come out at three years and a half, in the room of other four foal-teeth, ſeated between the nippers and the corner teeth, from which ſituation they derive the title of middling.

There is one above and one below, on each ſide of the jaws. *See* TEETH.

The MINNOW, is a fiſh without ſcales, and one of the leaſt of fiſhes, but (in the opinion of ſome) for excellency of meat, he may have been compared to any fiſh of the greateſt value and largeſt ſize: the ſpawners are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer long, for they breed often, as it is but neceſſary, being both prey and baits to other fiſh.

They come into the river generally about *March* and *April*, and continue there till the cold weather ſtrikes them into their winter quarters again.

This fiſh is of a greeniſh colour, or wavy ſky-coloured, his belly is very white, but his back is blackiſh; and will bite ſharply at a worm.

Anglers find them oftener than they deſire; they ſeldom frequent deep places. It is a fiſh not at all curious of his feeding, for any bait pleaſes him, if he can but ſwallow it; he will ſtrain hard for what he cannot gorge.

The chief food he loves, is a ſmall red worm, waſps, or cad-baits.

MOLES IN THE FIELDS, may be deſtroyed by taking a head or two of garlick, onion, or leek, and put into their holes, and they will run out as if frighted, and you may with a ſpear or dog take them.

Or, pounded hellebore, white or black, with wheat flour, the white of an egg, milk and ſweet wine or metheglin, make it into a paſte, and put pellets as big as a ſmall nut into their holes, they eat it with pleaſure, and it will kill them.

Blith, in his book of huſbandry, ſays, if you have the convenience to let water over your ground, it will deſtroy the moles as far as it goes.

The juice of wild cucumber, or the dregs of oil, poured into their holes, effectually kills them. Or, having made a ſtrong lye of water and copperas; early in the morning pierce holes in all the mole-hills with a large ſtick, and pour this water into the holes in the evening, and it will deſtroy them.

Make a paſte of the powder of the bark of dog's-cole, mixed with rye, barley, or wheat-flour,

flour, and wine and milk: put small bits of this into their holes, and they will feed on it till they die. Marking-stone, mixed with wild cucumber-juice will kill them, if poured into their holes. Some persons place traps at the mouths of their holes; and sometimes they are destroyed by cats and tame weasels.

By the sides of banks, in cart-ruts, in *March* and *April*, when the ground is soft, and they burrow but a small depth into the earth, having observed new-made hills, tread them down softly; and then, at her customary hours of working, (which in Spring-time is generally about six, eight, and eleven in the morning, and three, four, and seven, in the afternoon) she will raise up the earth in the trenches: you must then listen and watch carefully, and you will see or hear her move the earth in the trench. Then fix the broad end of your staff across the hole behind her, and place your foot before her, thus stopping up the way, both behind and before; and then take her up with your spattle.

About sun-rising moles generally go abroad: in moist weather they go out both morning and afternoon: but in dry, hot weather, seldom but in the morning: they work under hedges, bushes, and trees, in frosty weather: in winter, and in wet seasons, they lie chiefly under the roots of trees, in hedges or banks, and go out every morning to feed, returning in about two hours: when the weather is dry, they go two or three hundred yards. Having remarked where they have been, make trenches, and chop down, with the broad end of your staff, the earth which the mole hath raised, or passed through, and tread it down with your foot lightly in trenches: make trenches in the most convenient places: if this be near their holes, it is best to take them going out, or returning. The most proper places for making trenches, are by the sides of hedges, or near the banks, and roots of trees.

It has been said, that if, in gendering time, a bitch mole is drawn or led along the ground with a string, the bucks will follow, so that they may be catched, by a pot placed in the ground for that purpose.

In places you would not dig nor break much, the fuming their holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavoury things, drives them away; and if you put a dead mole into a common haunt it will make them absolutely forsake it.

Or, take a mole spear or staff, and where you see them cast, go lightly; but not on the side betwixt them and the wind, lest they perceive you; and at the first or second putting up of the earth, strike them with your mole staff downright, and mark which way the earth falls most: if she casts towards the left hand, strike somewhat on the right hand, and so on the contrary to the casting up of the plain ground, strike down, and there let it remain: then take out the tongue in the staff, and with the spattle or flat edge dig round about your drain to the end thereof, to see if you have killed her; and if you have missed her, leave open the hole, and step aside a little, and perhaps she will come to stop the hole again, for they love but very little air, and then strike again; but if you miss her, pour into her hole two gallons of water, and that will make her come out for fear of drowning; mind them going out of a morning to feed, or come home when fed, and you may take a great many.

MOLTEN GREASE, is a fermentation or ebullion of impure humours, which precipitate and dissembogue the guts, and often times kill a horse.

This disease does not commonly seize upon any but over-fat horses, over-rid in hot weather. *See* GREASE.

MONTOIR, OR HORSE-BLOCK, is a word derived from *Italy*, where the riding-masters mount their horses from a stone as high as the stirrups, without putting their foot into the stirrups.

In *France* no such thing is used, but yet the word montoir is there retained, and signifies the poise or rest of the horseman's left foot upon his left stirrup.

MONTOR A DOS, OR, A POIL; a *French* expression, signifying, to mount a horse bare backed, or without a saddle.

MOON EYES; a horse is said to have moon-eyes when the weakness of his eyes increases or decreases, according to the course of the moon; so that in the wane of the moon his

his eyes are muddy and troubled, and at new moon they clear up, but ſtill he is in danger of loſing his eye-ſight quite.

MOOR's HEAD, implies the colour of a *Roan* horſe, who beſides the mixture or blending of a grey and a bay, has a black head, and black extremities, as the mane and tail. *See* ROAN.

MOOR-HENS, *See* BIRDS.

MORTIFICATION. A mortification may happen on any part of the body, and in any age; but if aged horſes are the ſubjects they rarely recover.

A mortification in its beginning is called a gangrene; its ſigns are a ſudden, but a violent inflammation with pain; a deep red colour inclined to a purple or a lead-colour, *&c.* to black.

On the firſt appearance of theſe ſymptoms, make ſcarifications to the quick, then rub the part with the following embrocation:

Take oil of turpentine four ounces, tincture of myrrh and aloes, one ounce; mixed.

Or, inſtead of this embrocation, rub the part with ſpirit of wine.

Give one of the following balls three times a day:

Take of Peruvian bark, four ounces; Virginian ſnake root, two ounces; camphire, two drachms; mix them well, and make them into four balls.

MOTHS are prevented from deſtroying cloaths, by airing them well, and laying beaten pepper among them. The branches of the bay-tree or moiſt hemp and tobacco leaves preſerves all ſorts of cloaths from moths and worms; as will branches of wormwood, or ſlips of Ruſſia leather do the ſame. Moths commonly begin to appear about *Auguſt*.

MOTION; this horſe has a pretty motion. This expreſſion implies the freedom of the motion of the fore-legs, when a horſe bends them much upon the manage; but if a horſe trots quite out, and keeps his body ſtraight, and his head high, and bends his fore-legs handſomely, then to ſay he has a pretty motion with him, implies the liberty of the action of the fore-hand.

MOUTH OF A HORSE, ſhould be moderately well cloven, for when it is too much, there is more difficulty to bitt a horſe ſo as that he may not ſwallow it, as horſemen term it.

And if he has a little mouth, it will be difficult to get the mouth of the bitt rightly lodged therein.

A horſe to have a good mouth, ſhould have a well raiſed neck, and if it be ſomewhat large and thick, it ought to be at leaſt well turned, his reins ſtrong and well ſhaped, and legs and feet likewiſe.

If all theſe prove right, no doubt but the horſe has a very good mouth; but if his jaw-bones be too cloſe, and he have alſo a ſhort and thick neck, ſo that he cannot place his head right, his having a good mouth will avail but little, becauſe no uſe can be made of it.

The compliance and obedience of a horſe, is owing, partly, to the tender or quick ſenſe of his mouth, which makes him afraid of being hurt by the bitt, and partly by the natural diſpoſition of his members, and his own inclinations to obey.

The mouth is called ſenſible, fine, tender, light, and loyal.

Your horſe has ſo fine a mouth, that he ſtops if the horſeman does but bend his body behind, and raiſe his hand, without ſtaying for the pull or check of the bridle.

A mouth is ſaid to be fixed and certain, when a horſe does not chack or beat upon the hand.

A freſh, foaming mouth.

A ſtrong, deſperate, ſpoiled mouth; a falſe mouth is a mouth that is not at all ſenſible, though the parts look well, and are well formed.

A mouth of a full *appui*, or reſt upon the hand, is one that has not the tender nice ſenſe, of ſome fine mouths, but nevertheleſs has a fixt and certain reſt, and ſuffers a hand that's a little hard, without chacking or beating upon the hand, without bearing down or reſiſting the bitt, inſomuch that he will bear a jerk of the bridle without being much moved.

If you go to the army, provide yourſelf a horſe with a mouth that bears a full reſt upon the hand, for if you take one of a fine, nice, tender mouth, and another horſe comes to ſhock or run againſt him in a fight, he will be apt to riſe upon his two hind feet, which a horſe of harder mouth would not do. *See* APPUI.

A mouth that bears more than a full reſt upon

the hand, implies, a horſe that does not obey but with great difficulty.

You will readily ſtop this horſe, for his mouth is above a full *appui* upon the hand. *See* APPUI.

MULE, MOIL, } is of two ſorts, the one engendered of a horſe and a female aſs, and the other of a male aſs and a mare.

The firſt kind are generally very dull, as partaking too much of the aſs, nor are they ſo large as the ſecond, for which reaſon the latter are much more uſed and propagated.

Though theſe mules are of both ſexes, yet being a mixt kind, they never breed; though ſome authors affirm, that there is a ſort of them in *Syria* that procreate in their own kind.

Mules excel horſes for burdens and ſure-footedneſs, eſpecially in ſtony ways: they are alſo very good for draught, being very ſtrong.

They go eaſier, and are therefore much better to ride than horſes for their walk or trot: but they are generally rough gallopers, though ſome of them that are of a long make, are very fleet.

MULES IN THE LEGS OF A HORSE. *See* SCRATCHES.

MUSEROLE. *See* NOSE-BAND.

MUTE, [amongſt Hunters], hounds or beagles are ſaid to run mute, when they courſe along without opening or making any cry.

NAG, LITTLE NAG, OR TIT, is a horſe of a ſmall low ſize.

NARROW, a horſe that narrows is one that does not take ground enough; that is, does not bear far enough out to one hand or the other.

NAVEL GALL, is a bruiſe on the back of a horſe, or pinch of a ſaddle behind, which if left alone long will be hard to cure.

The hurt obtains this name, becauſe it is over-againſt the navel.

The cure: Take oil of bay, oil of coſtus, fox-greaſe, oil of ſavin, of each an ounce, a handful of great garden worms, ſcour them with ſalt and white wine, and put all the ingredients together into an earthen pipkin, ſtop or cover it very cloſe, and boil them well; then add an ounce and a half of ſallad oil; ſet it upon the fire again, and boil it till it becomes a perfect ointment, which ſtrain into a gallipot: warm it when you uſe it, and ſo dreſs the ſorrance with lints or hards dipt in it.

If the place be only ſwelled, and the ſkin not broken, then rub it with your hand, or a rag dipped in brandy, and it will take it down.

NECK OF A HORSE, ſhould be lean, and but little fleſh upon it; and to be well ſhaped, it ſhould, at its going from the withers, riſe with a ſlope upwards, diminiſhing by degrees toward the head.

In mares, it is a good quality to have their necks ſomewhat groſs, and charged with fleſh, becauſe their necks are generally too fine and ſlender.

Deer Necks, or Cock-throppled, are thoſe, in which the fleſh that ſhould be next the mane, is ſet quite below, and next the throat, which renders the neck ill-ſhaped and ugly.

A well-ſhaped neck contributes very much to the making him light or heavy of the hand, according as it is fine or coarſe.

NEEZINGS: in order to purge a horſe's head when it is ſtopped with phlegm, cold, and other groſs humours, and to make him neeze; there is nothing better than to take a branch of pellitory of *Spain*, and tying the ſame to a ſtick, put it up his noſtrils, and it will operate upon him without hurt or violence.

NEIGHING, is the cry of a horſe. Such a horſe neighs.

NET-MAKING; by nets here is meant, ſuch as are uſeful to take fowl with; for the making of which, the inſtruments or tools required, are wooden needles, whereof you ſhould have about half a dozen of divers ſorts, ſome round, and others flat; alſo a pair of flat, round pointed ſciſſars, and a wheel to wind off the thread: the packthread muſt be the beſt and eveneſt that can be got, greater or ſmaller, according to the fowl you deſign to take: the meſhes muſt be about two inches, from point to point, for the larger they are, 'tis the better to entangle fowl.

But the nets muſt be neither too deep nor too long, for that will render them troubleſome to manage, but let them be well verged on each ſide with a long twiſted thread.

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As for the colouring, the ruſſet ones are made ſo by putting them into a tanner's pit, where they muſt lie till they are well coloured: and this tincture is alſo an excellent preſerver of them.

To make them green; chop and boil ſome green wheat in water, and rub your nets therewith, letting them lie in it twenty four hours.

The yellow colour, is done by ſteeping the net in the juice of celandine, and then drying it in the ſhade, for it muſt not be over-bright, but of the colour of ſtubble in harveſt-time, for which ſeaſon it is proper.

For preſerving them care muſt be had to keep them dry, for which end hang them abroad in the ſun, whenever you have uſed them in the dew or rain; and ſee the leaſt rent or breach be mended upon the firſt diſcovery; hang them at a diſtance from the wall, leſt they be injured by rats and mice.

The readieſt way of taking great fowl with nets, is the making of the nets, which muſt be of the beſt packthread, with great and large meſhes, at leaſt two inches from point to point; for the larger the meſhes are, (ſo that the fowl cannot creep through them) the better it will be, for they entangle them the more certainly.

Let not the nets be above two fathom deep, and ſix in length, which is the greateſt proportion that a common man is able to overthrow. Verge the nets on the outſide with very ſtrong cord, and extend it at each end upon long poles made for that purpoſe.

Being provided with nets, obſerve the haunts of fowls, or their morning and evening feeding places; coming to them, at leaſt, two hours before thoſe ſeaſons, and ſpreading the net ſmooth and flat upon the ground, ſtaking down the two lower ends firm; let the upper ends ſtand extended upon the long cord, the farther end thereof being ſtaked faſt down to the earth, two or three fathom from the net, and let the ſtake which ſtaketh down the cord, ſtand in a direct and even line with the lower verge of the net, ſtill obſerving the diſtance; then the other end of the cord, which muſt be at leaſt ten or twelve fathom long, the Fowler muſt hold in his hand, at the uttermoſt diſtance aforeſaid, where he ſhould make ſome artificial ſhelter either of graſs, ſods, earth, or ſome ſuch like matter, where he may lie out of the ſight of the fowl.

Take care that the net may lie ſo ready for the game, that upon the leaſt pull, it may riſe from the earth and fly over.

Strew over all the net, as it lies upon the ground, ſome graſs, that you may hide it from the fowl. It will alſo be convenient to ſtake down a live hern near your net, or ſome other fowl formerly taken, for a ſtale.

When you ſee a good number of fowls come within the verge of the net, draw the cord ſuddenly, and caſt the net over them: continue your ſport till the ſun be near an hour high, and no longer, for then their feeding is over for that time; but you may go again in the evening, from about ſun-ſet till twilight.

By this means you may take not only great quantities of large wild fowl, but alſo plovers.

To take ſmall water-fowl with nets, make your nets of the ſmalleſt and ſtrongeſt packthread, but the meſhes muſt not be near ſo big as thoſe for larger fowl; about two feet and a half, or three feet deep.

Line theſe nets on both ſides with ſmall nets, every meſh being about an inch and an half ſquare, each way, that as the fowl ſtriketh either through them or againſt them, ſo the ſmaller net may paſs through the greater meſhes, and ſo ſtreighten and entangle the fowl.

Theſe nets are to be pitched for every evening flight of fowl, before ſun-ſet, ſtaking them down on each ſide of the river, about half a foot within the water, the lower ſide of the net being ſo plumbed, that it may ſink ſo far and no farther: place the upper ſide of the net ſlant-wiſe, ſhoaling againſt the water, yet not touching the water by near two feet, and let the ſtrings which ſupport this upper ſide of the net, be faſtened to ſmall yielding ſticks, pricked in the bank, which as the fowl ſtrikes, may give liberty to the net to run and entangle them.

Thus place ſeveral of theſe nets over different parts of the river, about twelve ſcore fathom one from another, or as the river or brook will allow; and you may depend upon it, that if any fowl come on the river that night, you will have your ſhare of them.

And that you may attain your end the

ſooner, take a gun and go to all the fens and plaſhes that are at a diſtance from your nets, and fire three or four times, which will ſo affright the fowl, that they will fly to the rivers; then plant your nets upon theſe fens and plaſhes.

In the morning, go firſt to the river and ſee what fowls are caught there, and having taken them up with the nets, if you eſpy any fowl on the river, diſcharge your gun, which will make them fly to the fens and plaſhes; where go to ſee what are taken. By this means you will ſcarce fail of catching ſome, although there ſhould be but very few abroad.

NIGHT-ANGLING. *See* ANGLING.

NIGHTINGALE, a ſmall bird, in bigneſs much reſembling a lark; it has a brown back, and is aſh-coloured towards the belly.

The nightingale has the ſuperiority above all other birds, in reſpect to her ſinging with ſo much variety, the ſweeteſt and moſt melodiouſly of all others.

Nightingales appear in *England*, about the beginning of *April*, none as yet knowing where their habitations are during the winter ſeaſon; and they uſually make their neſts about a foot and a half, or two feet above ground, either in thick quick-ſet hedges, or in beds of nettles where old quick-ſet hedges have been thrown together, and nettles grown through; and make them of ſuch materials as the place affords; but ſome have found their neſt upon the ground, at the bottom of hedges, and amongſt waſte grounds: and ſome upon banks that have been raiſed, and then overgrown with thick graſs. As for the number of their eggs it is uncertain, ſome having three or four, and ſome five, according to the ſtrength of their bodies; and thoſe that make their neſts in the ſummer, have ſometimes ſeven or eight; but they have young ones commonly in the beginning of *May*.

The nightingale that is beſt to be kept, ſhould be of the earlieſt birds in the ſpring, they become more perfect in their ſongs, and alſo hardier, for the old one has more time to ſing over, or continue longer in ſinging than thoſe that are later bred, and you may have better hopes of their living. The young ones muſt not be taken out of their neſts till they are indifferently well feathered, not too little nor too much, for if the laſt, they will be ſullen, and in the other caſe they are apt to die, and at the beſt, they are as much longer in bringing up.

Their meat may be made of lean beef, ſheep's heart, or bullock's heart, the fat ſkin whereof that covers it, muſt firſt be pulled off, and the ſinews taken out as clean as poſſible; then ſoak a quantity of white bread in water, and chop it ſmall, as it were for minced meat, then with a ſtick take up the quantity of a grey pea, and give every one three or four ſuch gobbles in an hour's time, as long as they ſhall endure to abide in their neſts.

When they begin to grow ſtrong, and ready to fly out, put them into the cage with ſeveral perches for them to ſit upon, lined with ſome green baize, for they are at firſt ſubject to the cramp; and put ſome fine moſs or hay at the bottom of the cage, for them to ſit on when they pleaſe, always obſerving to keep them as clean as may be, for if they are brought up naſtily, they, as well as all other birds, will always be ſo; ſome ſuffer no day-light to come to them only on one ſide; others, more curious, line their cages on three ſides with green baize.

For the diſeaſes incident to this delightful bird; as nightingales grow extraordinary fat, both abroad in fields, as well as in houſes where they are caged up, you are to obſerve, it is very dangerous when it begins to abate, if they do not ſing, therefore they muſt be kept very warm upon the falling of their fat, and muſt have ſome ſaffron given them in their meat and water: but when they are perceived to grow fat, they muſt be purged two or three times a-week, with ſome worms that are taken out of pigeon-houſes, for four or five weeks together; and give them two or three ſpeckled ſpiders a-day, as long as they laſt, which ſpiders are found in *Auguſt*. If they grow melancholy, put into their water or drinking-pot, ſome white ſugar-candy, with a ſlice or two of liquorice; and if they ſtill complain, put into their pot ſix or eight chives of ſaffron, continuing to give them ſheep's hearts and paſte, alſo three or four meal-worms a-day, and a few ants and their eggs: farther, boil a new-laid egg very hard, mince

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it ſmall, and ſtrew it amongſt the ants and their eggs.

Nightingales that have been kept two or three years in a cage are very ſubject to the gout, in that caſe you muſt take them out, and anoint their feet with freſh butter or capon's greaſe, three or four days together, which is a certain cure.

The chief thing that cauſes moſt of the diſeaſes, is for want of keeping them clean and neat, whereby their feet becomes clogged, and their claws rot off, which brings the gout and cramp upon them: be ſure twice a week to let them have gravel about the bottom of the cage, which muſt be very dry when it is put in, as it will not then be ſubject to clog.

Theſe birds are alſo ſubject to apoſthumes and breakings out above their eyes and nebs, for which you are alſo to uſe butter and capon's greaſe. To raiſe nightingales when they are very bare, give them new eggs chopt very ſmall, amongſt their ſheep's heart and paſte, or hard eggs; and when they are recovered, bring them to ordinary diet again, that you may continue to maintain them in their former plight; but as ſoon as you perceive them growing fat, give them no more eggs.

There is another diſeaſe incident to thoſe birds, called the ſtraightneſs, or ſtrangling in the breaſt; which proceeds very often from want of care in preparing their food, by mixing fat meat therewith; and may be perceived by the beating pain they were not accuſtomed to, which abides in this part, and by his often gaping and opening his bill; it may alſo be occaſioned by ſome ſinew or thread of the ſheep's heart (for want of ſhredding with a ſharp knife) that hangs in his throat, or that many times cling about his tongue, which makes him forſake his meat and grow poor in a very ſhort time, eſpecially in the ſpring, and when he is in the ſong-note; as ſoon as you perceive the ſymptoms, take him gently out of his cage, open his bill with a quill or pin, and unlooſe any ſtring or piece of fleſh that may hang about his tongue or throat, and when you have taken it away, give him ſome white ſugar-candy in his water, or elſe diſſolve it and moiſten his meat with it, which will prove a preſent remedy.

All that is to be ſaid more concerning this melodious bird, is touching the length of his life; ſome live but one, ſome three, ſome five, and others unto eight and twelve years; and they ſing rather better and better for the firſt eight years, but then they decline it by degrees; but if they have good keepers, it will prolong their lives three or four years; and where their is one kept in a cage until that age, an hundred die, yet the care of ſome have been ſuch, that it has been known nightingales have lived to be fifteen years old, and to continue ſinging, more or leſs, for the moſt part of the time. *See* PASTE FOR BIRDS.

NIGHT-HOOKS ſhould be thus laid: procure a ſmall cord ſixteen yards long, and at equal diſtances tie to it five or ſix hempen lines, of the thickneſs of the trowling-line, about eighteen inches long a-piece, faſtening them in ſuch a manner as you may eaſily remove or put them to again. To each of theſe whip a hook, and bait it with a minnow, loach, or bull-head, with his gill-fins cut off; or, for want of them, with a ſmall gudgeon, a ſmall roach, a piece of ſeven eyes of about an inch, and the brighteſt coloured you can get, which is much the moſt preferable baits for eels, or one of the ſmall brood of eels, or with beef, or the pith and marrow in an ox or cow's back-bone. If you bait with any fiſh, put the point of the hook in at the tail and out at the mouth, the head of the fiſh reſting on the hook's bent; and cover the point of the hook with a ſmall worm: then at one end of the cord faſten a ſtone or a lead weight of about two pounds, and throw it croſs the river in ſome ſtill deep, or at the tail or ſide of a deep ſtream. Faſten the other end to ſome bough or ſtick on the water-bank you ſtand on; and in the morning you will ſeldom fail to find fiſh enſnared. Uſe a great fiſh-needle to draw the line thro' the bait, and out at its tail, and then let it ſlip down to the hook's bent, the head being downwards, tying the tail to the line with thread, and the top of the hemp-line to the cord.

Eels,

Eels, chub, large trouts, and pike, are taken this way; but if you lay for pike, keep the bait with a float about a foot from the bottom. For other fish let it touch the bottom.

NIGHT-MARE. A malady incident to horses as well as human bodies, proceeding from the melancholy blood oppressing the heart: it will cause the horse to sweat more in the night than in the day, and thereby deprive him of his rest.

You may discover it by observing him in the morning, whether he sweats on the flanks, neck, and short ribs, which are sure indications of it.

For the cure. Take a pint of sallad oil, a quarter of a pound of sugar-candy, put into them a handful of salt, mix them well together, warm them blood-warm, and give it the horse two mornings.

NIPPERS are four teeth in the fore-part of a horse's mouth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw: a horse puts them forth between the second and third years. *See* TEETH.

NIPPERS. Smiths or farriers nippers, are the pincers with which they cut the nails they have drove in, before they rivet them, and which they use in taking off a shoe.

NOSE-BAND, OR MUSROLL, is that part of a head-stall of a bridle that comes over a horse's nose.

NOSTRILS OF A HORSE, should be large and extended, so that the red within them may be perceived, especially when he sneezes: the wideness of the nostrils does not a little contribute to the easiness of breathing.

OATS, sown in *February* or *March*, are of an opening nature and sweet; they are the best grain for horses, others being apt to stop, which must be injurious; yet oats given in too great quantity over-heat a horse.

Oats newly housed and threshed, before they have sweat in the mow, or have been otherwise thoroughly dried, are too laxative.

OBEY. A horse is said to obey the hands and the heels, to obey the aids or helps. Thus:

A horse is said to obey the spurs, that is, to fly from them.

OPENING OF A HORSE'S HEEL, is when the smith, in paring the foot, cuts the heel low, and takes it down within a finger's breadth of the coronet, so that he separates the coronets of the heel, and by that means impairs the substance of the foot, causing it to close, and become narrow at the heels: this practice ought therefore always to be avoided, since if there be any weakness in the foot, it will of necessity make it shrink and straighten in the quarters, so as absolutely to spoil the foot.

ORTOLAN. A bird somewhat smaller than a lark, having a red bill, legs, and feet, the wings intermixt with black and yellow, the neck, head, and belly of an orange colour, the breast yellow, with orange-coloured spots.

It feeds upon millet, it is delicious food, and casts much fat; they come to us in *April*, and go away in *September*; the time to take them is in *July* and *August*. They are taken in bow-nets: the places they most delight in, are vineyards, and oat fields near them.

OSSELETS. *i. e.* LITTLE BONES, are hard excrescences in the knees of some horses, so called in *French*.

There are also three kinds of osselets, which are of the same nature as splents, and some persons take them for the same thing; but there is this difference however between them, that splents come near the knees, and osselets near the fetlocks. Their seat is indifferently within or without the leg.

The first is the simple osselet, which does not grow near the joint of the fetlock or the nerve.

This need not hinder any man from buying a horse, because it puts him to no inconvenience, and very often goes away of itself without a remedy. The second is, that which descends into the fetlock, and hinders the motion of that joint: this occasions a horse to stumble and fall, and with a very little work to become lame. The third has its seat between the bone and the nerve, and sometimes upon the nerve; it so much incommodes a horse that he cannot stand firm, but limps on every little occasion.

OTTER. Some are of opinion that the otter is of the beaver kind, being an amphibious creature, living both in the water and on the land; beſides, the outward form of the parts bears a likeneſs of the beaver; ſome ſay, were his tail off, he were in parts like the beaver, differing in nothing but habitation, for the beaver frequents the ſalt-water as well as the freſh, but the otter never goes to the ſalt.

Though the otter lives in the water, yet he does not, like fiſhes, breathe through the benefit of the water; he taketh breath like other four-footed beaſts, yet will remain a long time underneath the water without reſpiration.

Theſe animals are great devourers of fiſh, and will travel ten or twelve miles in the ſpace of a night. Their chief haunts are under the roots of trees near the water. Some take them with hunting dogs: ſome by means of ſnares; and others kill them with ſpears.

The ſhorteſt way of deſtroying them, is to lay near their haunts an eel, ſlit on the back, with ratſbane put into the ſlit, and then ſew it up again. Place the eel, from the navel upwards, out of the water, and the otter will eat it ſo far, but ſeldom farther; and his deſtruction is certain.

If he wants prey in the waters, then he will quit them for the land; and if by painful hunting on ſhore he cannot fill his belly, he will feed on herbs, ſnails, or frogs; neither will he take leſs pains in the water to ſatisfy his hunger, for he will ſwim two miles together againſt the ſtream, that ſo, when he has filled his belly, the current may carry him down again to his deſigned lodging, which is always near the water, very artificially built with boughs, ſprigs, and ſticks, couched together in excellent order, wherein he ſits to keep him from the wet.

In the hunting of fiſh, he often puts his noſe above water to take breath: he is a creature of wonderful ſwiftneſs and nimbleneſs in taking his prey, and for greedineſs, takes more than he knows what to do with.

He is a very crafty and ſubtle beaſt, and endowed with a wonderful ſagacity and ſenſe of ſmelling.

The fleſh of this beaſt is both cold and filthy, becauſe it feedeth on ſtinking fiſh, and therefore not fit to be eaten, yet it is eaten in *Germany*; and the *Carthuſian* friars, who are forbidden the eating of all manner of fleſh of other four-footed beaſts, yet are not prohibited the eating of otters.

OTTER-HUNTING. This is performed by dogs, called otter-hounds, and with inſtruments, called otter-ſpears, with which when they find themſelves wounded, they make to land and fight with the dogs furiouſly, as if they were ſenſible that the cold water would annoy their green wounds.

There is indeed craft to be uſed in the hunting them; but they may be catched in ſnares under water, and by river-ſides; but great care muſt be taken, for they bite much and venomouſly, and if they remain long in the ſnare, they will not fail to get themſelves freed by their teeth.

In hunting them, one man muſt be on one ſide of the river, and another on the other; both beating the banks with dogs, and the beaſt not being able to endure the water long, you will ſoon diſcover if there be an otter or not in that quarter, for he muſt come out to make his ſpraints, and in the night ſometimes to feed on graſs and herbs.

If any of the hounds find out an otter, then view the ſoft grounds and moiſt places, to find out which way he bent his head; if you cannot diſcover this by the marks, you may partly perceive it by the ſpraints; and then follow the hounds, and lodge him as a hart or deer,

But if you do not find him quickly, you may imagine he is gone to crouch ſomewhere farther off from the river; for ſometimes they will go to feed a conſiderable way from the place of their reſt, chuſing rather to go up the river than down it.

Perſons that hunt otters muſt carry their ſpears to watch his vents, that being the chief advantage; and if they perceive him ſwimming under water, they muſt endeavour to ſtrike him with their ſpears, and if they miſs, muſt purſue him with the hounds; which (if they be good and perfectly entered) will go chanting and trailing along by the river-ſide, and will beat every root of a tree, and oſier-bed, or tuft of bull-ruſhes; nay, they will ſome-

ſometimes take water, and bait the beaſt like a ſpaniel, by which means he will hardly eſcape.

OVER-DONE, OVER-RID, OR OVER-WORKED; a horſe is ſo called, when his wind and ſtrength are broke and exhauſted with fatigue.

OVER-REACH. A Horſe is ſaid to over-reach when he brings his feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his hinder toes againſt the ſpunges of his fore-ſhoe.

A horſe over-reaches through a weakneſs in the back, or by being ſuffered to bear too much upon the ſhoulders.

OWL, HORN-OWL, HORN-COOT. A large bird that keeps always in woods and great foreſts, being often bigger than a middle ſized gooſe; with hairy eyes, and rough-footed, great tufts of feathers on either ſide of his head, bearing out like horns, his face broad and large, his eyes great and ſparkling, and his voice terrible; but being a bird that uſually ſleeps by day, when other fowls eſpy him, they gather about him, both great and ſmall, and attempt to kill him.

When a fowler has got ſuch a one as this, he need not want recreation, after having made him fit for his purpoſe: to which end, let him firſt teach him to come and feed on his fiſt, and then put him into ſome room or cock-loft, where there are placed two pieces of timber, one at each end of the room, which ſhould be two feet high, and the upper ſide cut like the ridge of a houſe, declining on both ſides, that the horn-coot may perch thereon; then tie a cord from one end of the ſaid perches to the other, having firſt drawn it through an iron ring, or ſome ſtrong leather ſtrap, to which fix a ſtrap about three feet long, and at the other end your horn-coot is to be faſtened by the legs, like a hawk, but the ring or ſtrap muſt be looſe, ſo as to play forwards and backwards from one billet to another, that the bird may divert himſelf when he is minded to change places.

At firſt, ſet not your two perches or billets above ſix or ſeven feet aſunder, but afterwards you may lengthen by little and little, as you perceive he comes on. Let him not reſt at any time upon the ground; and let the ſtrap by which he is tied be proportioned to the height of the perches.

You muſt alſo teach him to fly from one ſtand to another, but never feed him on that perch where you find him, but only ſhew him his food, to draw and entice him to the other perch.

When he has had a reward of two or three bits, remove yourſelf to the other end, calling him, and unleſs he comes to the other perch give him no more; and hereby in a ſhort time you will find he will be too quick for you, and in two months he will be perfected therein.

OX-FEET IN A HORSE, is when the horn of the hind-foot cleaves juſt in the very middle of the fore-part of the hoof, from the coronet to the ſhoe: they are not common, but very troubleſome, and often make a horſe halt.

OX-LEGS. An imperfection in ſome horſes, which, though they have the back ſinew of their fore-legs ſomewhat ſeparate from the bone, yet their ſinews are ſo ſmall and ſo little ſet off, that their legs will become round after ſmall labour.

PACE OF ASSES. A herd or company of thoſe beaſts.

PACES OF A HORSE. The natural paces of a horſe's legs are three, *viz.* a walk, a trot, and a gallop; to which may be added, an amble, becauſe ſome horſes have it naturally; and ſuch horſes are generally the ſwifteſt amblers of any.

Horſes which go ſhuffling or mixt paces, between the walk and amble, are for the moſt part of no value; and this oftentimes proceeds from their fretful fiery temper, and ſometimes from a weakneſs either in their reins or legs.

PADDOCK-COURSE. } A piece of ground
PADDOCK. } encompaſſed with pales or a wall, and conveniently taken out of a park, it muſt be a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, but the farther end ſhould be ſomewhat broader than the nearer, becauſe that moſt people deſire to ſee the end of a courſe, and who wins the wager.

At the hither end is to be the dog-houſe, where the hounds are to be kept that are to run the courſe, which muſt be attended by two men, one of them to ſtand at the door, to ſlip the dogs, but the other muſt be a little without the door to ſlip the teazer, to drive away the deer.

On

On the other ſide are to be made three pens for as many deer as are deſigned for the courſe; and there muſt be alſo a keeper or two, to turn the deer out from the courſe, which the deer are to run all along by the pale; and on the other ſide, at the ſame diſtance, ſtand the ſpectators: beſides all which, theſe poſts muſt alſo be placed along the courſe.

1. The law-poſt, which is next the dog-houſe and pens, and diſtant from them about an hundred and ſixty yards.
2. The quarter of a mile poſt.
3. The half mile poſt.
4. The pinching poſt.
5. The ditch: which is in lieu of a poſt, being a place ſo made to relieve the deer, and to keep them from being farther purſued by the dogs; and near this place are made ſeats for the judges to ſit, who are choſen to decide the wager.

As ſoon as the greyhounds that are to run for the plate or money, are led into the dog-houſe, they are delivered to the keepers, who by the articles of all courſes, are to ſee them fairly ſlipt; for which end there is put about each dog a falling collar, which is ſlipt through the rings, after the owners of the dogs have drawn cuts which ſhall have the wall, by reaſon that there ſhall be no more advantage to the one than the other; then the dog-houſe doors are ſhut, and the keeper ordered to turn the breathed deer out of the pens, which is no ſooner done, and the deer gone twenty yards, but he that holds the teazer, ſlips him, to force the deer forward; but when he comes to the law-poſt, the dog-houſe door is opened, and the dogs let out and ſlipt. If the deer ſwerve before he comes to the pinching-poſt, ſo much that his head is judged to be nearer the dog-houſe than the ditch, then it is judged no match, and in ſuch a caſe it muſt be run again three days after: but if there be no ſuch ſwerve, but that the deer runs ſtraight, beyond the pinching poſt, then that dog that is neareſt the deer, when he ſwerves, or is blanched by any accident, wins the match; but if no ſuch ſwerve happen, then that dog that leaps the ditch firſt, wins the match.

PAINS IN HORSES, is a diſtemper, a kind of ulcerous ſcab, full of a fretting mattery water, breeding in the paſterns, between the fetlock and the heel; which comes for want of clean keeping and good rubbing, after the horſes are come off a journey, by means of which, ſand and dirt remaining in the hair, frets the ſkin and fleſh, which turns to a ſcab; and therefore thoſe horſes that have long hair, and are rough about the feet, are more ſubject to this diſeaſe, if they be not kept clean.

The ſigns are theſe, his legs ſwell with the vehement heat that is cauſed from the venom and filthy water which iſſues from the ſcabs, for it is ſo ſharp and ſcalding that it will ſcald off the hair, and breed ſcabs as far as it goes. That which cures the ſcratches will ſerve to heal theſe.

PALATE. The upper part or roof of the mouth.

In a horſe, the palate ſhould be lean, for if it be fat, *i. e.* full and high, ſo as to be almoſt equal with the extremities of his upper teeth, the leaſt height in the liberty of a bitt will be troubleſome, and make him either chack in the bridle and be always throwing up his head, or otherwiſe carry it too low, which, beſides the unſightlineſs, will much annoy the rider's hand.

Horſes are commonly bled in the palate with a ſharp-pointed horn, to refreſh and give them an appetite.

PALSY IN HORSES, a diſeaſe that ſometimes deprives the whole body of ſenſe, and then it is called the general palſy, is incurable; but when the uſe of ſome part only is taken away, (which moſt commonly happens in the neck) it is then called a particular palſy.

The ſigns by which this diſtemper is known, are, that the horſe will go grovelling and ſideways like a crab, carrying his neck as if it were broke, and will ſet forward crookedly, with his legs, and beat his head againſt the wall.

The diſeaſe proceeds from foul feeding in fenny grounds, which breed groſs and tough humours, and being joined by crudities and ill digeſtion, affects the brain; or it may have been cauſed by ſome wound or blow upon the temples.

In order to a cure, bleed him in the neck-vein and temple-vein on the contrary ſide to the way he turns his neck; then anoint his back all over with petroleum, or [illegible] of petre, and

and ſwathe his neck with a wet hay-rope, even from his breaſt to his ears.

Then give him for three mornings together a pint of old muſcadine, with a ſpoonful of the powder of opopanax, ſtaran, gentian, manna, ſuccory, myrrh, and long pepper; but put not ſo much of the laſt ingredients as of the reſt.

PANNAGE, } the maſt of the woods, as
PAWNAGE, } of beech, acorns, *&c.* which ſwine or other cattle feed on; or the money taken for feeding hogs with the maſt of the King's foreſt.

PANTAS. A very faint diſeaſe which cattle are ſubject to, it cauſes them to ſweat, ſhake, and pant much. The cure is to give them, in ale and urine mixt together, a little ſoot and a little earning to drink two or three mornings before you labour them.

PANTONS, OR PANTABEL-SHOES, are a ſort of horſe-ſhoes that ſerve for narrow and low heels, and to hinder the ſole from growing too much downwards, ſo that the foot may take a better ſhape: they alſo help hoof-binding, and are good for *Flanders* mares before their feet grow bad.

When a horſe is ſhod with a panton, it muſt follow the compaſs of the foot, and the branches muſt not be ſtraight: care muſt alſo be taken to keep the ſole ſtrong, without taking any thing almoſt from it, otherwiſe the horſe will halt.

PARE, to pare a horſe's foot, is to cut the horn and the ſole of the foot, with a buttrice, in order to ſhoe him.

PARKS AND WARRENS, are places where deers, hares, conies, *&c.* are encloſed with pales, or a wall, ſo as it were a ſtore-houſe, to be always ready to furniſh you with thoſe animals either for uſe or pleaſure.

The firſt *Roman* that incloſed wild beaſts was *Fulvius Harpinus*. *Varro*, who lived 28 years before Chriſt, had the firſt hare warren. The firſt park in *England* was at *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, and was made about the year 1124.

A park ſhould have three ſorts of land in it, *viz.* mountainous and barren, hilly and yet fertile, plain and fruitful; the mountainous part ſhould be well covered with high woods, at leaſt a third part thereof; the downs and hills, ſhould have one-third part coppices and low woods; and the plains at leaſt one-third part meadows, with ſome arable for corn.

A park ſhould not want a river to run through ſome part of it; alſo it ought to have a ſmall brook or ſpring, but if nature denies theſe conveniences, art muſt ſupply it by ponds, made to receive and preſerve rain that falls; and ſuch ponds will be very profitable for fiſh and fowl, in ſome of which may be made a decoy.

You ſhould have your park well ſtored with many trees, as oak, beech, and cheſnut, which are not difficult to be had, and are quick of growth, eſpecially the two laſt, and they exceed the former alſo in ſweetneſs and goodneſs; neither ſhould apple, pear, and plum trees, be wanting, all affording good food for them.

You ſhould alſo have your park well incloſed, if poſſible, with a brick or ſtone wall: or for want of that, with a pale of ſound oak, ſo high and cloſe joined, that neither badger nor cat can creep through, nor wolf nor fox can leap over; and for a further defence, it is not amiſs to have a good quick-ſet hedge, which ſhould be always kept in good order.

Some part of the mountain and high-wood, may afford a hernery, and ſome part of the middle may be for a coney or hare warren.

In the whole, you may breed young colts and horſes, nor is it amiſs that in ſome part of the low ground, you have a cow walk during the ſummer ſeaſon.

There ſhould be at leaſt five or ſix incloſures in your park, that you may ſhut out, and let in, your deer, as you ſee occaſion; ſometimes altogether in your high woods, where in cold froſts and ſnow they may be ſheltered, and fed by the keepers with hay and provender.

You may alſo in ſummer let ſuch a proportion as you intend to uſe, be fed in better ground than the others, which are for ſtore.

You ſhould make artificial holes and caverns for the deer to retire into, as well in the hot as cold ſeaſons.

It will be proper to ſow therein gourds, meceline-corn, barley, peas, and the like, in which hares generally delight, and will thereby quickly grow fat.

And as for conies, if you ſound a trumpet in ſome of the burroughs, there will be ſcarce

ſcarce one in the whole warren but will ſtart out.

PART OR DEPART, a word uſed in the Academies to ſignify the motion or action of a horſe when put on at ſpeed.

Part of a Horſe's Body.

1. As to the hair. The hair and hide, are in general all the hair and ſkin of the body of the horſe.

2. The mane; the long hair on the horſe's neck.

3. The topping; or fore-top.

4. The fetter-lock, or fet-lock; the hair that grows behind the feet.

5. The coronet, or cronet; the hair that grows over the top of the hoofs.

6. The brills: the hair on the eye-lids.

As to the Head, Neck and Breaſt.

1. The creſt, or criſt; the ridge on the upper part of the neck, where the mane grows.

2. The neck: is accounted all from the head to the breaſt and ſhoulders.

3. The breaſt, briſket or cheſt, is the fore-part of the neck at the ſhoulder down the fore-legs.

4. The ſtar is in the forehead.

5. The rache down to the face; when the hair there is of another colour, different from the reſt of the head.

As to the Body.

1. The withers; are the top of the ſhoulder-blades, at the ſetting on of the neck.

2. The dock; is the place where the ſaddle is ſet.

3. The navel-gall, on the back oppoſite the navel.

4. The reins; is all the middle of the back from the mane to the tail; the ridge of the back.

5. The dock or ſtrunt; is the tail of the horſe.

6. The fundament, or tuel; the arſe.

7. The ſway, or ſwayed-back; is the hollow, or ſinking down of the back-bone.

8. The thropple, the wind-pipe.

9. The girth-place; is the fore-part of the belly.

10. The belly; the middle of the belly where the navel is; the navel-place.

11. The flank: is the hinder part of the belly, next the ſheath.

12. The groins; are the hinder parts near the thighs, on each ſide the ſheath.

13. The ſheath; is the looſe ſkin within which the yard is.

14. The yard; is his penis.

15. The nut; is the bob at the end of his yard.

16. The cods; is the ſkin in which the ſtones are.

17. The fillets: are the fore-parts of the ſhoulders next the breaſts.

18. The ſides; the nearer-ſide, farther-ſide, riſing-ſide.

19 The buttocks; are the hinder parts of a horſe's body.

20. The top of the buttock; is that part next the ridge of the back and tail.

As to the Thighs and Legs.

1. The ſtiffle, or ſtiffle-joint; is the firſt joint and bending next the buttock, and above the thigh, which bends forwards.

2. The thigh; is that part between the chambrel and ſtiffle joint.

3. The chambrel, or elbow; is the joint, or the bending of the upper part of the hinder-leg, that bends backwards from the body.

4. The ham and bight, or bought; is the inward bent and bending of the chambrel; it is alſo uſed for the bending of the knees in the foremoſt legs.

5. The hough, leg, or ſhank; reaches from the chambrel to the fet-lock, or paſtern-joint of the foot.

6. The ſmall of the leg; is the ſmall part of the legs, both in the hinder and fore-legs.

7. The foul of the leg.

8. The back-ſinews of the leg, is the back of the leg, above the fet-lock.

9. The paſtern, fet-lock joint, or ancle;

is the joint in the fetlock, which bends in all the feet forwards.

10. The coronet; is the foot above the hoof of the ancle-joint, ſo called in all the feet.

11. The curb.

12. The ſhoulder; is that part which extends from the withers to the top joint of the thigh.

13 The thigh; reaches from the bent of the thigh to the knee.

14. The farther leg before; is the right leg before.

15. The next, or nearer leg before; is the left leg of the riſing ſide before, or the riſing-ſide.

As to the Feet.

1. The hoof, or horn.

2. The coffin; is the hollow of the hoof in which the foot is fixed, the foot fallen off.

3. The fruſh; is the tender part of the hoof next the heel.

4. The ſole of the foot.

5. The frog of the feet; which ſome call the ball of the foot.

6. The riſt of the hoof; is that part that is pared or cut off, it being too long grown; the ſpace between the fruſh and the heel.

7. The heel; is the riſing in the middle of the ſole; the narrow heel.

8. The toes; are the fore-parts of the hoofs, the quarters, the inſides of the hoofs.

9. The paſtern, or feet; is that part under the fetlock, to the hoof.

Parts of a Horſe's Body proper to bleed in.

It is uſual to bleed horſes in the jugular veins, which lie on each ſide of the neck, for the farcy, mange, repletion, and ſeveral other diſtempers; and alſo by way of repetition twice a year, to all horſes that feed well and labour but little.

Blood is uſually taken from the temples, with a ſmall lancet, for bites or blows on the eyes.

Farriers have a lancet made on purpoſe for opening of veins beneath the tongue, for headaches, or for being diſguſted or over-heated by exceſſive labour, or for cholics, and the vives.

It is uſual to bleed horſes in the griſtle of the noſe, without any regard whether they hit the vein or not; and this is alſo for cholics, vives, and being much over-heated.

Horſes are let blood in the middle of the palate, above the fourth bar, with a lancet or ſharp horn, when they have been diſguſted, harraſſed, or over-heated and dull.

Blood is taken from the baſilick, or thigh veins of horſes, for ſtrains in the ſhoulders, or the mange in thoſe parts.

Horſes blooded in the paſterns, with a fleam or a lancet, for ſtrains or infirmities in the hams or knees.

They are let blood in the toes, with a buttrice, or drawing iron, for beating in the feet, and infirmities in the legs, ſuch as ſwellings and oppreſſions in the nerves.

The flank veins are ſometimes opened with a ſmall lancet made for that purpoſe, for the farcy.

Blood is drawn with fleams in the flat of the thighs, for blows and ſtrains of the haunches.

They bleed in the tail or dock, with a long lancet, for a fever and purſineſs.

PARTRIDGES, being naturally a cowardly, fearful, ſimple bird, are eaſily deceived, or beguiled with any device whatever, by train-bait, engine, call, ſtale, *&c.*

I ſhall in the firſt place begin to conſider their haunts, which are not certain, but various; any covert will ſerve their turn, and ſometimes none at all.

The places they delight in moſt, are corn-fields, eſpecially whilſt the corn grows, for under that cover they ſhelter and breed: neither are thoſe places unfrequented by them when the corn is cut down, by reaſon of the grain they find there, eſpecially in wheat ſtubble, the height of which they delight in, being to them as a covert or ſhelter. When the wheat ſtubble is much untrodden; and they will, in the furrows, amongſt the clots, brambles, and long graſs, hide both themſelves and covies, which are ſometimes twenty in number; nay, thirty in a covey.

When the winter-ſeaſon is arrived, and theſe ſtubble fields are ploughed up, or over-ſoiled with

with cattle, partridges refort into the up-land meadows, and lodge in the dead grafs, or fog under hedges amongft mole hills, or under the roots of trees; fometimes they refort to coppices and underwoods, efpecially if any corn-fields are adjacent, or where grows broom, brakes, fern, &c.

In the harveft-time, when every field is full of men and cattle, in the day time, you will find them in the fallow-fields, which are next adjoining to the corn-fields, where they lie lurking till the evening or morning, and then they feed among the fheaves of corn.

When you know their haunts, according to the fituation of the country and feafon of the year, your next care muft be to find them out in their haunts, which is done feveral ways. Some do it by the eye only; and this art can never be taught, but learned by frequent experience, diftinguifhing thereby the colour of the partridge from that of the earth, and how, and in what manner they lodge and couch together; by which means you may come near enough to them, they being a very lazy bird, and fo unwilling to take the wing, that you may almoft fet your foot upon them before they will ftir, provided you don't ftand and gaze on them, but be in continual motion, otherwife they will fpring up and be gone.

Another way to difcover them, is by going to their haunts very early in the morning, or at the clofe of the evening, which is called the jucking-time, and there liften for the calling of the cock partridge, which is very loud and earneft, and after fome few calls the hen will anfwer, and by this means they meet together, which you may know by their rejoicing and chattering one with another; upon hearing of which take your range about them, drawing nearer and nearer to the place you heard them juck in; caffing your eye towards the furrows of the lands, and there you will foon find where the covey lies.

The beft, fureft, and eafieft way for finding of partridges, is by the call, having firft learned the true and natural notes of the partridge, knowing how to tune every note in it's proper key, applying them to their due times and feafons.

Being perfect herein, either mornings or evenings, (all other times being improper) go to their haunts, and having fecured yourfelf in fome fecret place where you may fee and not be feen, liften awhile if you can hear the partridges call, if you do, anfwer them again in the fame notes, and as they change or double their notes, fo muft you in like manner; thus continue doing till they draw nearer and nearer to you: having them in your view, lay yourfelf on your face, and lie without motion, as if you were dead, by this means you may know their whole number.

How to take them with Nets.

The nets for taking of partridges muft be every way like your pheafant nets, both for length and breadth, except that the meffhes muft be fmaller, being made of the fame thread, and dyed of the fame colour.

Having found out the covey, draw forth your nets, and taking a large circumference, walk a good round pace with a carelefs eye, rather from than towardsthem, till you have trimmed your nets, and made them ready for the purpofe; which done, you muft draw in your circumference lefs and lefs, till you come within the length of your net, then pricking down a ftick about three feet long, faften one end of the line to your net, and make it faft in the earth as you walk about, for you muft make no ftop or ftay; then letting the net flip out of your hands, fpred it open as you go, and fo carry and lay it all over the partridges.

If they fhould lie ftraggling, fo that you cannot cover them all with one net, then draw forth another, and do with that as you did with the former; and fo a third if there be occafion: having fo done, ruft in upon them, who being affrighted, will fly up, and fo be entangled in the nets.

How to take them with Bird-lime.

Get the largeft wheat-ftraws you can, and cut them off between knot and knot, and lime them with the ftrongeft bird-lime. Go to the haunts of partridges, and call; if you are anfwered, prick at fome diftance from you your lime-ftraws; in many crofs-rows and ranks

ranks, croſs the lands and furrows, taking in two or three lands at leaſt, then lie cloſe and call again, not ceaſing till you have drawn them towards you, ſo that they be intercepted by the way by your limed ſtraws, which they ſhall no ſooner touch but they will be enſnared; and by reaſon they all run together like a brood of chickens, they will ſo beſmear and daub each other that very few will eſcape.

This way of taking partridges is only to be uſed in ſtubble-fields, from *Auguſt* till *Chriſtmas*: but if you will take them in woods, paſtures, or meadows, then you muſt lime the rods, the ſame as for pheaſants, and ſtick them in the ground after the ſame manner.

To drive Partridges.

The driving of partridges is more agreeable than any other way of taking them: the manner of it is thus:

Make an engine in the form of a horſe cut out of canvaſs, and ſtuff it with ſtraw, or ſuch like matter, as in plate XV. With this artificial horſe and your nets, go to the haunts of partridges, and having found out the covey, and pitched your nets below, you muſt go above, and taking the advantage of the wind, you muſt drive downward: let your nets be pitched ſlope-wiſe, and hovering. Then having your face covered with ſomething that is green, or of a dark blue, you muſt, putting the engine before, ſtalk towards the partridges with a ſlow pace, raiſing them on their feet, but not their wings, and they will run naturally before you.

If they chance to run a by-way, or contrary to your purpoſe, then croſs them with your engine, and by ſo facing them, they will run into that track you would have them; thus by a gentle ſlow pace, you may make them run and go which way you will, and at laſt drive them into your net.

To take Partridges with a Setting-Dog.

There is no method of taking them ſo good as by help of a ſetting dog, wherefore before we proceed to the ſport, you are to underſtand what few ſportſmen but already know, that a ſetting-dog is a luſty land-ſpaniel, taught by nature to hunt the partridges more than any chace whatever, running the fields over with ſuch alacrity and nimbleneſs as if there was no limit to his fury and deſire, and yet by art, under ſuch excellent command, that in the very height of his career, by a hem or ſound of his maſter's voice, he ſhall ſtand, gaze about him, look in his maſter's face, and obſerve his directions, whether to proceed, ſtand ſtill, or retire: nay, when he is even juſt upon his prey, that he may even take it up in his mouth, yet his obedience is ſo framed by art, that inſtantly he will either ſtand ſtill, or fall down flat on his belly, without daring to make any noiſe or motion till his maſter comes to him, and then he will proceed in all things to follow his directions.

Having a dog thus qualified by art and nature, take him with you where partridges haunt, there caſt off your dog, and by ſome word of encouragement that he is acquainted with, engage him to range, but never too far from you; and ſee that he beats his ground juſtly and even, without caſting about, or flying now here, now there, which the mettle of ſome will do if not corrected and reproved; therefore when you perceive this fault, you muſt inſtantly call him in with a hem, and ſo check him that he dare not do the like again for that day, ſo he will range afterwards with more temperance, frequently looking in his maſter's face, as if he would gather from thence whether he did well or ill.

If in your dogs ranging you perceive him to ſtop on a ſudden, or ſtand ſtill, you muſt then make up to him, (for without doubt he hath ſet the partridge) and as ſoon as you come to him command him to go nearer it, but if he goes not, but either lies ſtill or ſtands ſhaking his tail, and now and then looking back, then ceaſe from urging him further, and take your circumference, walking faſt, looking ſtraight before the noſe of the dog, and thereby ſee how the covey lies, whether cloſe or ſtraggling.

Then commanding the dog to lye ſtill, draw forth your net, and prick one end to the ground, and ſpread your net all open, and ſo cover as many partridges as you can; which

which done, make in with a noiſe and ſpring up the partridges, which ſhall no ſooner riſe but they will be entangled in the net. And if you let go the old cock and hen, it will be a means to increaſe your ſport. *See* GAME LAWS.

PASSADE, is a tread, or way, that a horſe makes oftener than once upon the ſame extent of ground, paſſing and repaſſing from one end of it's length to the other, which cannot be done without changing the hand, or turning and making a demitour at each of the extremities of the ground.

Hence it comes that there are ſeveral ſorts of paſſades, according to the different ways of turning, in order to part, or put on again and return upon the ſame piſte or tread, which we call, cloſing the paſſade.

A paſſade of five times, or a demi-volt of five times, is a demi-tour made at the end of the ſtraight line, one hip in five times of a gallop upon the haunches, and at the fifth time ought to have cloſed the demi-volt, and to preſent upon the paſſade-line, ſtraight and ready to return the demi-volt of five times, or periods; are the moſt common airs of changing the hand or turning, that are practiſed in the academies.

To make theſe paſſades, you put your horſe ſtraight forward, and towards the extremity of the line make a half ſtop, keeping the horſe ſtraight, without traverſing, when you make the demi-volt at three times, in ſuch a manner, that the third time the horſe preſents ſtraight upon the paſſade line, and is ready to ſet out again upon a ſhort gallop.

You continue this ſhort gallop half the length of the paſſade, then you put on furiouſly at full ſpeed, and at the end of the paſſade make a half ſtop, and then a demi-volt of three times.

This you continue to do as long as the horſe's wind and ſtrength will hold.

This paſſade at full ſpeed, ſuppoſes that the horſe has an excellent mouth, and requires ſtrength and agility both in the horſe and horſeman.

There are but few horſes that are capable of it.

PASSADE OF ONE TIME: a paſſade in pirouette, or half pirouette of one time, is a demi-volt, or turn made by the horſe in one time of his ſhoulders and haunches.

To make this paſſade, (which is the perfecteſt of them all) the horſe ſhould ſtand ſtraight upon the paſſade-line, and then putting forwards, he forms a half ſtop, making ſalcades two or three times, in ſuch a manner, that he is ſtill ſtraight upon the line; and at the laſt time, he prepares to turn nimbly, and retain or fix his haunches as a center; ſo that the demi-volt is performed in only one time of the ſhoulder; and though the haunches make likewiſe a time, they make it in the center, or upon the ſame ſpot, and *de ferme a ferme*, as the *French* call it.

The raiſed, or high paſſades, are thoſe in which the demi-volts are made into corvets.

In all paſſages the horſe ſhould, in making the demi-volt, gather and bring in his body, making his haunches accompany his ſhoulders, without falling back or not going forward enough each time, and he ſhould go in a ſtraight line, without traverſing, or turning his croupe out of the line.

PASSAGE; to paſſage a horſe is to make him go upon a walk or trot upon two paſtes or treads, between the two heels, and ſideways, ſo that his hips made a tract parallel to that made by his ſhoulders. It is but of late that paſſaging upon a trot has been uſed, for formerly the word paſſage ſignified walking a horſe upon two treads behind the two heels.

A horſe is paſſaged upon too ſtraight lines along a wall or hedge; he is likewiſe paſſaged upon his own length upon volts, in going ſide-ways upon a circle, round a center, the ſemi-diameter being above his own length, ſo that he looks into the volt, and half his ſhoulders go before the croupe.

In all paſſaging, the horſe's outward fore-leg muſt croſs or lap a great deal over the inward fore-leg, at every ſecond time he marks.

In all paſſages of a walk, and that of a trot, the motion of the horſe is the ſame, only one is ſwifter than the other.

PASSAGE UPON A STRAIGHT LINE, is a ſort of manage practiſed but little in *France*, but very much in *Italy*, and yet more in *Germany*.

For this manage they chuſe a horſe that is not fiery, but has a good active motion with him; and leading upon a ſtraight line, upon

a walk or trot, teach him to lift two legs together, one before and one behind, in the form of a *St. Andrew's* croſs, and in ſetting theſe two to the ground, to raiſe the other two alternately, and keep them a long while in the air, and that in ſuch a manner, that every time he gains a foot of ground forwards.

The beauty of paſſaging conſiſts in holding the legs long in the air.

The motion of the legs in this paſſage is the ſame with that of a walk or trot, for they go in the ſame order, and the only difference is, that in paſſaging upon a ſtraight line the legs are kept longer in the air.

Your proud ſtately horſes, and thoſe which are accuſtomed to this ſort of paſſage, are proper for a carouſal, or a magnificent ſhew.

The difference of a proud ſtately prancing horſe, and a paſſaging one, conſiſts only in this, that your ſtately horſes do the former naturally, and do not keep their legs ſo long in the air as in paſſaging right out.

But for a paſſage there is ſo much art required, that a horſe is two or three years in breeding to that manage, and of ſix horſes, it is very much if two of them ſucceed in it.

PASTES FOR BIRDS, this is a general food, and is made as follows:

Grind half a peck of the fineſt horſe beans well dried, very fine, and boult them through a fine boulter, ſuch as is uſed for wheat meal; or if your ſtock of birds do not require ſo great a quantity, take in the following proportion, *viz.*

Of the ſaid meal, two pounds; of the beſt ſweet almonds blanched, one pound; beat theſe very well in a mortar, to which put a quarter of a pound of freſh butter that is entirely without any ſalt: all of which put into a copper ſaucepan, well tinned, mixed all well together, and ſet the pan over a charcoal fire, that the paſte may not ſmell of ſmoak, and keep continually ſtirring it all the while it ſtands upon the fire with a wooden-ſpoon, that ſo it may boil gradually, and not burn to; then take four yolks of eggs, and a little ſaffron, and when the butter is melted, having ſome virgin-honey ready, drop in ſome by degrees, continually ſtirring it, that all the ingredients may incorporate.

This being done, take a cullender, made with ſuch holes as will let through the compound, which ſhould be thin, and not lie in lumps; and the remainder of the paſte is to be beat in a mortar again, and if it will not paſs through the holes, ſet it upon the fire again, and let it boil gently, and then try to force it through the cullender, till it comes to ſuch a quantity and quality as is fit for the number of birds you keep. Repeat this as often as you have occaſion.

This paſte may be mixed with any bird-meat whatever, and is a ſtrengthening cleanſing diet, which will continue good for ſix months if you pour a little melted clarified honey upon it.

Paſtes FOR FISHING, are variouſly compounded, almoſt according to the angler's own fancy; but there ſhould always be a little cotton wool, ſhaved lint, or fine flax, to keep the parts of it together, that it may not fall off the hook. White bread and honey will make a proper paſte for carp and tench. Fine white bread alone, with a little water, will ſerve for roach and dace; and mutton ſuet and ſoft new cheeſe for a barbel. Strong cheeſe, with a little butter, and coloured yellow with ſaffron, will make a good winter paſte for a chub.

Other paſtes are made as follow: Take bean-flour, or, if that is not to be got, wheat-flour and the tendereſt part of the leg of a young rabbit, whelp, or kitten; as much virgin-wax and ſheep's ſuet: beat them in a mortar till they are perfectly incorporated; then with a little clarified honey, temper them before the fire into a paſte. Some omit the bean and wheat-flour, others the virgin-wax and ſheep ſuet, only when they uſe it for carp.

Take ſheep's blood, cheeſe, fine white bread and clarified honey: make all into a paſte.

Take cherries without ſtones, ſheep's blood, fine bread, and ſaffron to colour it with, and make a paſte.

Take fat old cheeſe, ſtrong rennet, mutton kidney-ſuet, wheat-flour, and aniſeed-water; beat them all into a paſte. If it be for chub, add ſome roaſted bacon.

Take the fatteſt old cheeſe, the ſtrongeſt rennet,

rennet, mutton kidney-ſuet, and turmeric reduced into a fine powder; work all into a paſte. Add the turmeric only till the paſte becomes of a very fine yellow colour. This is excellent for chub, as are alſo the two following:

Take ſome of the oldeſt and ſtrongeſt *Cheſhire* cheeſe you can get, the crumb of a fine manchet or *French* roll, and ſome ſheep's kidney ſuet; put theſe in a mortar, and beat them into a paſte, adding as much clarified honey as will be ſufficient to ſweeten it.

Take a few ſhrimps or prawns, pull off their ſhells and ſkins, and beat the clear meat in a mortar, with a little honey, till it becomes a paſte. When you bait with a piece of this, let the point of the hook be but lightly covered.

Take fine flour and butter, with ſaffron to colour it, and make a paſte for roach and dace.

But among all the variety of paſtes, there is none ſo often uſed as the ſimple and plain one made with white bread and milk, which requires only clean hands.

The following obſervations concerning paſtes may be of uſe to a young angler, being all founded on experience.

In *September*, and all winter months, when you angle for chub, carp, and bream, with paſte, let the bait be as big as a large hazlenut: but for roach and dace, the bigneſs of an ordinary bean is ſufficient.

You may add to any paſte aſſa-fœtida, oil of polypody of the oak, oil of ivy, oil of petre, gum ivy, and many other things, which ſometimes wonderfully increaſe your ſport.

When you angle with paſte, you ſhould chuſe a ſtill place, and uſe a quill float, a ſmall hook, a quick eye, a nimble rod and hand. The ſame rules hold in regard to all tender baits.

N. B. The ſpawn of any fiſh (ſalmon eſpecially) beat to a paſte, or boiled till ſo hard as to hang on the hook; or the fleſh of any fiſh beat to paſte, or cut into ſmall bits, is a choice bait for almoſt all fiſh.

Take coculus indicus, finely pounded, four ounces, mix it with cummin, old cheeſe, and wheat-flour, about two ounces of each; work them into a paſte with white wine, then divide it into pieces about the ſize of peaſe, which throw into ſtanding waters; all that taſte will preſently be ſtupified and ſwim to the top, ſo that you may catch them with your hands.

N. B. Some uſe brandy inſtead of wine, and put nux vomica, finely grated, into the compoſition.

Take goat's blood, barley-meal, and lees of ſweet white wine, mix them with the lungs of a goat, boiled and pounded fine; make the whole into pills, which throw into ponds or pits, and you may ſoon catch the fiſh, who will prove intoxicated. *See* ANGLING.

PASTERN OF A HORSE, the diſtance between the joint of the mane and the coronet of the hoof.

This part ſhould be ſhort, eſpecially in the middle-ſized horſes, becauſe long paſterns are weak, and cannot ſo well endure travel: ſome have paſterns ſo long and flexible, that the horſe in walking almoſt touches the ground with them, which is a great imperfection, and a ſign of little or no ſtrength, ſuch horſes not being fit for any kind of toil and fatigue.

PASTERN JOINT, the joint next a horſe's foot, which is ſaid to be crowned, when without being galled or hurt there is a ſwelling round it beneath the ſkin, in form of a circle, about half the breadth of one's finger.

It proceeds from a humour gathered by much travel, and ſhews that the horſe's legs have been too much uſed.

When the paſtern joint ſwells after travelling, chafe it every morning and evening with a mixture of two parts of brandy and one of oil of nuts.

If the ſwelling be large, apply the red honey charge with a convenient bath; and if it be hard, lay on a poultice of rue boiled in thick wine.

PATER-NOSTER LINE, [in Angling] is when ſix or eight very ſmall hooks are tied along a line, one half foot above each other.

PATTIN-SHOE, a horſe-ſhoe ſo called, under which is ſoldered a ſort of half ball of iron, hollow within: it is uſed for hip-ſhot horſes, and put upon a ſound foot, to the end, that the horſe not being able to ſtand upon that foot without pain, may be conſtrained to ſupport himſelf upon the lame foot, and ſo

hinder the ſinews from ſhrinking, and the haunches from drying up.

They likewiſe clap pattin-ſhoes upon horſes that are ſprained in the ſhoulders.

PAW THE GROUND. A horſe paws the ground, when his leg being either tired or painful, he does not reſt it upon the ground, and fears to hurt himſelf as he walks.

PEACOCKS, are birds that ſerve rather to delight the eye than for profit: the beſt quality belonging to them is, that they cleanſe and clear the yard from venomous creatures, ſuch as ſnakes, adders, toads, newts, *&c.* which are their daily food; whence their fleſh becomes very unwholeſome, and is uſed at great feaſts more as a rarity than upon any other account. If you roaſt one of them ever ſo dry, ſet it by, and look on it the next day, it will ſeem blood-raw, as if it were not roaſted at all.

The hens generally lay their eggs abroad in hedges and buſhes, where the cock cannot find them, who otherwiſe will break them: therefore as ſoon as ſhe begins to lay, ſeparate her from the cock and houſe till ſhe has brought forth her young, and the coronet of feathers begin to riſe in their foreheads, then turn them abroad, and the cock will cheriſh them, but not before. The hen's ſitting-time is juſt thirty-days, and then any ſort of grain, with water, is good for her: before the chickens go abroad, feed them with good green cheeſe, and barley meal, with water, and afterwards the dam will provide for them. The beſt time to ſet a pea-hen, is at the new moon, and if you ſet hen-eggs with hers ſhe will nouriſh them both equally: the chickens are ſo very tender, that the leaſt cold will kill them, therefore they ſhould not go abroad but when the ſun ſhines. As for the feeding of peacocks, the labour may be ſaved, for if they go in a place where there is corn ſtirring, they will take care to have part: and as their fleſh is ſeldom or never eaten, there needs no care to be taken for the fattening them.

PEARCH, } is a fiſh that is hook-backed,
PERCH, } ſomething like a hog, and armed with ſtiff griſtles, and his ſides with dry thick ſcales. He is a very bold biter, which appears by his daring to adventure upon one of his own kind with more courage than even the pike.

Some ſay there are two ſorts of pearches, the one ſalt-water and the other freſh; the firſt has but one fin on his back, the latter two, which is more than moſt fiſhes have.

He ſpawns but once a year, in *February* or *March*, and ſeldom grows to above two feet in length: his beſt time of biting is when the ſpring is far ſpent, at which time you may take at one ſtanding all that are in one hole, be they ever ſo many.

His baits are a minnow, or a little frog: but a brandling is beſt, if well ſcoured: when he bites give him time enough.

He biteth well all day long in cool cloudy weather, but chiefly from eight in the morning till ten, and from three till about ſix in the evening.

He will not bite at all times of the year, eſpecially in winter, for then he is very abſtemious, yet if it be warm he will bite then in the middle of the day, for in winter all fiſh bite beſt in the heat of the day.

If you fiſh for a pearch with a minnow, it muſt be alive, ſticking your hook through his upper lip, or back fin, and letting him ſwim about mid-water, or ſomewhat lower, for which purpoſe you muſt have a pretty large cork, with a quill on your line.

You muſt have a ſtrong ſilk line, and a good hook armed with wire, ſo that if a pike ſhould come, you may be provided for him; and by this means ſeveral have been taken. Some carry a tin pot, or veſſel of about two quarts or three pints, in which they keep their minnows or gudgeons alive; the lid of the pot is full of little holes, ſo that you may give them freſh water without opening it, which ſhould be about every quarter of an hour, leſt they die.

If you take a ſmall caſting net with you, you may at a caſt or two take baits enough to ſerve the whole day, without further trouble.

When you fiſh with a frog, you muſt faſten the hook through the ſkin of his leg, towards the upper part thereof.

The pearch is none of the leather-mouthed ſort of fiſhes, and therefore when he bites give him time enough to pouch his bait, leſt when you

you think all ſure he breaks hold, and ſo you loſe your fiſh.

The beſt place to fiſh for him is in the turning of the water, or eddy, in a good gravel ſcour, where you will not fail of them, and ruffs.

If you would take a pearch, you muſt take notice, that this fiſh feeds well and bites freely. Bait the ground where you fiſh, over night, with lob-worms chopt in pieces; and in the morning when you come to the place, firſt plumb the depth, then gage your line, and bait your hook with a red knotted worm, or a minnow, which is reckoned the beſt; put the hook in at the back of the minnow betwixt the fin and the ſkin, that the minnow may ſwim up and down alive, being buoyed up with a cork or quill, that the minnow may have liberty to ſwim a foot off the ground.

Theſe directions being carefully followed, the angler need not fear his deſired ſucceſs.

PEARL; called alſo pin, and web, or any unnatural ſpot or thick film over an horſe's eye; proceeds from ſome ſtroke or blow received, or from the fire or dam.

The pearl is known by a little round thick white ſpot, like a pearl, (from which it took its name) growing on the ſight of the eye.

As for the cure, it is the ſame as for Blood-shotten Eyes, *which ſee.*

PEARL [with Hunters], is that part of a deer's horn which is about the bur.

PELT. The ſkin of the beaſt.

PERAMBULATION of a Forest, is the ſurveying or walking about the foreſt by juſtices, or other officers thereto appointed, in order to ſet down the limits or bounds of it.

PERIWINKLES taken out of the ſhell are good baits for roach in the river *Thames*, as are likewiſe ſhrimps uncaſed for the pike and chub.

PESATE, Pesade, or Posade, is when a horſe is lifting or raiſing his fore-quarters, keeps his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring, ſo that he marks no time with his haunches till his fore legs reach the ground.

This motion is the means to fix his head and his haunches, to make him ply and bend his fore thighs, and to hinder him from ſtamping and clattering with his feet.

PHEASANT, a bird about the bigneſs of a cock, having a crooked bill, and feathers of various colours; its fleſh is delicious, and much coveted. To judge aright of this bird for eating, a cock, if young, has a ſhort ſpur; if old, a ſharp ſmall ſpur; ſee that it be not cut or pared; if fat, it has a vein on the ſide of the breaſt under the wing; if new, a fat firm vent; if you touch it hard with your finger, it will peel; then if young, it has a ſmooth leg, and a fine ſmooth grain on the fleſh; if old, it has a rugged wrinkled grain on the fleſh, and full of hairs like an old yard hen; if ſhe be full of eggs, ſhe will have a faſt and open vent; if not full, a cloſe vent.

PHEASANT-TAKING: a rural diverſion, performed with nets in their crowing-time, which is about the end of *February*, and in *March*, before they begin to breed; it is done either generally or particularly; the firſt is, when the whole eye, *viz.* the old cock and hen, with all their young ones, or powts, as they flock or run together in thick woods or coppices, are taken; or particularly, when none but the old, and ſuch of the young as are of age, fit for coupling, are taken; ſo that you cannot have any aſſurance with your nets to ſtrike at more than one or two at a time; for the pheaſant is of a melancholy, ſullen diſpoſition, and when once they have coupled, do not accompany in flocks as other birds.

In order to the taking pheaſants with the greater eaſe, you muſt be acquainted with their haunts and uſual breeding-places, which are in young, thick and well grown coppices, free from the annoyance of cattle or pathways; for they being of a very timorous nature, they eſteem the ſtrength of their covert their only ſafety, and do not abide or breed in open or plain fields, nor under the covert of corn fields, low ſhrubby buſhes, or in large and tall trees.

Having found their haunts, next you are to find their eye, or brood; and here you are to obſerve, that pheaſants come out of the woods and coverts thrice a day to feed in freſh paſtures, green wheat, or other grain, and

that is about ſun-riſing, about noon, and a little before ſun-ſet. Now the courſe to be followed, is to go to that ſide of the wood where you ſuppoſe they make their ſallies, and watch the places where they come out; or by ſearching their haunts; for you may ſee the young powts in that ſeaſon flock and run together after the hen like chickens. Again, if you go to their haunts early in the morning or late in the evening, you will hear the old cock and hen call their young ones, and the young ones anſwer them, and accordingly direct your path as near as you can to the place where they are, then lie down as cloſe as poſſible, that you may not be diſcerned; but withal obſerve how they lodge together, the better to know how to pitch your nets with the greater advantage, both of wind, weather, and place; and take care that all be done as ſilently as poſſible, otherwiſe they will betake themſelves to their legs, and not to their wings, unleſs forced to it by a cloſe purſuit.

But the moſt certain way to find them out, is to have an artificial pheaſant-call, wherein a perſon ſhould be very expert in the imitation of their notes, and the time when, and to what purpoſe they uſe them, which calls are much the ſame as hens uſe in clucking their chickens.

The chief time for uſing the call, is in the morning early, or about ſun-ſet, at which time they ſeek their food, and then the note muſt be to call them to food; but though theſe are the beſt times, yet the call may be uſed at other times, only altering the notes for calling them together, or the like.

Having the perfect uſe of the call, the knowledge of their haunts, and the times to take them, chuſe ſome private place not to be diſcoverd, and then call at firſt very ſoftly, leſt any ſhould be lodged very near you, and be affrighted at your loud note; but if nothing reply, raiſe your note higher and higher till it be extended to the utmoſt compaſs, and if any be within hearing they will anſwer in as loud a note as your's, provided it be tunable, or elſe all will be ſpoiled.

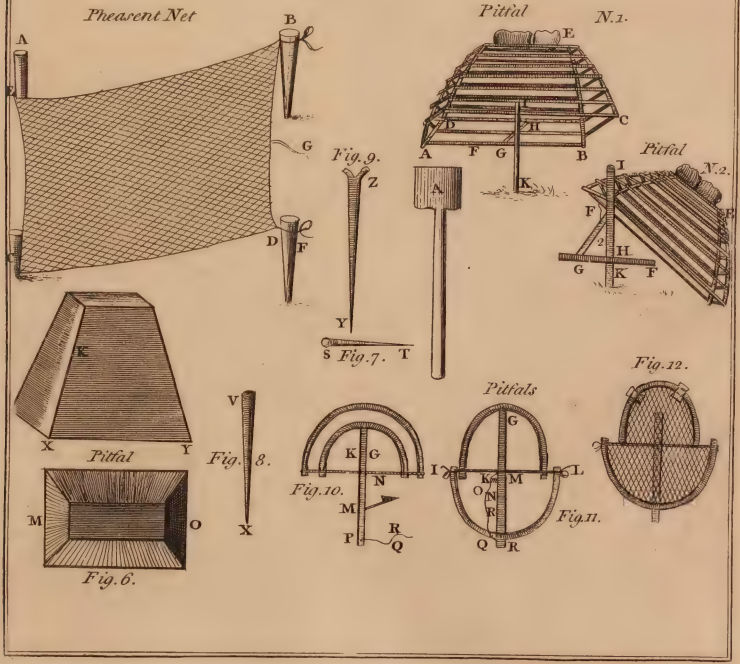
As ſoon as the pheaſant anſwers, if it be at a good diſtance, creep nearer and nearer, ſtill calling, but not ſo loud; and as you advance nearer, ſo will the pheaſant to you, ſo that you will come in ſight of her, either on the ground or at perch, always imitating her in her true note; then ceaſe calling, and ſpread your net between the pheaſant and yourſelf in the moſt convenient place you can find, making one end of the net faſt to the ground, and holding the other in your hand by a long line, ſo that when any thing ſtrains it, you may pull the net cloſe together, which done, call again, and as ſoon as you perceive the pheaſant come under your net, raiſe up and ſhew yourſelf, upon which being affrighted, ſhe will ſpring, and ſo become entangled in the net.

In caſe you have divers pheaſants anſwer the call, and that from ſeveral parts of the wood, then keep your firſt ſtation, and as you hear them to make towards you, ſo get your nets ready, ſpreading them conveniently about you, *viz.* one pair of nets on one ſide and another on the other, lying cloſe without any noiſe, only of your call, till you have allured them under your nets, and then ſtand up to affright them as aforeſaid, that they may be entangled in your nets.

Another way to take pheaſants, which is reckoned much better than the former, is, to be provided with a ſtale pheaſant, a live cock, which muſt be ſecretly tied down to your net, who, by his crowing, will draw others in: you muſt lie concealed in ſome buſh or ſecret place, and when you ſee any pheaſant come to your net, then draw your line, and the net will fall on him and take him.

To take pheaſants by ſnares; when you have found their paſſage out of the wood to their uſual places of feeding, there plant a little ſtake, with a couple of ſnares of horſe-hair, one to lie flat on the ground for their feet, and the other about the height of their head, to take them by the neck; and in caſe there ſhould be more paſſes than one, you muſt do the like to every one of them; then fetch a compaſs about, and when you are in a direct line with the pheaſant and the ſnare that you have fitted, there make a gentle noiſe to affright them.

If by their dunging and ſcraping you perceive that they frequent any place, you may then make uſe of ſuch hedge-rows as are directed to take fowl, with ſome lines and


Pheasent Net
A
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Pitfal
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C
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Fig. 9.
Z
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Fig. 7.
T
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Fig. 6.
V
Fig. 8.
X
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Fig. 10.
M
P
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Pitfals
G
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L
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Fig. 11.
Q
R
Fig. 12.

birdlime, only plant your running-lines from them of a convenient height, and ſtill place one to lie flat to entangle their legs.

To take pheaſants or partridges, and ſo preſerve the game in a man's own ground: when you perceive an eye of pheaſants, or a covey of partridges, frequent ſuch and ſuch ground, go thither, and in ſome place thereof, diſtance from a hedge, buſh, or gate, about forty or fifty paces, pitch up four ſticks, each a foot long, in a ſquare, and in the middle of the ſticks ſcatter four or five handsful of oats, barley, or wheat, and as you walk thro' the grounds from the ſticks, ſcatter a few corns, which may ſerve as a train to draw on the game to the great heap in the middle of the ſticks: now the pheaſants and partridges coming to feed according to their cuſtom, will ſoon find out the train, and conſequently the great bait; they will not fail to return thither next morning, in hopes of another repaſt, againſt which time let it be laid ready for them, and pitch by every one of the four ſticks, a buſh of furze; if they eat the ſecond time, which you may diſcern by their dung, notwithſtanding the furze-buſhes, then againſt the next coming croſs ſome lines of packthread, in form of a net; and if for all this they come and eat, you may be ſure to take them when you pleaſe with the following device. *See* Plate IX.

Take away the ſticks, furze-buſhes, and packthread, and there pitch the net deſcribed as follows:

The four main ſupporters of the net, A, B, C, D, muſt be fixed ſtrongly in the ground, that the net may be lightly ſpread on the top; the four ſides of the net muſt be ordered in the ſame manner as ſhall be now directed by the example of one of them, according to the deſcription of the aforeſaid figure; lift up the ſide of the net deſigned by the letters E, F, over the top of the net that is ſpread, for the ſide muſt not lie flat, but ſtand ſloping like a pent-houſe, ſupported by ſmall twigs, the bottom faſtened in the earth, and the cord or verge of the net reſting on them; then place the four furze-buſhes at each corner of the net, the more to embolden them: and be ſure the running-cord of the net be exact and right; the two ends thereof muſt be tied to a ſtrong cord, deſcribed by the letter G, which cord muſt reach to the next buſh or ſhelter where you lie concealed, but within view of the net; when all is fixed, ſpread the bait as formerly, but try once or twice how the net will draw, that upon occaſion all may be in good order; the beſt time to wait their coming is at break of day, when they are all buſy in eating the bait; then draw your line with a quick motion, and preſently fix it to the buſh, where you are; and make all poſſible haſte to the net to prevent their eſcaping.

If you would preſerve a breed in your grounds, kill the cocks, and keep the hens till towards Lent, in ſome convenient room, and then put them out into your grounds, and they will ſoon find cocks for a breed.

There is another way found moſt effectual for the taking of pheaſants in the winter-ſeaſon, provided there is no ſnow: get a net in the form of a caſting-net, but larger, with the meſhes about five inches wide; then take ſome peas or wheat, and knowing their haunts, which will be in young coppices of about three or four years growth; in ſuch places ſeek out their path, by their droppings or dung, which paths generally lead from the young coppices to thoſe that are older; and having found out any path, lay about a pint of the corn in the place, obſerving where you lay it, ſo that they may come to eat; thus do for ſeveral days for about a fortnight, by which time they will be ſo accuſtomed to it that they will come to expect ſome food, and by this means, all, or moſt of the pheaſants in that part, will be gathered to it.

Having thus trained them, and that you certainly know when you come in the morning that they have been there, which will be found by their eating and the dung, then and in ſuch places ſet your nets, only one in one place, which is done thus, tie the top of your nets to a bough, then ſpread it at the bottom, and peg it down to the ground, on all parts except one, which muſt be raiſed up above a foot and a half, like an arched door, with an aſhen ſtick; alſo fix to the ſaid arch ſeveral rods made of hazle, with the taper ends to the earth, within the net, ſo that the pheaſants may come in by parting the ſticks, but not get out again.

Having

Having thus ſet your nets, which muſt be made of coarſe thread, ſuch as rabbet-bays, and of a tanned colour, by putting them into a tan-pit, cover your nets with boughs to prevent the birds from ſeeing them; and be ſure to ſet them ſome diſtance in the wood. The uſe of the nets is from the beginning of *May* to the latter end of *October*.

PHEASANT-HAWKING. A rural diverſion, managed with a goſhawk in coverts, of which none but thoſe of a ſtrong and able body, with ſpirit and courage, are fit; for this flight is different from that in the champagne fields, where the hawk and the game are always in ſight; ſo that you are to make her to the pheaſant and ſuch like ſort of fowl, that always frequent the woods, coverts, and the like obſcure places, which hinders the ſight, which ſhould be your guide in the flight. For the better effecting of this, you muſt be very circumſpect as to the place you firſt enter in, to the end ſhe may be well guarded, and kept from taking any diſlike or offence at the dogs, which if ſhe does at the firſt entrance, it will be difficult to bring her to endure them again; therefore to divert any ſuch ill quality at firſt, ſhe muſt be better managed, followed and governed, than in the field, ſo that if you would have her make a perfect hawk, and to be bold and venturous in thick woods, with the Falconer, the dogs, and the game, you muſt make a good choice of the time, place and dogs.

The time ſhould be early in the year, about *January*, *February*, or *March*, before the approach of the leaf; but the beſt months for pheaſant-hawking, are *November*, *December*, and *January*, after which you muſt be preparing her for the mew, that ſhe may be early mewed, to fly in the field the next ſeaſon for partridges.

Having made choice of the place to fly your hawk in, and that you have let her go into her flight, be ſure to command your dogs behind you until you have found her, and if ſhe has killed the game, it is ſufficient; if not, but that you find her on the ground, out of an eagerneſs of the ſport, (as many will be at the firſt entrance) if there be any tree that ſhe may well ſee from it, ſet her thereon, otherwiſe keep her on your fiſt, and beat for it again; then if ſhe flies and kills it, keep the dogs back until you have found her, and ſuffer her to plume and take her pleaſure for a time; then gently call in your dogs and walk about her, encouraging her with your voice, that ſhe may be acquainted with the noiſe; and when you ſee it convenient, ſtoop to it upon your knees, and rending the chaps, give her blood in the throat, which will much pleaſe her; pare away alſo the hard brain-pan from the reſt, and give her the head in her foot to eat, the ground hiding the body from her: then having your dog (which muſt be under great command) cloſe by, when ſhe has done, and begins to look about her, then throw the pheaſant amongſt them, that ſhe may, together with ſome words of rebuke from you, make them give way with fear unto her; but let them be in her ſight, and having ſufficiently taken her pleaſure, take the pheaſants gently from her, leaving the head in her foot, and let her eat it on the ground where the quarry lay, only reſerving a little to take her to your fiſt withal; then put on her hood and reward her, by which means you will much win her love to you. She will, according to theſe directions, with a good keeper, fair flying, and two or three ſtaunch ſpaniels, be brought in a ſhort time, to good perfection in this ſport.

Again, in order to embolden your hawk, to make her take a pheaſant from the perch with courage, obſerve the directions following: before you fly her provide a dead pheaſant or live one, which is beſt; take it with you into the wood, and when you are diſpoſed to call your hawk for her ſupper, and as ſhe is drawing and attending after you for the ſame, having a convenient pole ready for your purpoſe, call your ſpaniels about you to make them bay, and ſuddenly breaking the neck of the pheaſant, lift it up upon a bough, that the hawk may have a ſight of it, and with your voice call and encourage her to come in and ſeize it, and if ſhe pulls it down, be ſure that you rebuke the dogs in ſuch manner, and keep them ſo at command, that they give her way at her deſcending, and that ſhe may plume and take her pleaſure thereon, which will ſo embolden her in a ſmall time, that when ſhe ſees a pheaſant take perch, ſhe will immediately ſeize it and pull it down; nor will ſhe be afraid of the dogs, for when they are once managed

managed and brought into good ſubjection, they will know their duty, and be fearful of tranſgreſſing, ſo that if you are abſent you may venture them, but remember, by all means, to have no ſtrange dogs, for one may ſpoil your ſport, by drawing the reſt into errors, and cauſing them to hunt after any thing; nor is it convenient to hunt with many ſpaniels, for two or three couple is enough to range and beat about a large wood, and to perch a pheaſant.

PHEASANT-POWTS. Young pheaſants; for the driving and taking of which within nets, when you have found out an eye of them, place your nets croſs the little paths and ways they have made, which are much like ſheep tracts; and, if poſſible, you ſhould find out one of their principal haunts, which may be eaſily known by the barenneſs of the ground, their mutings, and the feathers which lie ſcattered about; and always take the wind with you, for it is their cuſtom to run down the wind; place the nets hollow, looſe, and circular-wiſe, the nether part muſt be faſtened to the ground, and the upper ſide lie hollow, ſo that when any thing ruſhes in, it may fall and entangle it.

Having ſo fixed the net, go to the haunts, and if you find the eye ſcattered, with your call draw them together, and when you find they begin to cluck and pipe to one another, then forbear calling, and take an inſtrument, by ſome called a driver. (*See* Plate V. fig. 6.) which is made of ſtrong white wands, or oſiers, ſuch as baſket-makers uſe, which muſt be ſet in a handle; in two or three places it muſt be twiſted or bound about with ſmall oſiers, according to the figure. With this driver, ſo ſoon as you ſee the pheaſants gathered together, make a great noiſe on the boughs and buſhes about you, which will ſo frighten them, that they will all get cloſe together, and run away a little diſtance, and ſtand to hearken; then make the ſame noiſe a ſecond time, which will make them run again, and continue the ſame till you have driven them into your nets, for they may be drove like ſheep; but if it happens that they take a contrary way, then make a croaking noiſe, as it were in their faces, which will preſently turn them the right way, as you would have them; but in uſing the driver, firſt obſerve ſecrecy, in keeping yourſelf out of their ſight, for if they eſpy you, they will run and hide themſelves in holes, under ſhrubs, and will not ſtir till night. Secondly, take time and leiſure, for raſhneſs and over-much haſte ſpoils the ſport. *See* PHEASANTS.

PHLYCTÆNE [in horſes] A diſorder after inflammation of the eyes; there ſometimes remains either puſtules filled with purulent matter (theſe are called puſtules) or they are filled with a tranſparent humour, and then they are called phlyctæne.

When puſtules ariſe on the tunica conjunctiva, they are reddiſh at the firſt, and afterwards white; but when they are on the cornea, they are duſky at the firſt, and, in time, turn white.

The phlyctæne are tranſparent, hence they take the appearance of the part they lie on; they are more ſuperficial than the puſtules, and are not ſo difficult to remove.

All the danger from puſtules, and from phlyctæne, is their becoming ulcers of a bad kind, which heal with difficulty.

The cure is the ſame in both caſes. In the beginning you may attempt to diſperſe them, by waſhing them two or three times a-day with a ſolution of ten grains of ſaccharum ſaturni, in four ounces of roſe-water: and when they give way, you may waſh them with equal parts of brandy and water: but if they neither diſperſe nor burſt ſoon, the beſt way is to open them with a lancet, and then dreſs them with the ſapphire water.

Sapphire Water.

Take of lime-water, one pint: crude ſal ammoniac, one drachm; let them ſtand in a copper veſſel, or with a few bits of copper, until the water is of a blue ſapphire colour.

PHYSIC FOR HORSES. For a purging ball. Take Barbadoes aloes, ten drachms and an half; diagridium and ginger (in powder) each a drachm; jalap and caſtile ſoap, of each a drachm and a half; ſyrup of buckthorn ſufficient to make a ball. Theſe balls may be increaſed or decreaſed in their purgative qualities, ſo as to be ſelected by the judgment of the reader. The ball being given early in the morning, let it be waſhed down with a quart of water ſlightly warm, give him a little ſweet hay,

hay, and about three hours after give a warm maſh of ſcalded bran, containing one-fourth of oats, and let it be repeated twice in the courſe of the day, and on the following morning, about which time the phyſic may be expected to begin its operation. So ſoon as the phyſic begins to operate, aſſiſt the work by frequent applications of warm water; and do not omit letting him be walked out about half an hour at leaſt (well cloathed). Frequent ſupplies of warm water muſt be given, and two other maſhes at their proper times; by no means omitting to take him out and walk him gently twice or thrice in the courſe of the day.

Bartlet recommends a cooling, purging drink, which is cooling, eaſy, and quick in its operation, and greatly preferable, in all inflammatory caſes, to any other purge, as it paſſes into the blood, and operates alſo by urine. "Take ſenna, two ounces, infuſe in a pint of "boiling water two hours, with three drachms "of ſalt of tartar; pour off and diſſolve in it "four ounces of glauber ſalts, and two or "three drachms of cream of tartar." In inflammatory caſes, or when the horſe cauſes the ball to regurgitate, and it cannot be eaſily or properly paſſed, this drink may be admitted with propriety.

PIAFFEUR, is a proud ſtately horſe, who being full of mettle or fire, reſtleſs and forward, with a great deal of motion, and an exceſſive eagerneſs to go forwards, makes this motion; the more that you endeavour to keep him in, he bends his legs up to his belly: he ſnorts, traverſes, if he can, and by his fiery action ſhews his reſtiveneſs, when ſome, though very improperly, ſay he dances.

Such horſes as theſe, or ſuch as are bred to paſſage upon a ſtraight line, are much admired in carouſals and magnificent feſtivals.

PICKER. HORSE-PICKER, is an iron inſtrument five or ſix inches long, bent or crooked on one ſide, and flat and pointed on the other, uſed by grooms to cleanſe the inſide of the manage horſes feet, and pick out the earth and ſand that has got into them.

PIGEON. A domeſtic bird, very well known, and fed in order to be eaten: I ſhall chiefly mention thoſe that are bred in pigeon or dove-houſes: ſome there are, for want of the conveniency of ſuch houſes, that are bred in coops and dove-cotes; in general we reckon but two ſorts of pigeons, the wild and the tame; the tame rough-footed ones differ not much from the wild, only they are ſomewhat bigger, and more familiar: the wild uſually perch upon trees, being ſeldom ſeen on the ground, and are very good food.

By wild pigeons, are meant thoſe that breed in woods, ſea-rocks, *&c.* and by the tame, ſuch as are bred in dove-houſes.

There are indeed many ſorts of pigeons, ſuch as carriers, croppers, powters, horſemen, runts, jacobins, turbits, helmets, nuns, tumblers, barbs, petits, owls, ſpots, trumpeters, ſhakers, turners, finikins, *&c.* from which proceed, when they are contrarily matched together, baſtard-bred pigeons, ſuch as are called, from the cropper or powter, and the carrier, powting horſemen; from the tumbler and the horſeman, dragoons: of the generality of theſe I ſhall ſay but little, they being only kept for fancy, and not for the profit of the table, though the ſame method is to be uſed in breeding them.

There are different ſorts of runts, one called *Spaniſh* runts, generally of a blood-red or mottled colour: they are very looſe feathered, and large bodied, but breed not ſo often as the ſmaller ſorts.

Horſemen are excellent breeders, and are not eaſily took; the common *Engliſh* runt is a good ſized pigeon, and breeds well.

The pigeon called the leghorn, is a ſort of runt, only diſtinguiſhed by a little wattle over his noſtril: he is a full bodied pigeon, whoſe feathers lie cloſe to his body, and is an excellent breeder, and generally of a grizzled colour, ermined round the neck.

To thoſe who keep pigeons for the ſake of good breeding, I would recommend baſtard-bred pigeons, ſuch as powting-horſemen, powting dragoons, from a powter, or cropper, and a leghorn; the reaſon is, ſuch pigeons will breed nine or ten pair of young ones in a year, for the little puff of wind thrown in from the powter, gives them a heat and mirth; they will continually be playing or courting, and when they have young ones, will feed them well, which a cropper, by reaſon of the bigneſs of his crop, ſeldom doth.

Carriers breed but ſlowly, three or four pair a year

a year for them is much, by reason of their cold nature: they are constant lovers, and very rarely tread any but their own mate, and therefore hard to match when separate; they will often take three months time.

On the contrary, a powter will tread any hen that will let him, at any time; and take him from his own mate, he will match to another in a day or two: for that bastard-bred pigeons are most serviceable for those who breed them to supply the table.

Great care must be taken to make convenient places to breed in; each pair of pigeons must be sure to have two nests, with baskets in them is best, for before one pair can go out of the nest, or feed themselves, the old ones will lay, and be setting: nay, I have often seen a second pair. Be sure when you take the young ones, clean the nest, or put in a clean basket, for cleanliness is a great help.

Never let them want meat, for if you do they cannot be provided with soft meat in their crop when the young hatch, which if wanting, the young ones certainly die: or if you feed the old ones by hand, they will go feed their young immediately with what they get, which they not being able to digest, kills them; so that the best way is to let them have meat always by them in a box, with a hopper in it made for that purpose.

Breed young ones for stock in the spring, those bred in the winter being generally crampt, and never prove good breeders.

The reason why I recommend baskets to breed in, is, tame pigeons seldom build their nests, the want of which a basket supplies. Be sure take care no vermin come among them.

Of those bred in pigeon-houses, the grey pigeon, inclining to ash colour and black, is best; and she generally shews her fruitfulness by the redness of her eyes and feet, and by the ring of gold colour which is about her neck.

There are two seasons in the year wherein you may stock your pigeon-house, the first is *May*; for as these pigeons having much strengthened themselves during the winter, they are in a condition soon to yield profit to the buyer. Secondly, in *August* there are a great number of young pigeons that have been well fed with the corn which their dams, both cocks and hens, have plentifully supplied them with, from the harvest in that season.

You must take care to furnish your pigeon-house according to the bigness of it; if you put but a few in it, it will be a great while before you will have the pleasure of eating young pigeons, for you must take none out of the pigeon-house before it is well stocked.

Be sure to feed them in hard weather, and in benting time, which is when the corn is in the ear, and keep out the vermin, and you will never want stock.

It is good to give them loam, mixed with salt and cummin seed, mixed well, made up in lumps and dried; it provokes lust, and helps them in breeding.

Be sure never to let them want fresh water. The best food is tares; the mornings and evenings are proper times to give them their meat, and never at noon, for fear of breaking their rest, which they usually take at that hour, which roost is very necessary to make them thrive with the food which they eat.

To hinder pigeons from quitting the pigeon-house, take the head and feet of a gelt goat, and boil them together till the flesh separates from the bone: take this flesh and boil it again in the same liquor, till the whole is consumed; bruise into this decoction, which is very thick, some potter's earth out of which you are to take all the stones, vetch, dung, hemp, food and corn; the whole must be kneaded together and reduced to a paste, or dough, which form into small loaves about the thickness of two fists, and dry them in the sun or oven, and take care it do not burn; when they are baked, lay them in several parts of the pigeon-house, and as soon as they are set there the pigeons will amuse themselves with pecking them, and finding some taste there which pleases them, they will keep so close to it that they will not afterwards leave it but with regret. Others take a handful of salt, which they candy, and afterwards put into the pigeon-house. Some take a goat's head and boil it in water with salt, cummin, hemp and urine, and then expose it in the pigeon-house, with which they amuse the pigeons. Lastly, there are those who fry millet

in honey, adding a little water to prevent it's burning; this preparation is a repaſt to them, and will cauſe them to have ſuch an affection for their ordinary habitation, that ſo far from abandoning it themſelves, they will draw ſtrange pigeons to it.

Pigeons will live eight years, but they are only prolific for the firſt four years, afterwards they are worth nothing, for when they are once paſt that age, all they do is to deprive you of the profit you might reap by others that are younger. If is ſomething difficult to know how to diſtinguiſh their age.

If you would furniſh your table with young ones in the winter, and feed daintily, you muſt not tarry for them till they can fly, but take them when they are grown pretty ſtrong; pluck the largeſt quills out of their wings, which will confine them to their neſts; others tie their feet, or elſe break the bones of their legs, by which means they will be fat in a very ſhort time, becauſe the ſubſtance of the nouriſhment they receive being then not ſo much diſperſed, turns into fat.

PIGEON-HOUSE, a piece of œconomy of which a great deal may be ſaid, there being an infinite number of things to be obſerved, in order to get a pigeon-houſe that may be advantageous and profitable to you. To begin therefore: the firſt thing is, to pitch upon a convenient place, of which none is more proper than in the middle of a court-yard, which is ſuppoſed to be ſpacious enough, or without the houſe, by reaſon pigeons are naturally of a fearful diſpoſition, and the leaſt noiſe they hear frightens them: hence it is, that they always make pigeon-houſes with much care, and a great deal of reaſon, at ſuch a diſtance that the ruſtling noiſe of the trees ſhaken by the wind, and the over-murmurings of the water may not affright them.

As to the bigneſs of the pigeon-houſe, that depends upon the fancy of thoſe who build them; but it is better they ſhould be ſpacious than too little; and for it's form the round is to be preferred before the ſquare ones, becauſe rats cannot ſo eaſily come at the one as at the other; and the round houſe is alſo more commodious, becauſe you may by the means of the ladder turning upon an axis, eaſily viſit all that is within the pigeon-houſe, and come near the neſt without being propped, and take the pigeons in them; ſo that you may effect that by the conveniency of this ladder in a round one which cannot be done in a ſquare pigeon-houſe.

To hinder rats from getting up on the out ſide into a pigeon-houſe, they faſten tin plates to a certain height, and in ſuch places where they foreſee the rats might paſs, at the outward angles of a ſquare pigeon houſe; theſe plates ought to be a foot high and raiſed above half a foot on the ſides, ſo that when the rats come to them and cannot catch hold of them, they fall upon the iron ſpikes which are uſually fixed at the bottom, or the place where you foreſee they may fall.

Care ſhould alſo be had that the pigeon-houſe ſhould be placed at ſome ſmall diſtance from water, that the pigeons may carry it to their young ones: and the ſame being a little warmed in their bills, it will be more wholeſome for them than when it is cold.

The boards which cover the pigeon-houſe ſhould be well joined together, in ſuch manner that neither rats nor wind can paſs through; the covering ſhould be ſuch that no rain may penetrate through it; eſpecially, it ought to be raiſed on good, ſolid foundations, the floor good, the building firm, and well cemented, becauſe pigeons dung has an ill property of ruining foundations; they muſt be hard plaiſtered, and white-waſhed within and without, that being the colour moſt pleaſing to the pigeons. It muſt be a conſtant caution, that there be no window or opening of the pigeon-houſe to the eaſtward, but they muſt be always, as much as poſſible, placed to the ſouth, for pigeons love directly to feel the ſun, and eſpecially in winter; but if by reaſon of the ſituation of the place, you can do no otherwiſe than make the window of the pigeon-houſe to face the north, you muſt always keep it ſhut cloſe in cold weather, and open it in ſummer, that the cooling air may have paſſage into the place, which is refreſhing and delightful to pigeons in that ſeaſon of the year.

The pigeon-houſe ſhould have two cinctures built without, either of free ſtone or parget, one of which is to reach to the middle of the pigeon-

pigeon-houſe, and the other under the window, through which the pigeons go in and out; theſe two incloſures are made on purpoſe that the birds may reſt upon them when they return out of the fields: you ſhould have a portcullis at the window before mentioned, for the egreſs and regreſs of the pigeons, which portcullis muſt be ſomething larger than the window or aperture, which ſhould be lined with tin, well faſtened to the wall, to keep the rats from coming up: this portcullis may be raiſed up or pulled down every morning and evening, by means of a board faſtened to a pully, which is to be fixed about the ſaid window; and this cord may hang down ſo low, that it may be reached without any trouble.

To manage this affair well, the door ſhould be always placed in ſight of the dwelling houſe, whether the pigeon-houſe be built within or without the court-yard, though you are obliged to make the door to open on the north ſide, from whence the wind that blows is very incommodious to the pigeons, becauſe the maſter of the family may keep in awe thoſe that go in and come out of the pigeon-houſe; and to prevent the inconveniency that may ariſe from the north wind, make a double door to it, and by that means defend your pigeon-houſe from the ſeverity of the cold air.

As to the neſts or coves of the pigeon-houſe, ſome build them in the wall with flat bricks in ſuch a manner, that they are long and ſquare, and darkiſh at the bottom, which is a thing theſe birds covet, thoſe neſts would have continued to be among the firſt rank, if amongſt others the invention of earthen pots had not been found out; beſides, thoſe built in the wall have very often ſome chink or other, through which rats may get into them, whereas the pot being all of a-piece, entirely keeps them out, unleſs it be at the mouth. Others make uſe of round tiles, placed one upon another, repreſenting the ſhape of a pipe to receive water in, and they range them half a foot diſtant from each other upon bricks, fitted above as well as below to the roundneſs of theſe tiles, which alſo ſerve to ſeparate the neſts: but this is not ſo good as either of the others. Be ſure their neſts or holes be made diſh-faſhioned at the bottom, (as they do not always build neſts) then the eggs will keep in the middle, and the pigeon muſt ſet true upon them, which if otherwiſe they will roll aſide, and for want of proper heat, even though the pigeon ſets well in her neſt, will chill and certainly ſpoil. But in what manner ſoever theſe neſts are made, you muſt be very exact, that they ſhould be rather too big than too little, to the end that the cock and the hen may have room to ſtand in them.

The firſt range of theſe neſts, be they made as you pleaſe, muſt always be four feet diſtant from the ground, ſo that the wall underneath being very ſmooth, the rats may not be able to get up. You muſt obſerve in the firſt place, that if you build theſe neſts or coves with earthen pots, to place them checquerwiſe, and not ſquare one over another: in the next place, you muſt not raiſe their neſts any higher than within three feet of the top of the pigeon-houſe; and thirdly, you muſt cover the laſt range of thoſe neſts with a board a foot and an half broad, and ſet ſlanting, for fear the rats, which may happen to come down from the top, may get into them. All theſe neſts ſhould be built level with the wall, which ſhould be ſmooth and well whitened. You may, and it will be very much to the purpoſe, place before every neſt-door or mouth, a ſmall flat ſtone, which comes out of the wall three or four fingers broad, for the pigeons to reſt upon when they go in or come out of their neſts, or when bad weather obliges them to keep to the pigeon-houſe.

TAME PIGEONS; of theſe there are ſeveral ſpecies.

Runts, the largeſt kind of pigeons, called by the *Italians*, *tronfo*; but theſe may again be diſtinguiſhed into greater or ſmaller: thoſe which are commonly called the *Spaniſh* runts are much eſteemed, being the largeſt ſort of pigeon; but are ſluggiſh, and more ſlow of flight than the ſmaller ſort of runts; but the ſmaller runts are better breeders, and quicker of flight, for which they are eſteemed. As for the colours of their feathers, they are uncertain, ſo that a judgment cannot be made of the ſort by them.

The next which makes the largeſt figure, but is not in reality the largeſt bird, is the cropper, ſo called, becauſe they uſually do, by

attracting the air, blow up their crops to an extraordinary bigneſs, even ſo as to be ſometimes as large as their bodies. This ſort is the moſt valued, according as it can ſwell up it's crop to the larger ſize.

The bodies of this ſort are about the bigneſs of the ſmaller runt, but are ſomewhat more ſlender; this ſort alſo is of various colours in the feathers.

The Shakers; theſe are of two ſorts, *viz.* the broad-tailed ſhaker, and the narrow tailed-ſhaker: theſe are ſo called, becauſe they are almoſt conſtantly wagging their heads and necks up and down; the broad are diſtinguiſhed from the narrow, in that the broad-tailed ſort abounds with tail feathers, about twenty-ſix in number; but the narrow-tailed ſhakers have not ſo many.

Theſe, when they walk, carry their tail-feathers and creſt ſpread abroad like a turky-cock; they have likewiſe a diverſity of feathers.

The Jacobines, or Cappers; which are ſo called, on account of certain feathers which turn up about the back part of the head: ſome of this ſort are rough footed; they are ſhort billed, the iris of their eye of a pearl colour, and the head is commonly white.

The Turbit, which ſome ſuppoſe to be a corruption of the word *corbeck*, or *curtbeke*; as they are called by the *Dutch*, which ſeems to be derived of the *French*, *courtbec*, and ſignifies a ſhort bill, for which this pigeon is remarkable; for the head is flat, and the feathers on the breaſt ſpread both ways. Theſe are much of the ſame ſize with the jacobines.

The Carriers are pigeons ſo called from the uſe which is ſometimes made of them in carrying of letters to and fro: certain it is that they are very nimble meſſengers, for ſome authors affirm that it has been found by experience, that one of theſe pigeons will fly three miles a minute, or from *St. Alban's* to *London* in ſeven minutes; this has been tried by experiments.

We have an account of their paſſing and repaſſing with advices between *Hirtius* and *Brutus*, at the ſiege of *Modena*, who had, by laying meat for them in ſome high places, uſed their pigeons to fly from place to place for their meat, they having before kept them hungry, and in a dark place.

Theſe pigeons are about the ſize of common pigeons, and of a dark blue, or blackiſh colour, which is one way of diſtinguiſhing them from other ſorts: they are alſo remarkable for having their eyes compaſſed about with a broad circle of naked ſpongy ſkin, and for having the upper chap of their beak covered more than half from the head, with a double cruſt of the like naked fungous body. The bill or beak is moderately long and black.

Theſe birds have this quality, that they are carried many miles from the place where they are bred and brought up, or have themſelves hatched or bred up any young ones; they will immediately return home as ſoon as they are let to fly.

When perſons would uſe them for carriers, they muſt order them in the following manner:

Two friends muſt agree to keep them, the one at *London* and the other at *Windſor*, or any other place; he that liveth at *Windſor* muſt take two or three cocks or hens which were bred at his friend's at *London*, and the other two or three that were bred at *Windſor*; when the perſon at *London* has occaſion to ſend any advice to his friend at *Windſor*, he muſt roll up a little piece of paper, and tie it gently with a ſmall ſtring paſſed through it, about the pigeon's neck.

But here you muſt remember, that the pigeons you deſign to ſend with a letter, muſt be kept pretty much in the dark, and without meat for eight or ten hours before they are turned out, and then they will riſe and turn round till they have found their way, and continue their flight till they have got home.

With two or three of theſe pigeons on each ſide, a correſpondence might be carried on in a very expeditious manner, eſpecially in matters of curioſity, *&c.*

The *Barbary* pigeon, or Barb, is another ſort, whoſe bill is like that of the turbit, ſhort and thick, having a broad and naked circle of a ſpongy white ſubſtance round about the eye, like that of the carrier pigeon; the iris of the eye is white, if the feathers of the

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pinion are inclinable to a darker colour; but is red if the feathers are white, as is obſerved in other birds.

Smiters, are ſuppoſed to be the ſame that the *Dutch* call Dragers; this ſort ſhake their wings as they fly, and riſe commonly in a circular manner in their flight; the males for the moſt part, riſing higher than the females, and frequently falling and ſlabbing with their wings, which makes a noiſe that may be heard a great way off, which often is the cauſe of their breaking or ſhattering their quill feathers.

Theſe very much reſemble the Tumbler pigeon, the difference chiefly is, that the Tumbler is ſomewhat ſmaller, and in its flight will tumble itſelf backward over its head; the diverſity of colours in the feathers makes no difference.

The Helmet pigeon is diſtinguiſhed from the others, becauſe it has the head, the quill feathers, and the tail feathers, always of one colour, ſometimes black, ſometimes white, or red, or blue, or yellow, but the other feathers of the body are of a different colour.

The Light Horſeman; this is ſuppoſed to be a croſs ſtrain, between a cock Cropper and a hen of the Carrier breed, becauſe they ſeem to partake of both, as appears from the excreſcence of fleſh upon their bills, and the ſwellings of their crops; theſe are not inclined to leave the place of their birth, or the houſe that they have been uſed to.

The Baſtard-bill pigeon is ſomething bigger than the *Barbary* pigeon; they have ſhort bills, and are generally ſaid to have red eyes, though probably thoſe coloured eyes belong only to thoſe that have white feathers.

There is a pigeon called the Turner, which is ſaid to have a tuft of feathers hanging backwards on the head, which parts like a horſe's mane.

There is alſo a pigeon of the ſmaller ſort, called the Finikin, but in other reſpects like the former.

There is another pigeon called the Spot, ſuppoſed, (and with judgment) to take its name from a ſpot on the forehead, juſt above the bill, and the feather of its tail always of the ſame colour with the ſpots, and all the other feathers are white.

The Mahomet, or Mawmet pigeon, ſuppoſed to be brought from *Turky*, which is ſingular for its large black eyes, but the other parts are like thoſe of the *Barbary* pigeon.

To diſtinguiſh which are the males and females among pigeons, it is chiefly known by the voice and cooing, the females having a ſmall weak voice, and the male a loud and deep voice.

The food which is generally given to pigeons is tares, but if ſpurry ſeeds were mixed with them, or buck-wheat, thoſe grains would forward their breeding; however, with only tares they may be expected to breed eight or nine times a year; but, perhaps, they ſeldom hatch above one at a time, though if they be in full vigour, they will breed a pair at one ſitting.

In the feeding of pigeons, it is adviſeable not to let them have more meat at one time than they can eat, becauſe they are apt to toſs it about and loſe a great deal of it; ſo that the contrivance of filling a ſtone bottle with their meat, and placing the mouth downwards, ſo that it may come within an inch of a plain or table, will give a ſupply as they feed.

And ſomething of the ſame method ſhould be uſed about their water, by the bottle being reverſed with the mouth into a narrow ſhallow ciſtern; but they muſt by no means be without water, they being of themſelves a dry bird, and ſubject to contract dirt and fleas.

To prevent their quitting the Pigeon-Houſe.

(This receipt is deemed a ſecret).

Boil together the head and feet of a gelded goat, till the fleſh parts from the bone; and then boil the fleſh again in the ſame water, till it is all diſſolved, and when cold and thick, mix it up with Potter's earth, and making it into ſmall cakes, dry it in an oven, or by the ſun, but ſo as not to burn it. Lay theſe cakes in the pigeon-houſe, and the taſte of them will ſo pleaſe the pigeons, that they will not willingly leave it. Another method is, to candy ſalt, and leave it in the pigeon-houſe. A third is, to place there a goat's head boiled

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in water, with hemp, urine, cummin, and ſalt. And a fourth way is, to fry millet in honey and water, which produces a food ſo agreeable to pigeons, that they will not only remain at home, but intice others to keep them company.

To prevent Pigeons deſtroying Corn.

Fix lines over different parts of your land, with feathers tied in them; and frequently fire at them with powder, and they will quit the ſpot thus guarded.

To take PIGEONS, ROOKS *and* CROWS *upon new plowed or ſown Ground.*

Take a good number of ſmall twigs, of ſtrong wheaten ſtraw, of a good length, bird-lime them well, lay them on the ground where pigeons, *&c.* frequent, and they will ſoon be entangled with them; and in order to allure to your twigs or ſtraws, you may tie two or three pigeons to the ground, among the twigs.

Another way.

Cut ſome ſheets of thick brown paper, each into about eight parts, making them up in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf, and lime the inſide of them three or four days before you intend to uſe them; put into each paper, near the bottom, three or four grains of corn, and lay theſe papers up and down the ground, as much as you can under clods of earth, early in the morning, before the pigeons, *&c.* come to feed. The more papers you lay the greater you may expect your ſport. When the pigeons come to feed they will ſee the corn, and by thruſting in their heads to reach it, will get hood-winked by the paper ſticking to their heads, which will occaſion them to take wing, and fly bolt upright till they have ſpent themſelves, when they will come tumbling down and may be eaſily taken.

PIKE. A very long-lived fiſh, according to Lord *Bacon* and *Geſner*, who ſay he outlives all other fiſh, which is a pity, as he is an abſolute tyrant of the freſh water. The largeſt are the coarſer food, and the ſmalleſt are always accounted beſt; this fiſh never ſwims in ſhoals, but reſts by himſelf alone, being naturally very bold and daring, and will ſeize almoſt upon any thing, even devour his own kind; he breeds but once a year, and ſpawns in *February* or *March*. The beſt ſort is found in rivers, the worſt in meres and ponds. His common food is either pickerel-weeds or frogs, or what fiſh he can get.

The pike is obſerved to be a ſolitary, melancholy, and a bold fiſh: melancholy, becauſe he always ſwims or reſts himſelf alone, and never ſwims in ſhoals or with company, as roach and dace, and moſt other fiſh do: and bold, becauſe he fears not a ſhadow, or to ſee or to be ſeen of any body, as the trout and chub, and all other fiſh do.

And it is obſerved by *Geſner*, that the jaw-bones, and hearts and galls of pikes, are very medicinable for ſeveral diſeaſes, or to ſtop blood, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppoſe or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many ways medicinable and uſeful for the good of mankind; but he obſerves, that the biting of a pike is venomous and hard to be cured.

PIKE-FISHING. There are two ways to take the pike; by the ledger, and the walking-bait. The ledger-bait is fixed in one certain place, and may continue while the angler is abſent; this muſt be a live bait, of fiſh or frog; of fiſh, the beſt is a dace, roach, or perch; of frogs, the yelloweſt are beſt. In uſing the ledger-bait, if it be a fiſh, ſtick your hooks through his upper lip, and then faſtening it to a ſtrong line, at leaſt twelve or fourteen yards long, tie the other end of the line, either to ſome ſtake in the ground, or to the bough of a tree near the pike's uſual haunt; which done, wind your line on a forked ſtick, big enough to keep the bait from drawing it under water, all, except half a yard, or a little more; and your ſtick muſt have a ſmall cleft at the end, into which faſten your line, but ſo that when the pike comes, he may eaſily draw it forth, and have line enough to go to his hold and pouch the bait.

But if the bait be a frog, put the arming-wire in at his mouth, and out at his gills, then with a fine needle and ſilk ſew the upper

part of his leg, with one ſtitch only, to your arming-wire, or tie his leg gently, above the upper joint, to the wire.

There is a way of trolling for pike, with a winch to wind it up; this fiſh being very ſtrong, your rod muſt not be too ſlender at the top, where ſhould be placed a ring for your line to run through, which line is to be of ſilk; two yards and a quarter next the hook, it muſt be double, and ſtrongly armed with wire about ſeven inches: faſten ſome ſmooth lead upon the ſhank of the hook, and having placed it in the mouth of your fiſh-bait, with your lead ſink it with his head downwards, ſo move your bait up and down, and if you feel the fiſh at the hook, give him length enough to run away with the bait and pouch it, then ſtrike him with a ſmart jerk. Obſerve in trolling to put your arming-wire in at the mouth of the gudgeon, (the beſt bait) and thruſting it along by the back, bring it out again by the tail, and there faſten it with a thread, having your reel in your hand, and your line fixed to your hook through a ring at the top of your rod; then move your bait up and down in ſome likely place in the water, as you walk gently by the river ſide. When you feel him bite, be ſure to give him line enough, and not to ſtrike him too quick or too fiercely, leſt you endanger your tackle and loſe your fiſh: if you fiſh at ſnap, give him leave to run a little, and then ſtrike the contrary way to which he runs: but for this method of angling a ſpring-hook is beſt, and your tackle muſt be much more ſtrong than for the troll.

If you fiſh with a dead bait for a pike, take minnows, yellow frogs, dace, or roach, and having diſſolved gum of jey in oil of ſpike, anoint your bait therewith, caſting it where pikes frequent; after it has lain a little while at the bottom, draw it to the top, and ſo up the ſtream, and you will quickly perceive a pike very eagerly following it. They bite beſt about three in the afternoon, in clear water, with a gentle gale, in the middle of ſummer to the latter end of autumn, and in winter all day long; and in the latter end and beginning of the ſpring, he bites moſt eagerly early in the morning, and late in the evening. *See* HUXING, ANGLING, *&c.*

PILLAR. Moſt great manages have pillars fixed in the middle of the manager ground, to point out the centre; but all manages in general have, upon the ſide o- circumference, other pillars placed two and two, at certain diſtances, from whence they are called the two pillars, to diſtinguiſh them from that of the center.

When we ſpeak of the former we call it working round the pillar; and when we refer to the other two, we call it, working between the two pillars.

The pillar of the center ſerves to regulate and adjuſt the extent of ground, to the end that the manage upon volts may be performed with method and juſtneſs, and that they may work in a ſquare by rule and meaſure, upon four lines of the volt, which ought to be imagined at an equal diſtance from the center.

It ſerves likewiſe to break unruly high-mettled horſes, without endangering the rider, the horſe being tied to a long rope, one end of which is made faſt to a pillar, and managed by a man placed by the pillar, which keeps the horſe in ſubjection, and hinders him from flying out.

To break ſuch an unruly fiery horſe, and make him go forwards, put the caveſſon upon him, and make faſt the rope to the middle ring and to the pillar, trot him round the pillar without any perſon on his back, and fright him with the ſhambrier or rod, that he may know it, and fly from the leaſt appearance of a blow.

This done, you may mount him round the pillar, and put him on, ſo as that he ſhall not be able either to rear up or to ſtop in order to do miſchief, for the dread of the ſhambrier will prevent all diſorders, and hinder him from ſtopping.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* ſays, this is the only caſe in which the uſe of the pillar ſhould be ſuffered, for in general he is ſo far from approving of the pillar, that he affirms, it only ſpoils horſes, becauſe round it they only work by rota, and having their eyes always fixed upon the ſame objects, know not how to manage elſewhere, but inſtead of obeying the hand and the heels, know nothing but the rope and the ſhambrier.

In

In ſuch manages as have not this pillar, you muſt imagine a place where it ſhould be, that is, you muſt conſider the middle of the ground as the center, in order to regulate and facilitate manages upon rounds. *See* ROPE *and* ROPES.

The two pillars are placed at the diſtance of two or three paces the one from the other.

We put a horſe between theſe, with a caveſſon of leather or cord, mounted with two big ropes, that anſwer from one pillar to the other.

You muſt ply your horſe with the caveſſon ropes, and make him riſe between the two pillars: when once he has got a habit of curvetting with eaſe, he will give you a good ſeat on horſeback, and by the liberty of his poſture make you keep the counterpoiſe of your body, and teach you to ſtretch out your hams.

PINCHING [in Horſemanſhip] is when a horſe ſtanding ſtill, the rider keeps him faſt with the bridle-hand, and applies the ſpurs juſt to the hair of his ſides.

PIP. A diſtemper incident to hawks; it proceeds from cold and moiſtneſs in the head, or by feeding on groſs meats in the ſummer-time, that have not been waſhed well in cold water.

For the cure: give the hawk with her caſting at night, a ſcouring pill of agaric, or hiera picra, for two or three days together, and waſh her tongue with roſe-water, and anoint it for three or four days with oil of ſweet almonds; and when the pip is thoroughly ripe, *i. e.* when it is white and ſoft, take it off with a ſharp awl or bodkin, and afterwards anoint the wound with oil of ſweet almonds.

If the hawk has the pip in her foot, then caſt her, and cut out the core or corn in the ball of it, and apply a plaiſter of galbanum, white pitch, and *Venice* turpentine, ſpread on ſoft leather, and tied on ſo faſt that it may not come off, but yet not ſo ſtraight as to hurt her, then let her ſtand on a perch ſoft lined, keep her warm, and dreſs her three or four times a week till ſhe is well.

PISMIRES, OR ANTS, are deſtroyed by laying human ordure on their hills, as that will drive them away, or kill them if done in froſty weather. Some deſtroy them by filling their neſts. Another manner of driving them away is by the root of wild cucumber. Muſcle-ſhells burnt with ſtorax, and beat to powder, ſtrewed over the gardens where they are, will compel them to quit their holes, and prove their deſtruction.

Origanum, powdered, and ſpread among them, kills them; or cirenicum, melted in oil, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe. Or, make a roll of wool, newly plucked from the ſheep's belly, and encompaſs your flower-ſtem five fingers in breadth.

Smear the bottom of the trees all around with tar, which will prevent their climbing; or put human ordure round the root or ſtem of the tree.

Mix ſome powder of arſenic with honey; put it into a box made of cards or paſte-boards, pricked full of holes with a bodkin. Hang theſe boxes on the trees, and it will kill the vermin. Be careful not to make the holes too large, leſt bees ſhould likewiſe get in, and be poiſoned.

Some perſons hang a glaſs bottle on the tree, with a little honey, or other ſweet liquor in it, and it will draw the ants into it. If you do this you muſt often waſh the bottle, and place it there again. They are alſo killed by frequent watering the walks or paths.

In winter, the ant-hills ſhould be dug up, and the core taken out, that when you lay your turf down, it may lie lower than the other ground. This prevents ants returning, and the rain and froſt will deſtroy thoſe that remain.

The dregs of oil, mixed with lupins and rubbed over the bottom of your plants, will preſerve them from piſmires. To keep your ſugar or ſpice-box from theſe inſects you muſt cover it with white wool. Brimſtone powdered, and ſteeped in water, till the water is become coloured, will drive them away.

PISSING OF BLOOD [in Horſes] may proceed from divers cauſes, ſometimes by being ridden over-hard, or laboured beyond his ſtrength, and by carrying too heavy burthens on his body; at other times it may be by ſome vein broken in his body, on which blood will frequently iſſue out of his body; or it may pro-

proceed from ſome ſtone fretting upon his kidnies, and from ſeveral other cauſes.

For the cure: take knot-graſs, ſhepherd's purſe, bloodwort of the hedge, polypody of the wall, comfrey, and garden bloodwort, of each an handful, ſhred them ſmall, and boil them in a quart of beer, to which add a little ſalt leaven and ſoot, and give the horſe.

PISTE is the tread or tract, that a horſe makes upon the ground he goes over.

PIT-FALL. A cheap device, with which you may take a whole covey of partridges, as well as ſingle ones, or indeed any other birds; there are pit-falls above, and under-ground: the machine repreſented by the cut, is a ſort of cage, and made as in Plate IX. No. 1.

This device is compoſed of four ſticks, or pieces of wood. A, B, A, D, D, C, C, B, each about three feet long and bored through within two inches of the end, with a hole big enough to turn one's little finger in it; they muſt be placed on each other, in a ſquare upon the ground, and let into each other about half the thickneſs of the ſtick, that they may hold together, in ſuch a manner as to make four angles; then take two hazle tough rods, about the bigneſs of one's finger, each four or five feet long, which muſt be fixed in the fore-mentioned holes, croſſing them over each other, that their other ends may be fixed in their oppoſite angles, as the corner ſticks in cages uſed to be laid; then you muſt have ſome light ſtraight ſticks, longer than each other by degrees, and about the bigneſs of one's finger, which you muſt compile one over another, the longeſt firſt, and the ſhorteſt laſt, up to the height of the croſſing of the two rods, ſo that the whole will reſemble a kind of bee-hive; but you muſt remember to leave a hole at the top, to be covered or uncovered with ſome ſtone, or the like, to take out the birds when they are in the pit-fall.

You muſt at leaſt bind the end of your ſticks to the two rods with oſiers, ſtrong packthread, or ſmall cord, and this is all that belongs to the pit-fall; but for the erecting or piling it up, do thus: take a ſtick of about three feet long, and about the bigneſs of one's little finger, which muſt be ſmoothed above and below, then tie the end F, No. 2, with a little cord, to the middle of the foundation-ſtick A, B, the other end of the ſtick F, G, muſt have a ſmall notch in it about two inches from the end; then provide another ſtick I, K, about a foot and a half long, with a ſmall cord fixed at the upper end thereof, where you may place another little ſtick H, half a foot long, having the end G ſhaped like the ſharp end of a wedge; the lower end of the ſtick K muſt be fixed in the ground, which being done, the fore-part of the pit-fall D, C, will come to be lifted up, and then place the end H of the little ſtick under the cage to ſupport it, and the other end, ſhaped like a wedge, into the notch of the ſtick F, G; then let the pit-fall reſt gently on it, and it will be ready ſet, with one ſide lifted up about a foot high, and the ſtick F, G, will be about three inches from the ground, then ſtrew your bait under the cage.

The ſame pit-fall will ſerve to take ſmall birds, hares, rabbits, or vermin.

When you have found out that partridges frequent either vineyards, woods, or ſome other place, you muſt, before you ſpread your net, pitch upon a proper ſtand for yourſelf, either near a hedge, a knot of oſiers, or ſome buſhes, that ſo your pit-fall may not be openly ſeen, and frighten the partridges: when the place is fixed, take five or ſix handsful of barley or oats, parched in a frying-pan, or elſe ſome wheat, ſtrew ſome grain here and there, and make a pretty long train, ſo as to lead the partridges to the heap; and when you know by their dung that they are come thither, then lay your pit-fall at the place where they have dunged, covering it with ſome leaved branches, or broom, or leaved vine branches, if the ſeaſon allows it, and lay down ſeven or eight handsful of corn under it, with a long train; the partridges having been regaled there before, will not fail ſoon to get under the cage to eat, and being greedy will jump upon one another, ſo that coming to touch the little ſtick F, G, which keeps the machine extended, it will by that means fall upon them. When the covey is large, ſome often happen to be without the reach of the pit-fall, but he that is dexterous at this ſport will know how to catch them another time.

The two figures No. 1 and 2 deſcribe the

pit-fall two ways; the firſt ſhews how it is extended front-ways, and the other ſide-ways, and they are marked with the ſame letters; the letter E ſhews you, that when the pit-fall is light, and the covey large, that you muſt put a ſtone upon the top of the pit-fall, the weight of which prevents a ſingle partridge from letting down the cage or trap, for otherwiſe you may take but one or two: this artifice is well known to thoſe who follow the ſport.

Beſides this pit-fall, for the taking of partridges, there are others of the like nature with which they take ſmall birds; the former was above the earth, but theſe in, and under it, and are excellent for taking black-birds, thruſhes, field-fares, and the like birds that feed upon worms. The beſt time for this ſport, is from the beginning of *November*, to the end of *March*; the device is cheap, profitable, and pretty common; nevertheleſs in order to omit nothing that may be uſeful in this work, the following figures will demonſtrate it to you, *viz.*

The figure marked A, is a plain paddle-ſtaff, ſuch as countrymen uſe to carry in their hands as they go about their grounds: with this you are to cut up turfs, with which the pit-fall is to be cloſed, which turf muſt at leaſt be cut two inches larger than the pit: the ſaid paddle may likewiſe ſerve to dig your pits, which ſhould always be made in the ſun, near ſome hedge where birds frequent: they may alſo be made in great woods, near holly buſhes, for birds in hard weather reſort in ſuch places, in expectation of worms, by picking up and removing the dead leaves that lie on the ground; the holes may be about ſeven inches deep; on the oppoſite ſide let it be about four or five inches long, as deſigned Fig. VI. and from X to O, there may be a diſtance of about ſix inches; then take a ſmall ſtick X, being tapered, or cut ſmall by degrees, prick the ſmall end X, into the ſide marked M, and let the end V, lie upon the ground; ſee Fig. 8, then have another ſtick marked as S, T, about the bigneſs of a ſwan's quill, and four inches long, which cut flat and ſmooth on one ſide, and cut a notch at the end S, on the other ſide. *See* Plate IX. Fig. 7.

In the next place you muſt have a forked ſtick, marked as Y, and Z, Fig. 9. ſomething bigger than the other ſticks, and about five or ſix inches long, the end Z being cut ike the end of a wedge. The next thing is to make uſe of your turfs, which muſt be four or five inches thick, the bigger ſide to be laid over the largeſt ſide of the pit.

Take the end S of your little ſtick, and lay the flat ſide on the place M, upon the end of the ſtick which is pricked into the ground; then place the end Z of your forked ſtick into the notch S, and lay on the turf, making the end of the forked ſtick marked Y, to be juſt under the place of the turf marked K, then move and place the ſmall ſtick which holds the fork, in ſuch manner that by the leaſt bird that comes to tread upon the end of the ſticks, the turf may fall down, and ſo catch the birds in the hole.

That you may induce the birds to come to your pit-falls, get ſome earth-worms and ſtick four or five of them through the body with ſome long thorns, or ſmall ſticks for that purpoſe, and ſo ſet them in your pits to be ſeen by the birds that come near it; and take care that the birds cannot come to the pits any other way than that marked O; you may plant a little hedge-row of ſhort ſticks about the two ſides of the pit. If it be hard froſty weather, ſtir up ſome freſh earth about the front of the pit, which will much entice the birds to come.

There is another ſort of pit-fall which is not ſo troubleſome as the former, and not ſo many ſticks or devices required; you may uſe it in any hedge, buſh, tree, or the like, and in all weathers. It is to be made and uſed according to the following deſcription:

Take a holly ſtick about the bigneſs of one's middle finger, and about a foot and a half long, alſo another ſtick of the ſame bigneſs, but about two inches ſhorter, bend them both like a bow, with a good double packthread, between which place a flat ſtick about eighteen inches long, as the letters P, M, K, G, Fig. 10. ſhew; then tie the end of the ſaid ſtick G, to the middle of the leſſer bow, to try if it be right, and with one hand hold the end P of the flat ſtick, and with the other hand pull the leſſer bow towards you, and if you

you let it fly back it returns with a good force, it is a ſign it is well done.

Then tie upon your flat ſtick, about three inches from the end of it, at the letter P, a ſmall packthread about nine inches long, and as big as a good quill, between the ſaid packthread at P, and the letter K; about the letter M tie the thread double, as N, O, then ſpread a ſmall net over two bows, and let the whole be like a folding ſtool: the way to bend it is thus, lift up the greater of the bows, and bring it over the little ſtick Q, R, then paſs a-thwart the net the double thread N, O, with the bait faſtened therein at N, and open the end O, put it on the end of the ſtick R, and it is ready ſet.

For the better comprehending it, there are three figures deſcribed, (the letters are all the ſame) one ſhews how to make it, the other how to bend it or ſet it, and the laſt ſhews it ready bent. See Plate IX. Fig. 10, 11, and 12.

When you fix it in any place, ſtrew ſome leaves behind it, and alſo upon the bottom of it before, to the end the birds may not unbend it, except in the fore-part: you muſt bait according to the different ſeaſons and natures of thoſe birds you deſign to take; in *May* and *June*, for pies and jays, in gardens and orchards, either two or three cherries, or a piece or two of green pear or apple, may do well: in winter, blackbirds, thruſhes, or the like, two or three worms will do the buſineſs; at other times, and for ſome birds, an ear or two of wheat or barley is very good.

PLANET-STRUCK, OR SHREW-RUNNING, as it is called by ſome, is a diſtemper in horſes, being a deprivation of feeling or motion, not ſtirring any of the members, but that they remain in the ſame form as when the beaſt was firſt ſeized with it.

It proceeds ſometimes from choler and phlegm, ſuperabundantly mixed together; ſometimes from melancholy blood, being a cold and dry humour which affects the hinder part of the brain; ſometimes from extreme heat and cold, or raw digeſtion, ſtriking into the veins ſuddenly; or laſtly, from extreme hunger, occaſioned by long faſting.

If the diſeaſe proceeds from heat, it may be known by the hotneſs of the horſe's breath, and the free fetching of his wind; but if from cold, by a ſtuffing and poze in his head.

For the cure: ſome preſcribe to hang a flint ſtone over his head, or ſome cold iron, as an old ſcythe, *&c.* others, to give him fifteen ſeeds of ſingle piony; others preſcribe exerciſe before and after water, to mix hempſeed in his provender, and to cauſe him to ſweat, by giving him miſletoe of the oak, muſtard-ſeed, ſeed of black poplar, cinquefoil, germander, hyſſop, and *St. John*'s wort.

PLANTED [with Farriers] a term uſed of a horſe, who is ſaid to be right planted on his limbs, when he ſtands equally firm on his legs, and not one advanced before the other; his legs ſhould be wider above than below, that is the diſtance between his feet ſhould be leſs than between his fore-thighs, at that part next to the ſhoulders; the knees ought not to be too cloſe, but the whole leg ſhould deſcend in a ſtraight line, to the very paſtern-joint, and the feet ſhould be turned neither out nor in, the paſtern being placed about two fingers breadth more backwards than the coronet.

As for the hind hand, his jarrets or hams ſhould not be too cloſe, and the inſtep, which is betwixt the hoof and the paſtern-joint, ſhould ſtand perpendicular to the ground.

PLANTED-COAT. *See* STARING-HAIR.

PLATE-LONGE, is a woven trap, four fathom long, as broad as three fingers, and as thick as one, made uſe of in the manage for raiſing the horſe's legs, and ſometimes for taking him down, in order to facilitate ſeveral operations of the farrier.

PLAT-VEIN IN A HORSE, is a vein on the inſide of each fore-thigh, a little below the elbow, ſo called among common farriers; ſome call it the baſilic vein.

The bleeding of this vein may be ſtopped when cut, by filling the orifice with the wool of a rabbit, or hare, and afterwards ſewing up the ſkin in two parts; upon which a little matter will gather together, but by greaſing the wound it will be healed in eight or nine days.

PLEURA IN HORSES. An inflammation of the plura, lungs, diaphragm, *&c.* are all attended with a violent fever, have moſt

of their ſymptons alike, and the general method of cure is the ſame in all: the principal peculiarities are diſtinguiſhed as follows:

The inflammation in the lungs is called a peripneumonia; an inflammation in the pleura is called a pleuriſy; an inflammation of the diaphragm is called paraphrenitis, &c.

The ſigns of a pleuriſy are beſides the uſual ſigns of a fever, which at the firſt are moderate, but ſometimes very violent, with great difficulty of breathing; he ſhifts about frequently, is very reſtleſs; his flanks work and heave exceſſively; his belly, for the moſt part, ſeems to be drawn up: at the firſt onſet of the diſeaſe, he attempts frequently to lie down, but ſuddenly ſtarts up, turning his head to one ſide as if he was griped; but in the gripes the heat is ſucceeded by cold, and this by heat again alternately: when he lays down he rolls, ſtretches out his legs, &c. as may be ſeen in the article Cholic; whereas in the pleuriſy the heat is conſtant both in the body, ears, and feet, with a hard and quick pulſe; and what is yet more particular, when in a beginning pleuriſy he attempts to lay down, he riſes up, and runs back as far as he can, and there ſtops and pants until he is eaſier, or falls down.

When the inflammation is in the lungs, the ſymptoms are in general the ſame as in the pleuriſy, except that in the beginning he is not ſo reſtleſs; and during the whole diſeaſe, he never attempts to lie down; he hath a ſhort cough; and his mouth, inſtead of being parched as in a pleuriſy, hath a ropey-ſlime conſtantly in it, which dribbles away plentifully; and he hath a running at his noſe of a reddiſh yellow colour, which by reaſon of the great heat, becomes very viſcid, his flanks ſeem eaſy, except after drinking or ſtirring a little, his belly ſeems rather diſtended, and his ears and feet generally cold.

If the diaphragm is more immediately the ſeat of the diſeaſe, the chief difference from the ſigns of a pleuriſy is, that in this caſe the jaws are ſo ſet at times, that nothing can be got into the mouth

If the bowels are the ſeat of the inflammation, and the violence of the ſymptoms threaten a mortification, this will be ſuſpected by the hard, black excrements, which are ejected in ſmall pieces, and frequent efforts with ſeeming great pain.

In the method of cure, the difference is leſs than the ſymptoms which are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics.

Early as poſſible bleed; if it is a ſtrong, full-fleſhed horſe, take away ſix pints of blood; and if the violence of the diſeaſe ſeems not leſſened thereby, take away three or four pounds more the next day; and if need be, take away two pounds more the third day. On ſpeedy and free bleeding in the beginning, the chief dependance is had. A weak, old horſe, will require much diſcretion in theſe caſes, his ſtrength not admitting ſo free bleeding.

The diet muſt be cooling, relaxing, and ſolutive, and the treatment in general the ſame as in the firſt five ſections under the article Fevers, only after each doſe of the ſaline powder, or with it, as your diſcretion may lead, have a pint of pectoral drink given him; and if the cough is troubleſome, a hornful of the ſame may be given every two hours, beſides what is given with the powder.

Pectoral Drink.

Boil four ounces of *French* barley in three quarts of water, until the barley is ſoft, then add thereto of ſliced figs and bruiſed raiſins, each four ounces; liquorice root, bruiſed, one ounce; boil them a little while, ſo that two quarts of liquor may be ſtrained off.

In obſtinate caſes that have not given way to the above treatment, a ſtrong decoction of rattle-ſnake root hath been ſingularly uſeful; it powerfully alters the inflammatory ſtate of the blood; in diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, it promotes expectoration; it promotes both perſpiration and urine; and it looſens the belly.

Decoction of Rattle-ſnake Root.

Take rattle-ſnake root, four ounces, boil it in ſix pints of water to four; then pour off the liquor, and give it all in twenty-four hours.

To the emollient glyſter, two ounces of nitre (or of *Glauber*'s ſalt, if the horſe is very coſtive) may be added in theſe inflammatory complaints.

If,

If, by the above, he begins to run at the nose, you may expect a recovery very soon: and as the heat and signs of pain decrease, the medicines may be given more sparingly; and when he begins to eat, the cooling medicines may be omitted, but continue the pectoral drink.

As soon as you can lead him out and exercise him, take care that his diet is opening, light, and nourishing: at least, for a fortnight after he begins to recover he may have three or four small feeds of oats, besides a mash or two of bran, or of barley steeped in hot water until it is soft.

There is also a false bastard pleurisy; it has been called a cheft founder. It consists of an inflammation of the muscles that are seated betwixt the ribs, and is known by a stiffness of the body, shoulders, and fore-legs, uncommon heaving of the flanks, a shrinking when touched there; and sometimes a staring coat, and a dry, short cough. It should be remembered, that when horses move with difficulty in their fore-parts, from stiffness or from pain, they are generally said to be foundered in their bodies: but for the most part, the cause is in the hoofs, or in the feet. This should be attended to carefully, and distinguished from the bastard pleurisy.

In order to the cure, bleed, and rub the sides over the ribs, twice a day, with a mixture of two parts olive-oil, and one part volatile spirit of sal ammoniac: give gentle purges at proper distances; and let the diet be barley boiled soft, or bran given either dry or in mashes. This disorder sometimes terminates with an abscess on the shoulder, or on the inside of the fore-legs.

PLOVER, a travelling bird, about the bigness of a pigeon; it has a yellow, white and dark red feathers: his bill is black, short, sharp pointed, and a little crooked at the end. There is also another sort of plover which is something bigger, and from its ash-colour, called the grey plover, marked with chesnut-coloured spots; his bill is also whiter and longer. It is good food, especially for those that are troubled with the falling sickness, and a retention of urine. The flesh of it has the virtue to purify the blood.

Plovers usually fly in exceeding great flocks together, that they have been seen to the number of thirty thousand of them in one day. They generally come to us about *September*, and leave us in or about *March*; in cold and frosty weather they go in quest of their food on such lands as lie near and adjoining to the sea; in thaws and open seasons they go higher up in the country, so that their whole labour is to rise and fall. They delight much to feed in ploughed lands especially if sowed, and having fed, they presently seek out for water to wash their beaks and feet that are full of dirt. When they sleep they do not perch upon any thing, but couch or sit on the ground like ducks or geese, far from trees and hedges when the wind does not blow. They sleep, indeed, only in very calm weather, otherwise they pass most of the night in running up and down to seek for worms as they creep out of the ground, and then they always make a little cry, on purpose to keep close together, for at day break they will all unite into one body, and so depart; if in their flight they chance to spy any others on the ground, they usually call them to them, and if they refuse to go, they make a stay, expecting some booty. There are many other fowls that accompany them, as lap-wings, teal, and the like.

They are easier taken when not intermixt with other fowl, especially in *October*, soon after their coming, as being unacquainted with the instruments of their destruction: they are also easily taken in the month of *March*, for then they begin to couple. It is not advisable to set your nets for them in long frosts, and continued cold seasons, but varied with the weather: of all winds, the north-west is the worst to take them; and as you ought not to set your nets in some winds, so you ought exactly to place your nets according to the wind, of which more will be said by and by. All sea-fowl fly against the wind whenever they design to rest on land, and therefore observe to fix your nets accordingly, to play with the wind.

There are many little necessary things to be used in the taking of plovers: you must have two poles or staves, marked 1 and 2, in plate X. about as thick as your arm, and of a different length, one of which must be nine feet three inches long, and the other nine feet; let

let both of them be a little notched at the ſmalleſt end.

Then you muſt have two pieces of ſome pipe-ſtave, as marked 3, a foot long, and three inches broad, and pointed at one end; in the next place you muſt have a couple of ſtaves about the bigneſs of one's thumb, ten or twelve inches long, and pointed at one end, as that marked 4; get three other pieces of wood, marked W-5, each two feet in length, and about the bigneſs of a pitch fork, ſharpened at the end: then you muſt provide yourſelf with a ſmall hatcher, marked 6, the ſharp ſide not above three inches deep, with a ſtrong head to beat in the ſtaves: you muſt have a bill, or large knife, marked 7; alſo a ſtick in the faſhion of a billiard-ſtick, as repreſented by W-8, which muſt be two feet long, from the letter A, to B, ending in a point at A; the other end B, C, muſt be a foot long, bending, and it muſt be cut in three angles at the letter C.

In the ſecond cut is deſcribed a pipe or whiſtle, No. 1. wherewith you may call the plovers; it may be made of the thigh-bone of a goat, or a large ſheep, and cut off at both ends, about three inches long; fill it at the end H, with wax, at the opening E, then make the hole F, plain under the bone, that the wind may come; next make a hole at the middle F, juſt above, big enough to receive a ſmall gooſe-quill, and another a pretty deal bigger, towards the end G, to give in the clearer ſound; and likewiſe pierce a ſmall hole at H, to receive a packthread, that you may hereby hang it about your neck.

Then provide a ſmall pannier, or baſket, as in the figure W-2, ſomewhat in the form of an egg, which muſt be big enough to hold three or four live lap-wings with a hole in the top to put them in, with ſomething to ſhut it, and a cord to carry it.

Be provided with three ſmall reels, as repreſented by the third figure, which ſerve to wind your lines upon: they conſiſt of two pieces of wood, I, K, L, M, half an inch broad, and ſix inches long, which muſt be bored near the ends, in order to fit the two ſtaves I, K, L, M, which muſt be ſmaller than one's finger: you muſt pierce the two flat pieces of wood in the middle P, O, into which put two other pieces which may eaſily turn, as you may ſee in Plate X. No. 3.

You muſt have a commodious ſack, or wallet to carry your things in, as the birds you have taken and killed, the packthreads, and other neceſſary utenſils; it is made according to the deſcription in plate X. No. 10, of three pieces of ſquare wood, B, F, C, D, A, F, two feet long, and an inch and half thick; they muſt have three ſeveral holes bored an inch big, take three or four thick ſtaves, three feet long, and bent like a bow, which thruſt into the holes in the middle marked I, half in, then fix one of the ends in the hole K, and the other in the hole L, which faſten with ſmall wooden wedges; you muſt paſs the other two above and below in the ſame manner, and place three ſticks more, T, H, V, eighteen inches long, between the two pieces B, F, and A, L, which ſhould enter into the holes made on purpoſe to keep the reſt in order: you muſt tie two girths, leather-ſtraps, or cords, to the ſtaff L, I, in the middle, and the other two ends ſhould be furniſhed with the ſhoe-buckles F, and D; or elſe tie a cord, two feet long, to the letter D, by one end, and the other end faſten at C; and when all this is done, cover it with ſome coarſe linen cloth, or canvas, as you ſee is repreſented in the cut, and leave a piece of the cloth above, as A, B, C, which muſt be ſewed about a wooden bow: it will ſerve for a lid or cover.

Some make uſe of another ſort of pipe, repreſented in the next cut, 4, being nothing but a piece of wood, leſſer than one's little finger, and three inches long, cleft at the end, unto the middle T, wherein fix a bay-leaf, to imitate the cry of lap-wings.

Beſides this, you muſt have two rods, as in the ſecond figure, each five feet and an half long, and ſtraight, light, and ſlender, having at the bigger end B, a peg faſtened, three or four inches long, with a packthread, and pretty cloſe to the rod; at the middle C, that is, nearer the great end, tie a couple of packthreads, each two feet long, with a peg at each end D, and E, of the ſame ſize with the former at B; at the ſmall end of the rod A, faſten another ſlender packthread, with a double at the end, to clap about the body of

a lap-wing, and the other end, which is ſingle, muſt be a good deal longer, to faſten the tail of the bird.

Take an holm-ſtick, about four or five feet long, indifferent ſtrong, at the great end of which faſten two pegs, B, C, at each ſide, about the bigneſs of one's little finger, and ſix inches long; about a foot and an half from thence faſten two packthreads, each two feet and an half long, with a peg at each end F, and G, about the ſame ſize with the former. Theſe are the main implements to be uſed; now we come to treat of their uſe.

After having provided yourſelf, beſides theſe implements, with a net or two, which are known by the name of leap-nets, whoſe meſhes are lozenge wiſe, and two inches broad, and whoſe length ſhould be about two fathoms, and eighteen inches deep; the beſt place to pitch them for plovers and ſuch like fowl, is in large common fields of green corn, where there are neither trees nor hedges, at leaſt within three or four hundred paces of the place where you deſign to go to work: if there be any water in the place, endeavour to pitch near it; for plovers, as before hinted, delight to waſh their beaks and feet after they have dirted themſelves with turning the earth up and down for ſeeds and worms: you muſt take care that the plat where you pitch be a little lower than your lodge, or at leaſt equal with it, for it muſt not be higher. *See* Plate XI. Fig. 6.

Now ſuppoſe the plate repreſents the form of the meadow or field, and that the place where you deſign to pitch, reaches from A to B, that the diſtance between B, and E, be the ſpace between the platform and your lodge, and that the wind blows ſouth; you muſt have a packthread about fourteen or fifteen feet long, and faſten it to a couple of pegs, A, B; the pricked line A, B, is done on purpoſe to repreſent this packthread, which faſten in the ground, to line out the place for your net; then take the billiard ſtick, A-8, B, C, deſigned in one of the preceding figures, and beat the earth with the triangular end, as if you would cut it, and ſo paſs along the whole length of the packthread, which is about twelve or fourteen fathom, the exact length of the net: when your border is made, then take away the packthread, and take the ſhorter of the two ſticks marked 2, and drawn in the figures before, repreſenting the utenſils; place the ſmall end at the bottom of the border 1, and the bigger at number 8, not directly ſtraight, but bending at leaſt two feet inwards, as you may ſee by the pricked line traverſing from the cypher 1 to 7, which is ſtraight, and not the line 8 O; being thus laid, hold it faſt with one hand, and with one finger of the other, or with the handle of your knife, trace out the form of it's poſition, that it may reſt imprinted on the earth; then with your great knife marked 7, in the preceding figure, cut along your trace or border of your ſaid ſtick, and with your hatchet marked 6, cut out the earth between the two traces or lines, *a* 1, 8 *o*, beginning at the 1. and ending with 8, in ſuch a manner, that at the end 1, the earth may be taken out but one inch over, and at the end 8, four or five inches large, that your ſtick may be hid as it were in a gutter.

This being done, carry the other ſtick, the longer of the two, unto the other end of your long border, and plant it in the ſelf-ſame faſhion at 3, and 9, that it may be, as it were, in a gutter, like the other; then take your ſtick marked 3, which drive into the ground at the end of your two gutters, at 8 and 9, to hinder the two main ſticks from beating into the ground, with the force of the net; drive alſo your two ſticks into the ground, about half a foot from your border, at *j* and 3, a little inclining inwards; the intention being to prevent your main ſticks from returning back when the net is ſtraightened, until the cord be pulled; beſides, ſhould you place them outwards upon the lines 9, 6, and 8, 2, it would be impoſſible to make your net play, for then, the more you ſtrained the cord, the cloſer would your main ſticks come under the other ſticks.

The next thing is to remove all the looſe earth, except an handful or two, which lay on the two ends 5 and 7, the better to raiſe the other ends of the main ſticks; and then your platform is ready prepared.

Now if you make two other gutters, as 2, 8, 4, 9, on the other ſide of the border, oppoſite to the two firſt, then your platform will

will ſerve for two contrary winds, *viz.* north and ſouth.

It remains, you ſhould fix the ſtakes in the neceſſary places; the firſt that is behind, marked 14, which muſt be pitched ſeven or eight paces diſtant from the end of the border 3, 4, and on one ſide about half a foot off; the ſecond is a ſtrong peg marked 13, which ought to be driven into the ground ſix or ſeven paces from the end of the border 1, 2; and as the other ſhould be on one ſide about half a foot from the palet 9, ſo ſhould this from that at 8, and the laſt H, muſt be thruſt into the earth behind the lodge, about a fathom off, more or leſs, over againſt the two palets 8, 9; but if it be a north-eaſt wind, you muſt pull up theſe ſtakes, and turn them to the other ſide of the platform, placing them at the ſame diſtances as before-mentioned; and that at H muſt alſo be carried to G, and the lodge E to F, and all will be right.

If you intend to take any plovers, be on the place where your platform is ready made, with all your implements, early in the morning. The following cut repreſents a ſimple platform for a weſt wind. *See* Plate XI. Fig. 7.

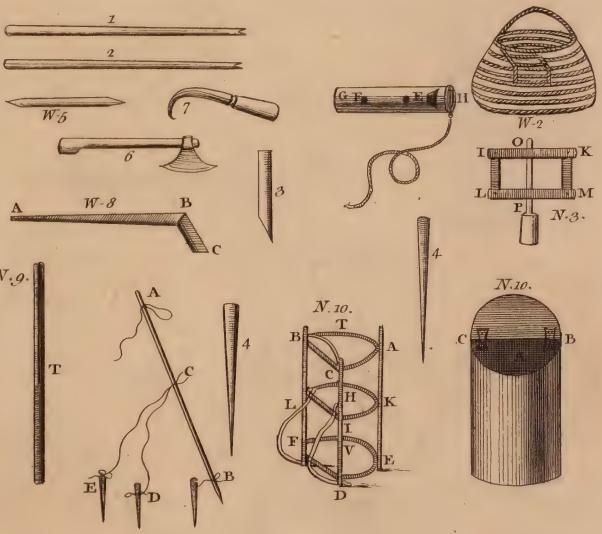
Place the main ſtick in the gutters, and take your net on your left ſhoulder, or arm, and go towards the lodge, which is about fifteen or ſixteen fathom from the platform, and there place the buckle which is at the end of the cord of your net, and ſo go backwards towards your platform, letting the cord trail all along; and being at the ſtake, or ſtrong peg S, faſten thereto the cord of the pulley T, ſo that the pulley may be in a direct line with the two palets or pieces of wood Q, O: then when you come to the form, let your net itſelf fall by degrees, and ſtill retire backwards; when you are at the peg behind, which is at R, ſtrain the cord until it be right and ſtraight, and then fix it to the ſaid peg, that it may not ſlip back.

It will not be amiſs to deſcribe to you the manner of the knot, with which you ſhould faſten your cords upon this occaſion; ſuppoſe that the peg 7 be the piece to which you have a mind to faſten your cord 2, 4, take it in one of your hands at 1, and bring over the thread 2 in order to form the buckle or knot 5, which paſs over the peg 7; then make another bow or buckle at 6, wherein the thread 4 is paſſed under, and ſo clap over your peg upon the top of the other bow; then ſtrain the two ends 2 and 4, and your knot will be complete, and will ſooner break than get looſe: you muſt be very exact and ready at it.

When the ends of the cords of the net are thus faſtened, lift up your main ſtick P, Q, and place the great end in the gutter Q, and drawing the cord of your net towards the border, force it into the notch in the ſmall end of your main ſtick, and let ſomebody hold it there; but in caſe you have no help, lodge it in the gutter under the peg P, and drive the ſharp end of the billiard into the ground to ſtay there, till you go to the other main ſtick N, O, and there fix your cord in the notch at the end M; it muſt be ſo ſtraightened, that a great deal of ſtrength may be uſed to get it into the notch; then place your main ſtick in the gutter under the peg N, remove your billiard from your main ſtick V, Q, and force your net into the platform, ſo that it be hid under the cord.

The next thing is to direct you in the placing your call-plovers and artificial lapwings, which muſt be diſpoſed as you ſee in the cyphers o o o: in caſe the wind be not directly eaſt, but inclined a little to the ſouth, then your firſt pelt, or counterfeit bird, which is only the ſkin of a bird ſtuffed with chaff, or the like ſtuff, marked Z, ſhall be placed half a foot from the border, and about eight or nine feet from the end V; the reſt you may range in ſuch order as they are deſigned by the figure, at about two or three feet diſtance from each other: whereas, in caſe the wind be north-eaſt, place your birds a good deal further from the end V, that is to ſay, about ſix feet further, becauſe wild-fowl always fly againſt the wind; and then, as they uſually paſs over the ſtales or artificial birds that is between them and the hinder ſtake R, it may ſo fall out, that they may paſs under the cord, for that will be ſhorter by a third part when it is let looſe, and by half a part when the wind is ſtrong, which you muſt diligently obſerve; but then when there is but little wind ſtirring, you may place two-thirds

Plovers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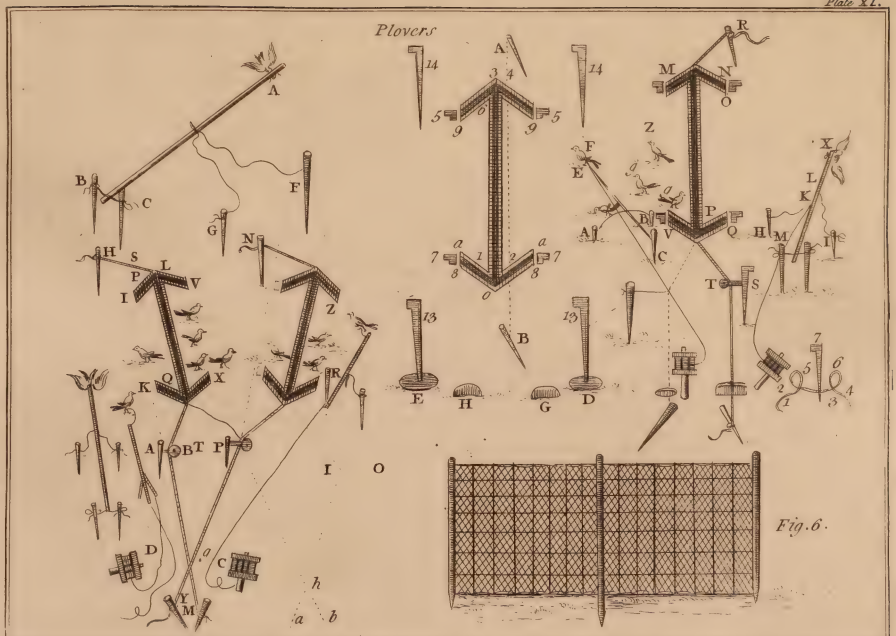
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Fig. 6.

of your birds behind the net, and if the wind be ſtrong one-third part is enough, the reſt ſhould be before, becauſe plovers will come where your birds are.

But as for your lapwings, let them not be mixed with your plovers, but place them juſt by your gutter, as the ſmall letters *g*, *g*, import.

The next thing to be diſpoſed of is your live birds; if you intend to uſe two, drive one before and the other behind; if you have only one, place it behind in this manner; force your little picked ſtaff C into the ground, which is tied to the bigger end of the rod, and then holding up the little end F, ſee if it ſtands right with the lodge, and if ſo, hold it a foot high, while you ſtick the two pegs A, B, into the earth, then tie a live lapwing to it, with a loop of the packthread about its leg, which packthread ſhould be pretty long, to the end the lapwing may not hurt itſelf; then put the tail about the end of the rod, and faſten it with another packthread, and ſo taking one of the reels, faſten the end of the thread, which is above a quarter part of the length of your rod, to the place marked E, and the reel to the lodge; if you place a couple of lapwings, you muſt place the other in the ſame manner before your platform.

Your holm-ſtick muſt be placed about three or four fathoms from the border, and about ſix feet above the laſt pelts or artificial birds: to ſet it in right order, do thus, drive into the ground the two pegs marked at the great end M, in ſuch a manner, that the holm-ſtick may move like the axle-tree of a cart between two wheels: take the little end X, and lift your rod almoſt ſtraight up, that it may be right to the lodge, and then faſten your two pegs H, I, in the ground, to which the ends of the packthreads are tied; then faſten the end of your line to one of the reels, at the middle L of the rod, and carry the other end to your lodge; the holm-ſtick muſt be tied at the end X of the rod, and covered with ſome boughs, ſtraw, or the like, that the birds may not be frightened at the ſight thereof.

This holm-ſtick is nothing but the two wings of a kite or buzzard, which are tied with two or three hawk's bells, at the end of the rod, for the purpoſe which ſhall be ſhewed hereafter.

The lodge is to be made after this manner: take five or ſix boughs, about three feet high, and ſtick them in the ground like a hedge; it muſt be open at top, that you may hear and ſee the birds that paſs near you; the perſon muſt be neither clad in white, nor any bright coloured cloaths: the lodge may be eaſily comprehended without giving any deſcription of it; you may ſee it in Plate XI. which repreſents two nets managed by a ſingle perſon at the ſame time, from one and the ſame lodge; the ſeat muſt be of turf, about a foot ſquare, and three or four inches thick, which put beneath the cord, in the place marked C, where your cords croſs each other, and where one may touch the hold-faſts *f*, *g*, to ſtrain the nets; you muſt lay a good handful of ſtraw under the cord, upon the turf, to prevent dirting the cord, as well as ſpoiling the turf, and you had need of a good armful in your lodge, to keep you warm and dry, as occaſion requires: you muſt likewiſe cut two little holes in the ground *d*, *e*, to reſt your feet when you ſtrain your cords. The ſame thing muſt be well obſerved if you uſe but one net, but he that will undertake to manage two nets, had need to ſee firſt the manner of it; at leaſt obſerve the directions following:

Take a long cord, repreſented by the pricked line K, I, which faſten at one end to the peg M, about two or three feet from the ſide of the peg Y; the other end faſten to the peg H, ſo that the place K of the packthread may be between five and ſix fathom diſtant from the end of the gutter O; when the ſhorter of your two main ſticks is fixed, one end at K, and the other at Q, carry the bigger of them ten or twelve fathom diſtant, the one end being ſet at I, within half a foot of the packthread, and the other towards L; let them be ſtooped down, and then fix another packthread, repreſented by the pointed line S, T, which muſt be ſtrained hard; after which, with your billiard-ſtick, make your border or plat-form, Q, R, P, then cut out your gutters, and place your pegs and ſticks as in the former net.

You may make this form ſerve for two winds if you make the gutters V, X, Z, R, juſt

juſt oppoſite to the others, and then place, your main ſticks in them; when you would change your wind, you muſt alſo turn about your cords and tranſplant your lodges; as for example, the foregoing figure repreſents two nets, which are ſet for a weſterly wind; ſuppoſe the wind ſhould chop about, and turn eaſterly, you muſt then firſt of all put the end of the cord M to the letter C, the ſtrong peg A to the little *p*, and the ſtake H, to the little *m*, the main ſtick K to the letter X, the other I to the letter V, and your net will then be ſet to the eaſt wind. You may likewiſe tranſpoſe the other net, by turning the cord Y to the little *a*, the ſtrong peg to the little *o*, and that ſtake behind the letter N: you muſt alſo turn your main ſticks about, and make a low ſeat at the little letter *b*, and dreſs up your lodge there; the two pointed lines, *a*, *b*, *i*, *n*, and *b*, *b*, *p*, *m*, do finally demonſtrate how the nets ſhould be placed when the wind is turning about; your birds, both alive and dead, muſt be ſo altered as you ſee, and you muſt ſet two or three counterfeit birds before the firſt border with a lapwing or call-bird, and another behind the platform: the reſt of the artificial birds may be ſet before the border P, Q, and the holm-rod behind the laſt net.

In the next place, we proceed to give ſome inſtructions when and how to call, and alſo when and how to draw the nets for plovers, and the like birds. Your implements being all diſpoſed in good order, as already directed, betake yourſelf to your lodge, having your pipe hanging at your neck; and being every way watchful, when you eſpy any game on the wing, give them a call, and cauſe your call-birds to fly a turn or two as often as occaſion may offer; for the game perceiving the lapwings to ſtir, and fly from place to place, and your other birds ſtand as it were feeding, they will be decoyed thither in expectation of ſome food: when they approach, be ſure you do not make your birds ſtir at all, for in that caſe they would ſoon perceive, by the force of the motion, that they were tied, and they would fly away for fear of being ſurpriſed themſelves; neither muſt you with your pipe give them ſuch loud calls as if at a remote diſtance, but leſſen your notes by degrees.

It is very difficult exactly to imitate the notes, without good obſervation and practice; but as near as you can, call in the ſame notes as you hear them, as they paſs by you; and be ſure not to let fly your net, though there were many of them, and that they were juſt at the net, unleſs they come flying againſt the wind: when you perceive they begin to deſcend, and that they come within eighteen or twenty feet of the platform, let go your pipe, and lay both hands on your cord, to let fly with all the force you can, juſt as you perceive the firſt of the flock, between the two ſtakes K, I; if they are about, or above eight feet high from the ground let them paſs on, for they will wheel about and take another turn, nay, they will often paſs by you nine or ten times before you find them right for your purpoſe; you will find that, generally, they will pitch a good way from your net; if you perceive them ſo inclined, make a little noiſe to prevent them; if, nevertheleſs, they take ground, then get your aſſiſtants, (for it is proper there be two at the ſport) to ſteal out at the backſide of your lodge, and fetch a great compaſs behind the plovers; and if you had, for that purpoſe, your artificial ſtalking-horſe, or cow, it would be of great uſe; but for want thereof, let him go on all-fours, or at leaſt ſtooping with his head down, by which means, he may by degrees drive them from ſide to ſide, within ten or twelve feet of the border, at which time let him throw up his hat and give a great ſhout, upon which they will take wing to fly over your nets, at which inſtant of time, draw in your cords very briſkly, and take up all thoſe that are under the net.

When you have gathered up all, clear the place of all the looſe feathers that lie on the ground, and then ſet your net again in its former poſition, in order to catch more.

If you have two nets planted, when a flock comes, do not preſently draw, but let your aſſiſtant fetch a compaſs and raiſe them, by which means you may be aſſured of them.

When you ſee a great flock coming, your aſſiſtant muſt hold the cord of your holm-rod, that is, the kite's wings, and draw it juſt when you direct him, that is to ſay, when

the firſt birds of the flock fly low, and are within about ſix feet of the form; for as ſoon as ever they perceive the holm rod aloft, the laſt of the flock will paſs on, and all of them come within a foot of the ground, ſo that you may take the greateſt part of them, were they ten or fifteen dozen: you muſt be ſure not to ſtir the holm rod till the birds are within ſeven or eight feet of the ground.

When ſome guinets get into your nets, (which are birds not much bigger than larks) do not buſy yourſelf with killing them, as you do the plovers, one after another, but give them hard blows with your hat, as you would do flies, for they will very readily ſlip through a net that has large meſhes: you will ſometimes get above five hundred of them at once in your nets, and yet perhaps not take above thirty.

PLUMAGE. The feathers of a bird, or a bunch of feathers.

POCKET-HAYES. Are certain ſhort nets to take pheaſants alive, without hurting them: whoſe haunts being found out, place yourſelf for the better view, on ſome tree, without noiſe; and when you find they are there, ſtrew a little barley, oats, or wheat, for a train, and in ſome likely place lay five or ſix handsful together, to which they will come, as being drawn thither by the train.

Then plant the pocket-net, deſcribed under the Articles, CALLS, *Natural* and *Artificial*, Plate III. and ſo you may lay two or three of them in other places, and plant acroſs their walks.

Theſe pocket-hayes are about a yard long, and ſixteen inches deep: you may alſo in other paths, place two or three of your collars of horſe-hair, in fit places, athwart their paths, to take them by the legs; and be ſure to watch very narrowly: the firſt that is taken will ſtruggle very hard to get off, and will alſo make a great cry, which may occaſion the frightening away of the reſt that are near at hand, ſo that nimbleneſs is requiſite; beſides, if they be taken by the ſtrings, they hazard the breaking the lines and their own legs.

POGE. A cold in a horſe's head.

POINSON is a little point, or piece of ſharp-pointed iron, fixed in a wooden handle, which the cavalier holds in his right hand when he means to prick a leaping horſe in the croupe, or beyond the end of the ſaddle, in order to make him yerk out behind.

POINTS, or toes of a bow of a ſaddle. *See* Bows.

POINT. A horſe is ſaid to make a point, when in working upon volts he does not obſerve the ground regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary ground, makes a ſort of angle, or point, by his circular tread.

POINTERS. Their great utility and excellence in ſhooting partridges, moor, or heath-game, which makes them worthy our regard, are well known. There is ſo great a variety of pointers of different make and ſize, and ſome good of each kind; that it is no wonder men ſhould differ in their opinions concerning them. The pointers moſt approved are not ſmall, nor very large; but ſuch as are well made, light and ſtrong, and will naturally ſtand. A ſmall pointer, though ever ſo good in his kind, can be but of little ſervice in hunting, particularly through a ſtrong piece of turnips, broom, or heath, and the feet of a large heavy dog, will ſoon be tired by his own weight. It is proper for a young ſportſman to procure a dog that is well broken, and to enquire the method and words he has been uſed to by his former maſter, in breaking and hunting with him: otherwiſe the dog will have a new leſſon to learn. But if a young ſportſman is deſirous of breaking his own dogs, the following is the method adviſed.

Having made choice of a whelp of a known good breed, begin when about three or four months old to teach him to couch at a piece of bread, cauſing him to lie, whilſt you walk round him at ſome diſtance, and come nearer to him by degrees: when he has lain as long as you think proper, reward him with the piece of bread and ſpeak kindly to him. Teach him to fetch and carry, to bring a glove or a bird of any ſort after you; always obſerving to cheer him with kind expreſſions when he does well, and check or ſpeak roughly to him when he does not obey. Uſe him to obey by whiſtle, and ſigns with your hand, as much as poſſible; for it is a bad way to make more hallooing in the field than is neceſſary.

When you chaſtiſe him, it ſhould be with a whip, ſo as to make him remember it, uſing a rough voice at the ſame time; but the chaſtiſement ſhould not be too ſevere, and the words you uſe to him as few as poſſible. When he is about five months old, uſe him frequently to be tied up, let him have his chain off for half an hour or an hour morning and evening. It is beſt to give him his leſſons in a morning before you feed him, with your own hand, that it may ſeem as a reward, the more to endear you to him; but do not overfeed him. Take him out whenever you walk, ſometimes leading him in a ſtring; ſuffer him to go a little before you, and ſometimes behind; but when looſe, never ſuffer him to go far from you, unleſs you hunt with him; and oblige him to come to you at the word back, or here; train him thus by continual leſſons, till his attention is always on you to know what he is to do. It will not be amiſs frequently to fire off a little powder, and to make him lie down whilſt you load again, which will not only teach him to ſtand fire, but will alſo make him acquainted with his buſineſs in the field; for the neglect of which he would frequently ſpring birds whilſt you are loading. At ſix, ſeven, or eight months old (for all dogs will not begin to hunt alike early) take him into the field the latter end of *Auguſt*; and if you have an old ſtaunch pointer, take him with you at firſt to teach the other to hunt off. When your old dog makes a point, if the young one be not near, bring him up by degrees 'till he ſpring the birds, and let him enjoy the ſcent, which will encourage him to hunt. When you find he knows birds, and will hunt, it is beſt to take him out alone; obſerve which way the wind lies, and if you can conveniently, enter on that ſide of the piece you intend to hunt in, which is oppoſite the wind, and do not ſuffer your dog to go in before you, caſt him off to the right or left, croſs before the wind, walking ſlowly the ſame way 'till he be got to the ſide of the piece, then whiſtle or give the word back, at the ſame time walking the contrary way, pointing with your hand the way you would have him go; bring him back till he comes to the other hedge or ſide of the field; advancing forward ten or twelve yards, every time he croſſes you; repeat this till you have regularly hunted through the whole field; by which means you will certainly find birds if there be any. When he points, walk up to him, and go forward ſlowly towards the birds: when you think you are within a few yards of them, if they lie and your dog be ſteady, walk in a circle round them, coming nearer by degrees 'till you ſpring the birds. If your dog runs after them (as moſt young dogs will do) check him with rough words; but if he continues doing ſo you muſt chaſtiſe him ſmartly with your whip 'till you break him of that fault. It is very common with young dogs that will ſtand at firſt, afterwards, to break in and ſpring the birds; which you muſt never indulge him in. Put a few ſmall ſtones in your pocket, and when he ſtands, endeavour to head him, that is, to get before him, holding up your hand with a ſtone ready to throw at him, to deter him from ſpringing the birds, whilſt you can walk round him; or if it be convenient, take a perſon with you on horſeback, and when your dog commits a fault, or does not obey your call or whiſtle, let him ride after and whip him; and at the ſame time, if you whiſtle or call, he will naturally come to you for protection. Thus he will learn to come to you, as he always ſhould do, when he has committed a fault; for if he be puniſhed ſeverely by yourſelf, you would find he would not come near you when he knew he had done wrong, which would render it difficult to break him; but if this method be obſerved, by harſh words and moderate correction, he will ſoon get the better of the foible and become ſtaunch. When he commits a fault, command your temper in correcting him, and let it be without paſſion, and let no fault provoke you to kick or ſtrike him ſo as to hurt him.

The breed of pointers which has been mixed with *Engliſh* ſpaniels ſuch as are for ſetting-dogs, (in order to have ſuch as will run faſt and hunt briſkly) are according to the degrees of ſpaniel in them, difficult to be made ſtaunch, and many of them never will ſtand well in company. The method already given is the moſt likely to ſucceed with theſe, but I would by no means adviſe a young

ſportſman

ſportſman to meddle with ſuch. If you find your dog refractory, and cannot eaſily make him ſtand, yet find ſome qualities that induce you to take a good deal of trouble with him (ſuch as a very extraordinary ſagacity in ſcent and that of a ſtrong bold hunter) when he knows birds well you may hunt him with a leather ſtrap three or four yards long, faſtened to his collar, which by his treading on it frequently will ſhorten his ſpeed, and render him the eaſier to be ſtopped. Some will hunt him with a collar lined with another, through which ſeveral clout-headed nails are put, the points inward, and a line faſtened thereto: which will not only check his running too faſt, but when he ſtops, if the line be long enough for you to get ſo near as to ſet your foot on or take hold of it, if he bolts forward he will be pricked ſo as to make him remember it, and will endeavour to avoid the repetition of the puniſhment. You muſt be very ſtrict with him, and not hunt him in company with any other dog 'till he be quite ſtaunch: it often coſts a great deal of trouble to make him ſo; but ſuch dogs when broken do often turn out the beſt.

Some are of opinion that the way to make pointers ſtand well in company is, when they are young, to take them out conſtantly with your old ſtaunch dogs, and they will learn by degrees to ſtand both with or without company. But unleſs he is of a breed known to ſtand naturally, you will find more difficulty in breaking a vicious dog in company than by himſelf.

It is alſo common not to begin to enter pointers 'till near a year old; becauſe uſing them very young ſhortens their ſpeed. Suppoſe there is truth in this maxim, and your dog ſhould not hunt altogether ſo faſt, a ſufficient amends will be made for his want of ſwiftneſs, by hunting more carefully, nor will he run upon birds or paſs them unnoticed as dogs which run very faſt are apt to do. *For more, ſee* SETTING-DOG.

POLL-EVIL IN HORSES, is a ſort of fiſtula, or deep ulcer between the ears of the pole, or nap of the horſes neck, which proceeds from corrupt humours falling upon it, or perhaps from ſome bruiſe or blow, or ſome other cauſe.

This diſeaſe is produced by different cauſes, and therefore muſt be differently treated. If it proceeds from blows, bruiſes, or any other external violence, let the ſwelling be often bathed with hot vinegar; and if the hair be fretted off by any ouzing through the ſkin, inſtead of vinegar alone, uſe a mixture compoſed of two quarts of vinegar, and one of ſpirit of wine. Sometimes the part will be affected with a troubleſome itching, attended with heat and inflammation; in this caſe let the creature be blooded, and poultices compoſed of bread, milk, and elder flowers, applied. And if this be performed at the beginning of the diſeaſe, and at the ſame time proper phyſic given the creature, the ſwelling will be often diſperſed and the diſeaſe cured without ſuppuration.

But when the ſwelling appears to be critical, and alſo to have matter formed in it, the beſt, and indeed the only effectual method, is to apply proper poultices, in order to facilitate the ſuppuration, and aſſiſt the burſting of the tumour. Sometimes it will be neceſſray to open it with a knife, in order to evacuate the forbidden matter. In this caſe you muſt be very careful not to wound the tendinous ligament, that runs along the neck under the mane: and when the matter is formed on both ſides, two apertures will be neceſſary; for you muſt by no means divide the ligament, though it will be neceſſary to give vent to the matter formed on each ſide.

Sometimes the matter will flow in large quantities, reſembling melted glue, and be of an oily conſiſtence. When this happens, a ſecond inciſion will be neceſſary, eſpecially if you diſcover any cavities. The orifices muſt be made in the moſt depending parts, and the wound dreſſed at firſt with the common digeſtive liniment compoſed of turpentine, honey, and tincture of myrrh; and after digeſtion, with the precipitate ointment. Experience has alſo proved the following medicine to be of very great uſe in the poll-evil.

Take of vinegar or ſpirit of wine half a pint; of vitriol diſſolved in ſpring-water, half an ounce: and of tincture of myrrh, four ounces.

Waſh

Wash the wound with this mixture twice a-day, and lay over the part a sufficient quantity of tow soaked in vinegar, and the white of eggs beat together; observing that if the flesh be very luxuriant, to pare it down with the knife, before you wash the wound. And by this application alone, you may often cure the poll-evil, without the trouble and expence of other medicines.

But the shortest method of curing this disease, is what the farriers call scalding; and this will succeed when the wound is foul, of a bad disposition, and a large flux of matter. The scalding mixture, generally used, is made in the following manner: take of corrosive sublimate, verdigrise in fine powder, and *Roman* vitriol, of each two drachms; of green vitriol or copperas, half an ounce; of oil of turpentine and train oil, of each eight ounces; and of rectified spirits of wine, four ounces; mix the whole together in a bottle. Or,

Take Ægyptiac ointment, two ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce; oil of turpentine, two ounces; and of common sweet oil, half a pint. Or,

Take corrosive mercury, one drachm; *Roman* vitriol, one drachm; verdigrise, one drachm and an half; rectified spirit of wine, two ounces; and of common sweet oil, six ounces.

This latter is stronger than the first.

This is the strongest composition of what is termed the scalding mixture; and very often a milder will be sufficient, which may be made by changing the corrosive sublimate for red precipitate, and the *Roman* for white vitriol.

The manner of using the above composition is this: they first clean the abscess very well with a sponge dipt in vinegar; then they put a proper quantity of the mixture into an iron ladle, with a spout to it, make it scalding hot, pour it into the abscess, and close the lips together with one or more stitches. They let this continue two or three days, when they open the orifice, and examine the abscess, if they find it good matter, and not in too great quantity, they conclude that the disease will be cured without any other application, except bathing it with spirits of wine. But if, on the contrary, the matter flows abundantly, and at the same time appears of a thick consistence, the operation must be repeated till the flux of matter lessens, and acquires a thick consistence.

POLECATS, WEASELS, *&c.* These creatures are very injurious to warrens, dove-houses, hen-roosts, *&c.* but the method to take them, in hatches and small iron gins, like those made for foxes, are so well known that nothing need to be said of them; only for preserving dove-houses from being destroyed by pole-cats, they must be erected where a ditch or channel may be had to run round them, and this will keep those vermin from making their boroughs under ground.

FISH-PONDS; as for the making of these ponds, it is agreed, those grounds are best which are full of springs, and apt to be moorish, for the one will breed them well, and the other will preserve them from stealing.

The situation of the pond is also to be considered, and the nature of the currents that fall into it; likewise that it be refreshed with a little water, or with the rain-water that falls from the adjacent hilly ground.

It has been observed, that those ponds which receive the stale and dung of horses, and other cattle, breed the largest and fattest fish.

As to making a fish-pond, let the head of it be the lowest part of the ground, and the trench of the flood-gate or sluice have a good swift fall, that it may not be too long in emptying when you have a mind to draw it.

You may plant willows or osiers about it, or both, and then cast in bavins in some places not far from the side, and in the most sandy places, for fish both to spawn upon, and to defend them and the younger fry from the larger fish; and also from vermin that lie at watch to destroy them, especially the spawn of the carp and tench, when it is left to the mercy of ducks or vermin.

Lebault, Dubravius, and others advise, that you make choice of such a place for your pond, that it may be refreshed with a little rill, or with rain-water running or falling into it; by which fish are more inclined both to breed, and are also refreshed and feed the better, and do prove to be of a much sweeter and more pleasant taste.

To which end it is observed, that such pools as be large, and have most gravel, and shallows where fish may sport themselves, do afford

afford fish of the purest taste. And note, that in all pools it is best to have some retiring place; as namely, hollow banks, or shelves, or roots of trees to keep them from danger; and, when they think fit, from the extreme heat of summer; as also, from the extremity of cold in winter. And note, that if many trees be growing about your pond, the leaves thereof falling into the water, make it nauseous to the fish, and the fish to be so to the eater of it.

It is noted that the tench and eel love mud, and the carp loves gravelly ground, and in the hot months to feed on grass: you are to cleanse your pond, if you intend either profit or pleasure, once every three or four years, especially some ponds, and then let it lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, can-docks, reate and bulrushes that breed there; and also that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow in the pond's bottom, which carps will eat greedily in all the hot months if the pond be clean. The letting your pond dry and sowing oats in the bottom is also good, for the fish feed the faster: and being some time let dry, you may observe what kind of fish either increases or thrives best in that water; for they differ much both in their breeding and feeding.

Lebault also advises, that if your ponds be not very large and roomy, that you often feed your fish by throwing into them chippings of bread, curds, grains, or the entrails of chickens, or of any fowl or beast that you kill to feed yourselves; for these afford fish a great relief. He says, that frogs and ducks do much harm, and devour both the spawn and the young fry of all fish, especially of the carp.

Avoid much shooting at wild-fowl, for that frightens, harms and destroys the fish.

Note, that carps and tench thrive and breed best when no other fish is put with them into the same pond; for all other fish devour their spawn, or at least the greatest part of it. And note, that clods of grass thrown into any pond, feed any carps in summer; and that garden earth and parsley, thrown into a pond, recovers and refreshes the sick fish. And note, that when you store your pond, you are to put into it two or three melters for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding-pond; but if into a nurse pond, or feeding-pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken, whether there be most male or female carps.

It is observed, that the best ponds to breed carps, are those that are stony or sandy, and are warm, and free from wind, and that are not deep, but have willow trees and grass on their sides, over which the water does sometimes flow: and note, that carps do more usually breed in marle-pits, or pits that have clean clay bottoms, or in new ponds, or ponds that lie dry a winter season, than in old ponds that be full of weeds.

As the method of ordering fish-ponds is now very well known, and there are few books of gardening but what give some directions about it, it is hoped the reader will think the following quotation from *Bowlker* sufficient:

"When you intend to stock a pool with carp or tench, make a close ethering-hedge across the head of the pool about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish; because if any one attempts to rob the pool, muddies the water, or disturbs it with nets, most of the fish, if not all, immediately fly between the hedge and the dam, to preserve themselves; and in all pools, where there are such shelters and shades, the fish delight to swim backwards and forwards, through and round the same, rubbing and sporting themselves therewith. This hedge ought to be made chiefly of orls, and not too close, the boughs long and straggling towards the dam, by which means you may feed and fatten them as you please. The best baits for drawing them together at first are, maggots or young wasps; the next are, bullock's brains and lob-worms chopped together, and thrown into the pools in large quantities, about two hours before sun-set, summer and winter. By thus using these ground-baits once a day for a fortnight together, the fish will come as constantly and naturally to the place as cattle to their fodder; and to satisfy your curiosity, and convince you herein, after you have baited the pool for some time, as directed, take about the

the quantity of a two-penny loaf of wheaten bread, cut it into ſlices and wet it; then throw it into the pool where you had baited, and the carp will feed upon it: after you have uſed the wet bread three or four mornings, then throw ſome dry bread in, which will lie on the top of the water; and if you watch, out of ſight of the fiſh, you will preſently ſee them ſwim to it and ſuck it in. I look upon wheaten bread to be the beſt food for them, though barley or oaten bread is very good. If there be tench and pearch in the ſame pond, they will feed upon the four former baits, and not touch the bread. Indeed there is no pool fiſh ſo ſhy and nice as carp. When the water is diſturbed, carp will fly to the ſafeſt ſhelter they can; which I one day obſerved, when aſſiſting a gentleman to fiſh his pool; for another perſon diſturbed the water, by throwing the caſting-net, but caught not a carp; whereupon two or three of us ſtripped and went into the pool, which was provided with ſuch a ſort of a hedge in it as is before deſcribed, and thither the carp had fled for ſafety: then fiſhing with your hands on both ſides of the hedge, that is, one on either ſide, we catched what quantity of carp was wanting."

The beſt way to make the pond-head ſecure, is to drive in two or three rows of ſtakes about ſix feet long, at about four feet diſtance from each other, the whole length of the head, the firſt row of which is to be rammed, at leaſt, four feet deep, that they may ſtand ſtrong and ſure.

Or, if you happen to find the bottom falſe, eſpecially if it conſiſts of a running-ſand, you may beſides lay the foundation with quick-lime, which ſlacking, will make it as hard as a ſtone.

Then dig your pond, and caſt the earth among the piles and ſtakes, and when they are well covered over, drive in another row or two over them, ramming in the earth in the void ſpaces, that it may lie cloſe and keep in the water; and ſo you may continue ſtakes upon ſtakes, ramming in the earth till your pond-head be of the heighth you deſigned it.

The inſide of the dam muſt be very ſmooth and ſtraight, that no current may have power over it.

If the pond carry ſix feet water, it is enough; but it muſt be eight feet deep, to receive the freſhes and rains that ſhould fall into it.

It would alſo be advantageous to have ſhoals on the ſides, for the fiſh to ſun themſelves on, and lay their ſpawn on; beſides on other places, ſome holes, hollow banks, ſhelves, roots of trees, iſlands, &c. to ſerve as their retiring places.

Beſides, it is to be conſidered, whether or not you deſign your pond for a breeder, if you do, never expect any large carps from thence, for the greatneſs of the number of the ſpawn will over-ſtock the pond, and a ſtore-pond has always been accounted the beſt for large carps.

If you would make a breeding-pond become a ſtore-pond, when you ſew, ſee what quantity of carp it will contain, and then put in either all melters, or all ſpawners, by which means, in a little time, you may have carps that are both large and exceeding fat; thus by putting in but one ſex, there is an impoſſibility of the increaſe of them; but the roach will notwithſtanding multiply abundantly.

As to the ſituation and diſpoſition of the principal waters, a method muſt be obſerved, to reſerve ſome great waters for the head-quarters of the fiſh, from whence you may take, or wherein you may put, any ordinary quantity of fiſh. You ſhould alſo have ſtews, and other auxiliary waters, ſo that you may convey any part of the ſtock from one to the other, by which means you will never want, and need not abound: and farther, loſe no time in the growth of the fiſh, but employ the water, as land is employed, to the beſt advantage.

You are to view the grounds and find out ſome fall between the hills, as near a flat as may be, ſo as to leave a proper current for the water.

If there be any difficulty in making a judgment of this, take an opportunity after ſome ſudden rain, or the breaking up of a great ſnow in winter, and you will plainly ſee which way the ground caſts, for the water will take the true fall, and run accordingly.

The condition of the place muſt determine

the

the quantity of the ground which is to be covered with water.

For example; we may well propoſe in all fifteen acres in three ponds, or eight acres in two, and not leſs; and theſe ponds ſhould be placed one above another, ſo that the point of the lower may almoſt reach the bank of the upper: which contrivance is no leſs beautiful than advantageous.

The head, or bank, which by ſtopping the current is to raiſe the water, and ſo make a pond, that muſt be built with clay and earth, taken out of the pan or hollow digged in the loweſt ground above the bank; and that pan ſhould be ſhaped as a half oval, the flat of which comes to the bank, and the longer diameter runs ſquare from it. *See* BANKS.

POND HEADS, TO MAKE AND RAISE: it is evident that if a dam be made acroſs a valley, or low marſh, where the water runs, it will produce a pond: and as the dam or bank is higher than the centre-point, which lies againſt the loweſt ground, ſo much the deeper is the pond; and if the hills on each ſide riſe ſteep and quick, the water ſtopt will cover leſs ground than if they had a ſlow gentle aſcent.

For the making of the bank head, be ſure it be firm, and not apt to leak, which it will certainly do if made of only earth; therefore it is neceſſary to carry up a bed or wall of clay, the whole length of the bank, with a good ramming a foot or two from below the ſurface of the ground, to ſuch a height as the water is deſigned to ſtand, allowing a ſplit or two at leaſt for that purpoſe, otherwiſe the water lying under a great weight from it's depth, will work itſelf underneath.

As the clay is rammed, take care that earth be brought to carry up the bank with it, in order to prevent it's being ſearched and cracked by the height of the ſun, which is of very ill conſequence; and therefore when come to it's full height, it muſt forthwith be covered and cloſed with mould: you muſt allow three feet to the breadth of this clay-bed, raiſing it to ſuch a height as you would have the water ſtand, and raiſe it with earth three feet higher; though two feet would ſerve, were it not that the unavoidable ſinking of the bank, will require at leaſt one foot.

When ſeveral ponds or ſtews are projected to be ſunk at the ſame time, there will be had great advantage by the clay taken out of them, that will be much more than is neceſſary for the bed, and which may ſtrengthen the bed, upon account of it's being preſſed down by the tumbrels or carts, on each ſide of it, and the bank will be made very firm; it will likewiſe ſave the breaking of the ground within the pond, which is a great benefit in the feed of the fiſh.

As to the dimenſions, they are governed by the manner of the hill riſing: for if it be ſteep, then in order to cover a ſufficient quantity of ground, you muſt raiſe the bank higher, and of conſequence it muſt be made ſtronger than when the ground has a gentle aſcent, ſo as a moderate height would throw the water upon ground enough; of this there is a great difference, for in ſome places ten feet high may cover as much as twenty feet in others, which may be eaſily diſcovered by the water-level, whereby you may ſtake the water-line upon the ground to any height, and fix the the determined height of the bank.

PONT-LEVIS is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe, in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and raiſes ſo upon his hind legs that he is in danger of coming over.

POPE, OR RUFF. This fiſh, with a double name, is ſmall, and rarely grows bigger than a gudgeon; in ſhape not unlike the pearch, but reckoned better food, being pleaſant in taſte. His haunts are the deepeſt running places in a gravelly river, the exact bottom whereof having found by plumbing, and your hooks being baited with ſmall red worms, or brandling worms, you may fiſh with two or three hooks, and you will have excellent ſport; for he is a greedy biter, and they are in great ſhoals together, where the water is ſmooth and calm; ſo that if you would take a good quantity of them, bait the ground with earth, and fiſh for them with a ſmall red worm.

PORTER TO CARRY. Uſed in the *French* manage, for directing or puſhing on a horſe at pleaſure, whether forwards, upon turns, *&c.*

POULTRY is a term given to all kinds of domeſtic fowls brought up in a farm-yard, as

cocks and hens, ducks, geese, turkies, &c. all of which we shall speak of, and begin with

Dunghill Cocks and Hens, generally termed Fowls.

The country yard cannot be said to be complete, till well stocked with fowl, which advantage will appear to every one who keeps them. The poorest villager may reap the same benefit from the products as the most substantial farmer, they being able to shift for themselves the greatest part of the year, by their feeding on insects, corn, or any thing, almost, that is eatible by any sort of animal.

I shall not enter into a minute description of the several sorts of cocks and hens, only advise you to chuse those that are best breeders, and the best layers; the oldest being always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best layers; but no sort will be good for either, if they are kept too fat; the best age to set a hen for chickens is from two years old to five, and the best month to set them is *February*; though any month between that and *Michaelmas* is good. A hen sits twenty-one days, whereas geese, ducks, and turkies, sit thirty. Observe to let them have constantly meat and drink near them, while they sit, that they may not straggle from their eggs and chill them.

One cock will serve ten hens.

If fowls are fed with buck or *French* wheat, or with hemp-seed, it is said, they will lay more eggs than ordinary; and buck-wheat, either whole or ground, made into paste, which is the best way, is a grain that will fatten fowls or hogs very speedily; but the common food used is barley-meal, with milk or water, but wheat-flour moistened is best.

A good hen should not differ from the nature of the cock; she should be working, vigilant, and laborious, both for herself and her chickens; in size, the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answerable to those of the cock, only instead of a comb, she should have upon her crown a high thick tuft of feathers.

She should have many and strong claws; but it will be better if she has no hinder claws, because they often break the eggs, and, besides, such as have, do sometimes prove unnatural.

Crowing hens are neither good layers nor good breeders.

The elder hens are rather to be chosen for hatching than the younger, because they are more constant, and will set out their time; but if you chuse for laying, take the youngest, because they are lusty, and prone to generation; but do not chuse a fat hen for either of these purposes; for if she be set, she will forsake her nest; the eggs she lays will be without shells, and besides she will grow slothful and lazy.

Those eggs that are laid when the hens are a year and a half, or two years old, are the best; you must at that time give the hens plenty of victuals, and sometimes oats with fenugreek to heat them, if you would have large eggs; for those that are fat commonly lay but small ones; mix some chalk with their food, or mix some bruised brick with their bran, moistened with a little water, and give them their bellyfull of half boiled barley, with vetch and millet.

Some hens have the ill faculty of eating their eggs: to prevent this, take out the white of an egg, and put moist plaister round about the yolk, and suffer it to grow hard; and when the hen attempts to eat it, and finds she cannot do it, she will soon give over breaking her eggs.

You may likewise pour a clear plaister upon the yolk of an egg, and let it harden, so that it may serve for a shell, and put into the nest; or you may shape an egg of plaister, or chalk, and let that be for a nest egg.

Those hens that have spurs often break their eggs, and generally will not hatch them, and they will sometimes eat them; these must be scowered, as well as those that scratch and crow like a cock; first, by plucking their great quills out of their wings, and by feeding them with millet, barley, and paste, cut into bits, pounded acorns and bran, with pottage or crumbs of wheat-bread, steeped in water, or barley meal.

Keep them in a close place, and at rest, and pull the feathers from their heads, thighs, and rumps. If a hen be too fat, or has a looseness, she will lay windy eggs.

A hen will sit well from the second year of her laying to the fifth: the best time to set a hen

hen, that the chickens may be large and moſt kindly, is in *February*, in the increaſe of the moon, that ſhe may diſcloſe the chickens in the increaſe of the next new moon being in *March*; for one brood of this month's chickens is worth three of thoſe of any other month.

Hens may ſet from *March* to *October*, and have good chickens, but not after that time, for the winter is a great enemy to their breeding.

A hen ſits juſt twenty-one days, and if you ſit a hen upon the eggs of ducks, geeſe, or turkies, you muſt ſet them nine days before you put her own eggs to her, of which a hen will cover nineteen; but always ſet an odd egg, what number ſoever you ſet her with.

It will alſo be proper to mark one ſide of the eggs when you put them under the hen, and to obſerve whether ſhe turns them from the one ſide to the other, and if ſhe does not, then take an opportunity when ſhe is from them to turn them yourſelf. But a hen that does not turn them herſelf is of the leſs value.

Take care that the eggs you ſet a hen on be new, which may be known by their being heavy, full and clear; this may be diſcovered by looking through them in the ſun; nor do you chooſe the largeſt, for they have oftentimes two yolks, and though ſome are of opinion that ſuch will produce two chickens, it proves commonly a miſtake, and if they do, they generally prove abortive and monſtrous.

A hen muſt not be taken off or diſturbed from her neſt, for that will make her utterly forſake it.

While ſhe is ſitting you muſt place her meat and water near her, that her eggs may not cool while ſhe is gone to ſeek her food. If ſhe ſhould be abſent from her neſt, ſtir up the ſtraw, and make it ſoft and handſome, and lay the eggs in the ſame order ſhe left them.

It is very neceſſary to perfume her neſt with roſemary or brimſtone, and you muſt take care that the cock does not come at the eggs and ſit upon them, for he will endanger the breaking of them, and cauſe the hen not to like her neſt ſo well as before.

When hens are laying, the old ſtraw ſhould be taken away, and freſh put in, that it may not breed fleas, or other vermin, which much incommodes them.

The maladies incident to hens are as follow:

Sitting hens are ſometimes troubled with lice and vermin: for the cure, pound burnt cummin and ſtapniſgar, of each equal quantities, and mix it with wine, and rub the hens with it, or waſh them with a decoction of wild lupines.

If hens are troubled with a looſeneſs, mix a handful of barley-meal and as much wax, in ſome wine; make it into a maſs, and give it them in the morning before they have any other meat, or elſe let them drink a decoction of apples or quinces.

Hens, by laying too many eggs, ſometimes exhauſt their ſtrength and languiſh: the ſame likewiſe happens by hens ſitting too long; to remedy this, take the white of an egg, which you muſt roaſt till it looks as if it was burnt; mix this with an equal quantity of dried raiſins, alſo burnt, and give the hen this faſting.

Your hen-houſe muſt be large and ſpacious, with a pretty high roof and ſtrong walls, to keep out both thieves and vermin; let there be windows on the eaſt ſide, that they may enjoy the benefit of the riſing ſun, ſtrongly lathed and cloſe ſhut; upwards, and round about the inſide of the wall upon the ground, ſhould be made large pens of three feet high, for geeſe, ducks, and large fowls to ſet in, and near unto the covering of the houſe ſhould be long perches, reaching from one ſide of the houſe to the other, on which ſhould ſet cocks, hens, capons, and turkies, each on ſuch perches as they are diſpoſed.

At another ſide of the houſe, at the darkeſt part of the ground pens, fix hampers full of ſtraw for neſts, in which hens ſhould lay their eggs; but when they ſit to hatch chickens, then let them ſit on the ground, otherwiſe it will be dangerous.

Alſo let their be pins ſtuck in the walls, that the poultry may climb to their perches with the greater eaſe.

The floor muſt not be paved, but made of earth ſmooth and eaſy. Let the ſmaller fowl have a hole made at one end of the houſe, to go in and come out at when they pleaſe, or elſe they will ſeek out roofts in other places; but of larger fowl, you may open the door morning and evening.

It would be better if the hen-houſe was ſituated near ſome kitchen, brewhouſe, bake-houſe, or kiln, where it may have the heat of the fire, and be perfumed with ſmoak, which is to pullets both delightful and wholeſome.

As ſoon as your chickens are hatched, if any be weaker than the reſt, wrap them in wool, and let them have the heat of the fire; it will alſo be very good to perfume them with roſemary; the firſt hatched chickens may be kept in a ſieve till the reſt are diſcloſed, for they will not eat for two days; ſome ſhells being harder than others, they will require ſo much more time in opening; but unleſs the chickens are weak, or then unkind, it will not be amiſs to let them continue under her, for ſhe will nouriſh them kindly.

When they are two days old, give them very ſmall oatmeal, ſome dry, and ſome ſteeped in milk, or elſe crumbs of fine white bread; and when they have gained ſtrength, curds, cheeſe parings, white bread, cruſts ſoaked in beer or milk, barley-meal, or wheaten bread ſcalded, or the like ſoft meat, that is ſmall and will be eaſily digeſted.

It is neceſſary to keep them in the houſe for a fortnight, and do not ſuffer them to go abroad with the hen to worm. Green chives chopped among their meat is very good, and will preſerve them from the rye or other diſeaſes in the head, and never let them want clear water, for puddle water will be apt to give them the pip.

Nor muſt you let them feed upon tares, darnel, or cockle, for theſe are very dangerous to young ones, nor let them go into gardens till they are ſix weeks old.

If you would have them crammed, coop them up when the dam has forſaken them, and cram them with dough made of wheaten-meal and milk, which dip in milk, and thruſt down their throats, but let them not be too big, leſt you choak them; and they will be fat in a fortnight.

To diſtinguiſh whether a chicken is good or not: after a chicken is killed it will be ſtiff and white, and firm in the vent, if new killed; but tender, and green in the vent, if ſtale.

If you rub your finger on the breaſt of a ſcalded chicken, if it be new killed it will feel rough; but if ſtale, ſlippery and ſlimy.

A crammed chicken, if it be fat, will have a fat rump, and a fat vein upon the ſide of the breaſt of her, like a pullet.

In order to fatten chickens, you muſt put them into croops, and feed them with barley-meal; put likewiſe a ſmall quantity of brick-duſt into their water, which they ought never to be without: this laſt will give them an appetite to their meat, and fatten them very ſoon; for in this caſe it muſt be conſidered, that all fowls and birds have two ſtomachs, as they may be called, the one is their crop, that ſoftens their food, and the other the gizzard, that macerates the food; in the laſt we always find ſmall ſtones and ſharp ſand, which help to do that office, and without them or ſomething of that kind, a fowl will be wanting of it's appetite to eat; for the gizzard cannot maſticate, or as it may be ſaid, grind the food faſt enough to diſcharge it from the crop, without ſuch ſand or ſtones: and in this caſe the brick duſt is aſſiſting.

To cure the Pip in Poultry.

This diſorder is occaſioned by eating foul meat, by drinking dirty water, or the want of water. It is known by a thin white ſcale on the tip of the tongue, which prevents the fowl from eating; and is cured by taking off the ſcale with your nail and rubbing ſalt upon the tongue.

To cure the Rup.

This complaint is a ſwelling on the rump, which diſorders the fowl prodigiouſly; and is obſervable by the feathers on the affected part, ſtanding out of their natural poſition. Pulling out the feathers, opening the ſore, forcing out the core, and waſhing the part with brine, or with ſalt and water will effect the cure.

To cure them of the Flux.

Eating too great a quantity of moiſt food occaſions this diſorder, which is cured by giving them bran and peas ſcalded.

To cure Stoppage in Fowls.

This coſtiveneſs effects the poultry to ſuch a degree, that they are unable to walk. Its cure is effected by anointing the vents, and then feeding them with corn, or ſmall bits of bread ſoaked in urine.

To cure Lice in them.

When fowls have no opportunity of ſhaking themſelves among ſand, aſhes, *&c.* or have been uſed to foul feeding, they are ſubject to be much annoyed with lice; which may be deſtroyed by waſhing them with warm water, in which is infuſed a quantity of pepper beaten very fine.

To cure their ſore Eyes.

An approved remedy for this diſorder is, to chew leaves of ground-ivy in your mouth, ſqueeze out the juice and ſpit it into the affected part.

To prevent Hens eating their Eggs.

When you find a hen addicted to this habit, place in the neſt an artificial egg made of chalk, which ſhe will frequently peck at, but finding that ſhe cannot get what ſhe wanted, ſhe will decline the practice.

To cure thoſe ſtung with venomous Inſects.

The method is to anoint them with rue and butter. They may be known to be afflicted with this diſorder by their ſwelling and looking very heavy.

DUCKS.

Ducks are very neceſſary for the huſbandman's yard, as they require no charge in keeping; they live on loſt corn, worms, ſnails, *&c.* for which reaſon they are very good for gardens. Once in a year they are very good layers of eggs, eſpecially a ſort of duck that turns up the bill more than the common kind; and when they ſit they need little attendance, except to let them have a little barley, or offal corn and water near them, that they may not ſtraggle far from their neſts to chill their eggs.

In general, it is found more profitable to ſet a hen upon the duck's eggs, than any kind of duck whatever, becauſe the old one leads them when hatched, too ſoon to the water, where, if the weather be froſty, ſome will be loſt. They follow the hen a good while upon the land, and ſo get hardy before they venture to the water.

About thirteen eggs is the proper number to let a duck ſit upon; the hen will cover as many of theſe as of her own, and will bring them up well: ſo that every way ſhe is more profitable for that purpoſe.

When the ducklings are hatched they require no care, if the weather be tolerably good; but if they happen to be produced in a very rainy ſeaſon, it would be right to keep them under cover a little, eſpecially in the night; for, though the duck naturally loves water, it requires the aſſiſtance of its feathers, and, till they are grown, is eaſily hurt by the wet.

The fattening of ducks at any age is very eaſy, and whether it be the duckling, or the grown duck, the method to be uſed is exactly the ſame. They are to be put in a quiet dark place, and kept in a pen, where they are to have plenty of corn and water: any kind of corn will do, and with this ſingle direction, they will fatten themſelves extremely well in fifteen or twenty days; and will bring a price that very well repays their feeding.

GEESE.

The benefit ariſing from geeſe are, for food, their feathers, and their greaſe. They will live upon commons, or any ſort of paſture, and need little care and attendance; only they ſhould have plenty of water. The largeſt geeſe are reckoned the beſt, but there is a ſort of *Spaniſh* geeſe that are much better layers and breeders than the *Engliſh*, eſpecially if their eggs are hatched under an *Engliſh* gooſe.

Geeſe lay in the ſpring, the earlier the better, becauſe of their price and of their having

a ſecond

a second brood. They commonly lay twelve or sixteen eggs each. You may know when they will lay, by their carrying of straw in their mouths, and when they will sit, by their continuing on their nest after they have laid.

A goose sits thirty days, but if the weather be fair and warm, she will hatch three or four days sooner. After the goslings are hatched, some keep them in the house ten or twelve days, and feed them with curds, barley-meal, bran, *&c.* After they have got some strength, let them out three or four hours in a day, and take them in again, till they are big enough to defend themselves from vermin. One gander will serve five geese.

If you would fatten green geese, you must shut them up when they are about a month old, and they will be fat in about a month more. Be sure to let them have always by them, in a small rack, some fine hay, which will much hasten their fatting. But for fatting of older geese, it is commonly done when they are about six months old, in or after harvest, when they have been in the stubble fields, from which food some kill them, which is a good way; but those who have a mind to have them very fat, shut them up for a fortnight or three weeks; and feed them with oats, splitted beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with milk, the best thing to fatten them with being malt mixed with beer. But in fatting of all water-fowl you may observe, that they usually sit with their bills on their rumps, where they suck out most of their moisture and fatness, at a small bunch of feathers, which you will find standing upright on their rumps, and always moist, with which they trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery more than other fowls feathers are, that the water may slip off them, which, if cut away close, will make them fat in less time, and with less meat than otherwise. Geese will likewise feed on and fatten well with carrots, cut small, and given them; or if you give them rye before or about *Midsummer*, it will strengthen them, and keep them in health, that being commonly their sickly time.

In some countries they sheer the geese for their feathers, and some pull them twice a year; but this latter way is more injurious to them, and therefore it is better staying till moulting time, or till their death, for their feathers.

TURKIES.

Turkies are fowls that prosper very well in open countries, where there is not such shelter to harbour vermin to destroy them: for they are naturally inclined to ramble. The hens likewise are so negligent of their young, that whilst they have one to follow them, they never take any care of the rest; and therefore there must be a great deal of care taken of them whilst they are young to watch them, and to keep them warm, they being a bird that cannot bear the cold. But some, where they have a conveniency of a small cover near the house, let them take their liberty, and seek their own nests; but it is only in some particular places that they do well with such management. I know a gentleman that had a hen turkey of the wild kind from *Virginia*, of which, and an *Englisb* cock, he raised a very fine breed, that bred wild in the fields, and always became tame when grown up; they were a very hardy breed, and much larger than ours, and reared their young ones without any care or trouble, breeding much better than our *Englisb*.

If you keep them with corn, they are very great feeders, and will devour a great deal; but if left to their liberty when grown up, they will get their own living, without either trouble or charges, by feeding on herbs, seeds, *&c.*

Turkies being very apt to straggle, will often be laying their eggs in secret places, and therefore the common sort of them must be often watched, and made to lay at home. They begin to lay in *March*, and will sit in *April*. Eleven or thirteen eggs are the most they sit on. They hatch in between twenty-five and thirty days; and when they have hatched their brood, you must be careful to keep the young ones warm, for the least cold kills them. Feed them either with curds, or green fresh cheese cut in small pieces. Let their drink be new milk, or milk and water. Some give them oatmeal and milk boiled thick

thick together, into which they put wormwood chopped small, and sometimes eggs boiled hard, and cut in little pieces. You must feed them often, for the hen will not take much care of them, and when they have got some strength, feed them abroad in a close walled place, where they cannot stray; you must not let them out till the dew is off the grass, taking care to have them in again before night, because the dew is very prejudicial to them.

For the fatting of turkies, sodden barley is very excellent, or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and for another fortnight cram them as you do capons. They are only to be crammed in a morning, which must be given to them warm, and let out all day, being sometimes fed with corn while out; because being a sullen bird, they are apt else not to fat so kindly.

Their eggs are reckoned very wholesome, and a great restorer of nature.

POUNCES, the talons or claws of a bird of prey.

PRESS upon the Hand; a horse is said to resist, or press upon the hand, when either through the stiffness of his neck, or from an ardour to run too much a-head, he stretches his head against the horseman's hand, refuses the aid of the hand, and withstands the effects of the bridle.

To press or push a horse forwards, is to assist him with the calves of your legs, or to spur him to make him go on.

To PRICK, or Pinch, is to give a horse a gentle touch of the spur, without clapping them hard to him.

Prick with the right: pinch with the left: pinch with both.

To PRICK, or Pinch, is an aid; but to bear hard with the spur, is correction.

PRICKING of a Horse's Foot, is the hurt received by a nail drove too far into the foot, so as to reach the quick, or press the vein in the horse's foot when he is shod.

PRICKER, [Hunting-term] a hunter on horseback.

PRICKET, a spitter, or young male deer of two years old, that begins to put furth the head.

PRICKING [with Sportsmen] the footing of an hare when she beats on the hard heathway, and her footing can be perceived.

PRICKT, otherwise called accloyed, or retrate, *&c.* in respect to horses, signifies only the having a prick by the negligence of the farrier in driving the nails, by their weakness, ill-pointing, or breaking them, which if not presently taken out, will, in time, break out into a foul sore: you may discern it by the horse's going lame; but if you would know it more certainly, pinch him round the hoof with a pair of pincers, and when you come to the place aggrieved, he will shrink in his foot; or else you may try where he is pricked, by throwing water on his hoof, for that place where he is hurt will be sooner dry than the rest.

PUNCH, a well-set, well-knit horse, is short-backed, and thick shouldered, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh.

PURGING of Cattle. There is not any thing which purges a beast so naturally as the green weedy grass, which grows under trees in orchards; nor any medicine better than tar, butter, and sugar-candy mixt, and given in balls as big as a hen's egg.

PURLIEU, all that ground near any forest, which being anciently made forest, is afterwards, by perambulation, separated again from the same, and freed from that servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

PURLIEU-Man, one that has land within the purlieu, and forty shillings a year freehold; upon which account he is allowed to hunt or course in his own purlieu, with certain limitations.

PURSE-NET, a net used for taking both hares and rabbits, at certain times, and three or four dozen of them are sufficient to lay over their holes: they are to be fastened, by tying strings to sticks thrust into the earth, otherwise when the rabbits bolt out, they will run away and get out of the nets; but when the nets are fixed, and all things in order, there must be one or two to lie close, to see what game comes home, while in the mean time you beat the bushes, to force them homewards.

Another way to take rabbits with these nets, is at their coming out of their parraces: and they should be secured in this manner.

First

First hunt them up and down, to force them all in, then put in a ferret with a bell about her neck, which gives the rabbit notice of her coming, who endeavouring to avoid her, will bolt out into the purſe-net, from whence you muſt immediately take the purſe-net before the ferret ſeizes her; and when the ferret comes out of the burrows, put her in again; but remember to cope her mouth, that is, tie her chaps with fine packthread, which will hinder her from ſeizing the rabbit and ſucking her blood.

PURSINESS IN HORSES, is a ſhortneſs of breath, either natural or accidental. The natural is when the horſe is cock-throppled; for that his thropple or wind-pipe being ſo long, he is not able to draw his breath in and out with ſo much eaſe as other horſes do which are looſe throppled, becauſe the wind-pipe being too ſtraight, that ſhould convey the breath to the lungs, and vent it again at the noſe, makes him pant and fetch his breath ſhort; and in like manner when his pipe is filled with too much fat, or other flegmatic ſtuff, which ſuffocates him, and makes his lungs labour the more.

Purſineſs accidental is ſometimes cauſed by a horſe's being hard ridden after a full ſtomach, or preſently after drinking, which cauſes phlegmatic humours to diſtil out of the head into the wind-pipe, and ſo fall upon the lungs, where they ſettle and congeal.

It alſo proceeds from heats and colds, *&c.* cauſes dulneſs and heavineſs in travelling, makes him ſweat much, and ready to fall down upon every ſtrain.

For the cure: pound aniſe-ſeeds, liquorice, and ſugar-candy, to a fine powder, and put four ſpoonfuls into a pint of white wine; brew them well, and mix with them half a pint of ſallad oil. Give this to the horſe ever after a travel, and a day before he ſets out on a journey.

PUT; it is uſed for the breaking or managing of a horſe; as *Put your horſe to corvets, put him upon caprioles.*

To put a horſe upon his haunches, is to make him bend them in galloping in the manage, or upon a ſtop. *See* HAUNCHES.

To put a horſe to the walk, trot, or gallop, is to make him walk, trot, or gallop.

PUTTOCK, a kind of long-winged kite, a bird of peey.

PYE-BALD HORSE, is one that has white ſpots upon a coat of another colour.

Thus there are pye-bald bays, pye-bald ſorrels, and pye-bald blacks, and ſo of the reſt.

PYROET; [in Horſemanſhip] ſome are of one tread or piſtes, ſome of two.

Thoſe of one tread are otherwiſe called *Pirouettes de la tete a la queve*, which are intire and very narrow turns made by the horſe upon one tread, and almoſt in one time, in ſuch a manner, that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

To make horſes take this pyroet with more facility, they uſe in the manage to put them to five or ſix of them all running, without ſtirring off the ſpot.

In battle they are of uſe to gain the enemy's croupe.

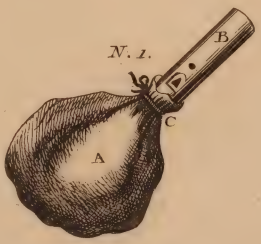
Pyronets of two piſtes or treads, are turns of two treads upon a ſmall compaſs of ground, almoſt of the length of the horſe.

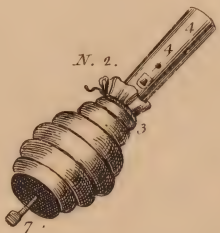
QUAIL, a ſmall bird with ſpeckled feathers, and one of thoſe we call paſſengers, dwelling in corn fields, or meadows. Quails begin to ſing in *April*; they make their neſts on the ground, and ſit in the month of *May*, at which time you muſt not diſturb them: you may know the hen by her ſlender neck, and that ſhe is not black under the chin, but of the colour of baked earth, and ſo up to the head, her breaſt and belly are almoſt white, her back and wings of a dark yellow colour; but the head, neck, back, tail, and wings of the cock, are almoſt black: his beak is alſo black and feet ſhining.

Quails are to be taken by calls, while they are in their wooing-times, which is from *April* till *Auguſt*; the quail will call at ſunriſing, about nine o'clock, about twelve, about three in the afternoon, and at ſun-ſet. The notes of the cock differ much from the hen, ſo that you muſt be expert in both, if you intend to do any good in taking them; and when you hear the cock call, anſwer in the hen's note; and ſo on the contrary, anſwer the hen in the cock's note, and they will both

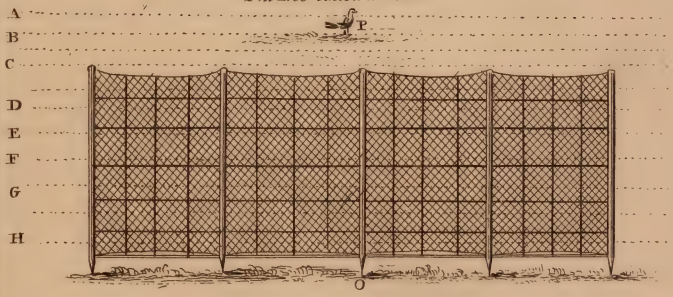
come

Quails





The Net called a Haltier



come to you, that you may caſt your net over and take them.

If it be a ſingle cock quail, he will come at the firſt call, but if he hath a hen with him, he will not forſake her: ſometimes you ſhall only hear one to anſwer your call, yet three or four will come to your net, ſo that you need not make too much haſte when you find one entangled, for ſome more may be taken in a ſhort time.

Quails are neat cleanly birds, and will not much run into dews or wet places, but chuſe rather to fly, that they may not dirty themſelves, you muſt therefore at ſuch times place yourſelf as near your nets as poſſible, and if by accident the quail paſſes by one end of the net, call her back again, and ſhe will ſoon come to your net.

The form of the call, and how to make them, are deſcribed Plate XII. *viz.* the firſt A, is made of a ſmall leather purſe, about two fingers wide, and four long, in ſhape much like a pear; it muſt be ſtuffed half full of horſe-hair; they place in the end a ſmall whiſtle or device, marked C, made of a bone of a cat's, hare's, or coney's leg, or rather of a wing of an old hern, which muſt be about three fingers long, and the end C muſt be formed like a flagelet with a little ſoft wax; put alſo in a little wax to cloſe up the end B, which open a little with a pin, to cauſe it to give the clearer and more diſtinct ſound: faſten this pipe in your purſe, and then to make it ſpeak, hold it full in the palm of your left hand, putting one of your fingers over the top of the wax; you muſt ſhake on the place marked A, with the hinder part of your right thumb, and imitate the call of the hen quail.

The form of the other quail-call, deſcribed Plate XII. Fig. 2. muſt be four fingers long, and above an inch thick, made of a piece of wire turned round, as if it was curled; it muſt be covered over with leather, and one end thereof cloſed up with a piece of flat wood, marked 2; about the middle you muſt have a ſmall thread, or leather ſtrap 7, wherewith you may hold it, ſo as to uſe it with one hand; and at the other end, place juſt ſuch a pipe as is deſcribed before in making up the firſt call.

Now for the calling with it, hold the ſtrap or piece of leather with your left hand, cloſe by the piece of wood marked 2, and with your right hand hold the pipe, juſt where it is joined to the flagelet, marked 3, and make the ſame noiſe as the hen does when ſhe calls the cock.

The net commonly uſed, is called a hallier, or bramble-net, which is managed as in the following figure.

If you know where the cock is alone, get within fifteen paces: ſuppoſe the pricked lines marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, were the borders of the corn field, and that the quail ſhould be at the letter P, ſpread your net on the top of the ridge adjoining to the corn, and pitch your hallier, and ſo the bird running croſs the corn, may get into the net without perceiving it; then draw back into the bottom of the third or fourth line O, where you muſt ſtoop and hide yourſelf over againſt the middle of the net, in order to call the quail.

QUARTER; to work from quarter to quarter, is to ride a horſe three times in end, upon the firſt of the four lines of a ſquare: then changing your hand, and riding him three times upon a ſecond; at the third line changing your hand, and ſo paſſing to the third and fourth, obſerving the ſame order.

A Falſe QUARTER, is when the hoof has a kind of cleft occaſioned by a horſe's caſting his quarter, and getting a new one, for then the horn beginning to grow, is uneven and ugly, as alſo bigger and ſofter than the reſt of the hoof; and ſuch feet ſhould be ſhod with half panton ſhoes; but if the cleft be conſiderable, and take up a quarter part of the hoof, the horſe will not be ſerviceable, and is not worth buying.

QUARTER BEHIND, is when a horſe has the quarters of his hind feet ſtrong; that is to ſay, the horn thick, and ſo capable of admitting a good gripe by the nails.

When a horſe's quarters or feet are waſted and ſhrunk: for the cure, raze the whole foot with a red hot knife, making large razes of the depth of a crown piece, from the hair to the ſhoe: and avoiding the coronet, then apply a proper poultice, and charge the foot

with a *remolade*. *See* REMOLADE POULTICE *for the hoof bound*.

QUARTERS OF A SADDLE, are the pieces of leather, or ſtuff, made faſt to the lower part of the ſides of the ſaddle, and hanging down below the ſaddle.

QUARTERS OF A HORSE, fore-quarters, and hind-quarters; the fore-quarters are the ſhoulders and the fore-legs; the hind-quarters, are the hips and the legs behind.

QUARTERS OF A HORSE'S FOOT, are the ſides of the coffin, comprehended between the toe and the heel on one ſide, and other of the foot; the inner quarters are thoſe oppoſite to one another, facing from one foot to the other; thoſe are always weaker than the outſide quarters, which lie on the external ſides of the coffin.

QUARTER-CAST; a horſe is ſaid to caſt his quarters, when for any diſorder in his coffin, we are obliged to cut one of the quarters off the hoof, and when the hoof is thus cut, it grows and comes on a new.

QUITTER-BONE, a hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between a horſe's heel and the quarter, which moſt commonly grows on the inſide of the foot.

It is occaſioned many ways, ſometimes by ſome bruiſe, ſtab, prick of a nail, or the like, which being neglected, will impoſthumate and break out about the hoof: now and then it comes from evil humours, which deſcend down to that part.

QUITTOR.

A quittor is an ulcer formed between the hair and the hoof, moſt frequently on the inſide quarter. They are cauſed by bruiſes, or by neglecting to clean away ſand, gravel, *&c.* that lodges in this part.

If it is ſuperficial, the cure is eaſily performed, by bathing the ſwelling once a day with ſpirit of wine, and applying to the ulcer a pledget of the ointment as directed for ſand-cracks, which ſee.

If the matter ſinks under the hoof, part of it muſt be taken off, or the ulcer can never be healed; and the ſucceſs in this caſe depends very much on the dexterity of the operator, and eaſe to the horſe, with which the piece of hoof is divided and taken away.

Sometimes the matter runs under the quarter of the hoof, in which caſe the quarter muſt be removed: in this caſe, when the quarter grows again, it leaves a large ſeam called a falſe quarter, which weakens the foot and is never fairly cured.

If the coffin-bone be affected with the matter, the opening muſt be properly enlarged; all that is decayed muſt be taken away with a knife, for that is the eaſieſt, and when it is uſed with ſkill, it is the ſafeſt method; after which dreſs the wound with pledgets of the digeſtive ointment, with or without the precipitate, as directed for ſand-cracks, according as circumſtances may indicate.

If there is much pain or inflammation, a poultice may be applied over the dreſſing, including the whole of the diſeaſed part; but it ſhould be taken off and warmed again, three or four times a-day.

During the cure, the horſe ſhould run at liberty, and not be uſed for any kind of work.

RABBITS. The rabbit or coney is an animal about the bigneſs of an ordinary cat, who hides herſelf in the woods, or makes burrows in the ground, to retire into for ſafety; ſhe has long ears, and a ſhort tail, but well covered with wool, and is moſtly of a grey and white colour. The young ones are called ſucking rabbits. There are two ſorts, *viz.* the wild, and the tame; thoſe that are wild are bred in warrens, and are ſmaller and redder, have naturally more active bodies, are more ſhy and watchful, and their fleſh is more delicious, from the air of liberty wherein they breathe, and are not ſo melancholy: but the tame ones are quite contrary; yet they make uſe of them in ſome places, to ſupply their warrens; and there, in proceſs of time, coming to be diveſted of their heavy nature, become more and more active than before.

The rabbit begins to breed at ſix months old, bears at leaſt ſeven times a year; ſhe carries her young in her belly thirty days, if ſhe litters in the month of *March*, and as ſoon as ſhe has kindled, goes to buck again, but it is better not for the ſpace of two or three weeks. Tame rabbits, above all other beaſts, delight

delight in impriſonment and ſolitarineſs; they are violently hot in the act of generation, performing it with ſuch vigour and exceſs, that they ſwoon, and lie in trances a good while after the act.

The males being given too much to cruelty, kill all the young ones they can come at, therefore the females, after they have kindled, hide them, and cloſe up the holes in ſuch manner, that the buck may not find them: they increaſe wonderfully, bringing forth every ſix weeks, therefore when kept tame in huts, they muſt be watched, and as ſoon as they have kindled, may be put to the buck, for they will otherwiſe moan, and hardly bring up their young.

The huts in which tame rabbits are to be kept, ſhould be made of thin wainſcot boards, ſome about two feet ſquare, and one foot high, which ſquare muſt be divided into two rooms, one with open windows of wire, through which the rabbit may feed; and a leſs room without light, wherein ſhe may lodge and kindle; and a trough, wherein to put meat and other neceſſaries for her, before the light one; and thus you may make box upon box, in divers ſtories, keeping the bucks by themſelves, as alſo the does, unleſs it be ſuch as have not bred, with which you may let the buck lodge. Further, when a doe has kindled one neſt, and then kindled another, the firſt muſt be taken from her, and be put amongſt rabbits of their own age, provided the boxes be not peſtered, but that they have eaſe and liberty.

For the choice of tame rich conies, it needs not to look to their ſhape, but to their richneſs; only that the bucks muſt be the largeſt and richeſt you can get; and that ſkin is eſteemed the beſt, that has the equalleſt mixture of black and white hair together, yet the black ſhould rather ſhadow the white: a black ſkin with a few ſilver hairs, being much richer than a white ſkin with a few black ones.

As to the profit of tame rich conies, every one that is killed in ſeaſon, that is, from *Martinmas* till after *Candlemas*, is worth five others, being much larger; and when another ſkin is worth two-pence, or three-pence at the moſt, theſe are worth a ſhilling or upwards. Again, the increaſe is more; the tame ones, at one kindling, bringing forth more than the wild do; beſides, they are always ready at hand for the diſh, winter and ſummer, without the charge of nets, ferrets, *&c.* and their ſkins always paying the keeper's expence, with intereſt.

The beſt food for your tame conies is the ſweeteſt, ſhorteſt, and beſt hay you can get; one load will feed two hundred couple a year, and out of the ſtock of two hundred, may be ſpent in the houſe as many as are ſold in the market, and yet a good ſtock maintained to anſwer all caſualties. The hay muſt be put to them in little cloven ſticks, that they may with eaſe reach and pull it out of the ſame, but ſo as not to ſcatter or waſte any; ſweet oats, and water, ſhould be put for them in the troughs under the boxes: and this ſhould be their ordinary and conſtant food, all other being to be uſed phyſically; you may twice or three times in a fortnight, to cool their bodies, give them maſlows, clover-graſs, ſour dock, blades of corn, cabbage, or colewort leaves, and the like, all which both cools and nouriſhes exceedingly; but ſweet grain ſhould be ſeldom uſed, ſince nothing rots them ſooner. Great care muſt be had, that when any graſs is cut for them where are weeds, that there is no hemlock amongſt it, for though they will eat greedily, yet it is preſent poiſon to them. Their huts alſo muſt be kept ſweet and clean every day, for their piſs and ordure is of ſo ſtrong and violent a ſavour, as will annoy them.

The infirmities to which tame conies are ſubject, are the rot; which comes by giving them green meat, or gathering greens for them, and giving them to them with the dew on; therefore let them have it but ſeldom, and then the dryneſs of the hay will even dry up the moiſture, knit them and keep them ſound.

There is a certain rage of madneſs, engendered from corrupt blood, ſpringing from the rankneſs of their keeping, and which is known by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels upwards, and leaping in their huts; to cure which, give them tare thiſtle to eat.

Wild rabbits do great damage to vineyards, and all ſorts of corn, their teeth ſparing nothing that they come near; and in ſuch countries as abound with vineyards, they will eat

the young ſhoots as ſoon as they begin to appear, and will do them ſo much damage, that it will endanger their ruin without ſome proper remedy; to prevent which, take ſome very ſmall ſticks of willow, well dryed, dip one end of them into ſome melted brimſtone, and ſtick the other into the ground; let them be about a fathom diſtant from each other, and ſet fire to them; and this will prevent the rabbits (who hate the ſmell) from entering into any vineyard, on the ſide of which thoſe ſticks are ſet: the ſmell will laſt four or five days, at the expiration of which you muſt renew it, and ſo a third time, inſomuch that in about ſixteen days, the ſhoots of the vine will be ſo ſtrong as not to be in danger of the inſults of theſe animals.

The ways of taking theſe creatures are various, particularly ſuch as ſtray from their burrows may be taken with ſmall greyhounds, or mungrels, bred up for that purpoſe; their places of hunting are among buſhes, hedges, corn fields, and freſh paſtures; and though you ſhould miſs killing them, yet they are thereby drove back to their burrows, over whoſe holes you may lay purſe-nets, and then put in a ferret cloſe muffled, which will quickly make them bolt out again to the net, and ſo are caught.

The ferret ſometimes finds a rabbit aſleep, which ſhe ſurpiizes and kills, ſuck her blood, lies upon her and ſleeps there; in which caſe you are obliged either to kill her, or wait till ſhe awakes, which will be often five or ſix hours; and therefore you muſt fire five or ſix times into the hole to awake her, upon which ſhe will come out; but muſt always let her ſleep an hour before you fire, or elſe the noiſe will ſignify nothing.

When you take any of the does, you muſt turn them looſe, that you may not depopulate your warrrens, and ſlit their ears, that they may not be killed by others, who ſometimes lie in wait to ſhoot them.

To force rabbits out of their burrows without a ferret, take ſome powder of orpine and brimſtone, old ſhoes, parchment, or cloth, and burn them at the mouth of the burrow, upon the ſide which the wind blows, and ſpread your purſe-net under the wind. Some put a crab or two into the holes, which will force them out.

Nets to take rabbits and hares; theſe nets muſt be made in the ſame manner as halliers, wherewith they take partridges. You have, repreſented in Plate VII, two ſimple nets made of meſhes lozenge-wiſe; you may make them of ſquare ones: the meſh ſhould be an inch and half broad, made of good ſtrong thread, and treble twiſted; but if you would make meſhes lozenge-wiſe, you muſt allow four-and-twenty, and three fathoms in length, and let them be well verged with long twiſted thread, and of a brown colour.

But the net with ſquare meſhes will do better, in which caſe they allow five feet in breadth or height, and three or four fathoms in length, according to the place; and in this no verging is required.

The firſt of theſe nets are to be placed in any path or tract, in any coppice or furrow; for rabbits and hares always follow the moſt eaſy and beaten path: you muſt take notice how the wind ſits, that you may ſo ſet the net, that the creature and wind may come together; if the wind be ſide-ways, it may do well enough, but never if the wind blows over the net into the creature's face, for he will ſcent both it and you at a diſtance, eſpecially a hare. Suppoſe A, B, to be the foot-path by which the game uſe to paſs, take three or four ſtaves, C, C, C, each four feet long, and about the thickneſs of one's thumb, ſharpened at the greater end, and a little crooked at the ſmaller; ſtick them in the ground, ſomewhat ſloping, as if ſo forced by the wind, in a ſtraight line, and at equal diſtances from each other; theſe muſt only hold the net from falling, but in a very ſlight manner, that if the game run againſt it, it may eaſily fall down, and ſo entangle him. Be ſure to hide yourſelf in ſome ditch or buſh, or behind ſome tree, as at D, for ſhould you be perceived, your expectation will be fruſtrated; nor ſhould you walk in the path-way by which you expect the game to come, for it will have ſome imperfect ſcent of you: when you perceive the game to be paſt you, fire a ſhot, flinging your hat at them, which will put them into ſuch a ſurprize, that they will ſpring on, and run juſt into the net; ſo you muſt be nimble to take them, leſt they break out and make their eſcape: yet this is not ſo good in windy, as in calm weather.

The

The ſecond net is more uſed, and indeed more certain, but alſo more embarraſſing than the former. This net muſt be placed in the ſame manner as the former, in reſpect of the way and wind: obſerve the lines A, B, and C, D, denote the extremities of the path, and having two ſticks K, L, M, N, each about four feet long, and three times as thick as one's thumb, they muſt be cut exactly ſmooth at each end: and when you are upon the place, take the two ends of the packthreads which are on the ſame ſide with the net, tie them together on the ſtock of ſome tree, or a ſtake, within a foot and an half of the ground, but on the outſide of the path, as at the letter H. Do the ſame on the other ſide at I, and let the packthreads be ſo looſe in the middle, that they may bear the ſticks between them, which you are to adjuſt in the following manner:

Take the ſtick K, L, and put it on the edge of the way, at the cord or packthread, L, which is at at the bottom of the net; the other cord muſt be placed on the top of the ſtick at K, then go along behind the net, ſupporting it with your hand, and place your ſecond ſtick M, N, juſt as you did the firſt; you ſhould endeavour to let your net lean a little towards the way by which you expect your game to come, for the game running fiercely againſt the net, will force the ſticks to give way, and ſo the net falls upon him.

Theſe two nets are as uſeful for the taking wolves, foxes, badgers, and pole-cats, as conies and hares; but the following is only fit for the two laſt.

This net is not ſo troubleſome as either of the former, only it may be farther diſcerned; nevertheleſs it is excellent for rabbits, in ſuch foot-paths where you have ſometimes three or four couple running after one another, all which may be taken at once, for it does not fall like the former.

You may obſerve what has been mentioned before, that the pointed lines, marked A, B, C, D, denote always the edges of the way; ſtick one of your ſticks at the letter E, and another in the middle F, and ſo do by the r ſt; when the paſſage is quite ſhut up, withdraw to ſome buſh, or in ſome tree, as aforeſaid; but you muſt keep at a greater diſtance from this net than the other.

The right time to ſet theſe nets, is at break of day, until half an hour before ſun-riſing, and from about half an hour before ſun-ſet, till dark night.

RACE-HORSE, ſhould be ſomewhat long-bodied, nervous, of great mettle, very ſwift, and ſenſible of the ſpurs; he ſhould alſo be tractable, and no ways reſtive or ſkittiſh; his head ſhould be ſmall and ſlender, with wide noſtrils, and a large throppple.

He ſhould be of an *Engliſh* breed, or a *barb* of a little ſize, with a pretty large reach, his legs ſomewhat ſmall, but the back ſinews at a good diſtance from the bone; ſhort jointed, and neat ſhaped feet, for large feet are not at all fit for this exerciſe.

He ſhould be at leaſt ſix years old, no horſe under that age having ſufficient ſtrength for a ſix mile courſe, without running the hazard of being over-ſtrained.

The next thing to be conſidered, is the limitation of time for preparing a horſe for a match; which is generally agreed by judicious horſemen, that (unleſs the match be for an extraordinary ſum) two months is ſufficient: but in this proper regard is to be had to the ſtate of the horſe's body.

If he be very fat, foul, or taken from graſs.

If he be extremely lean and poor.

If he be in good caſe, and has had moderate exerciſe.

For the firſt, you muſt take two months at leaſt, to bring him into order, for he will require much airing, great carefulneſs in heating, and diſcretion in ſcouring.

For the horſe that is very poor, get as long time as you can, and let his airings be moderate, and not before or after ſun-ſetting, feeding him liberally, but not ſo as to cloy him.

As for the horſe that is in good caſe, and which has moderate exerciſe, a month or ſix weeks may be ſufficient.

You are alſo to conſider his particular conſtitution; if he be fat, and foul, yet of a free and waſting nature, apt quickly to conſume and loſe his fleſh; in this caſe you are not to have ſo ſtrict a hand, neither can he endure ſo violent exerciſe as if he were of a hardy diſpoſition, and would feed and be fat upon all meats and exerciſes.

Again,

Again, if he be in extreme poverty, and yet by nature very hardy, and apt ſoon to recover his fleſh, and to hold it long; then by no means ſhould you have too tender a hand, nor forbear that exerciſe you would give a horſe of a nicer conſtitution, weak ſtomach, and free ſpirit.

As for the ordering a horſe for a race. *See* HUNTING-HORSE, MATCH, *&c.*

RACK, a wooden frame made to hold hay or fodder for cattle.

RACK, a pace in which a horſe neither trots nor ambles, but ſhuffles as it were between.

The racking-pace is indeed much the ſame as the amble, only it is a ſwifter time and ſhorter tread.

RAFFLE-NET, an implement to catch fiſh with both by night and day; but though the way of making this net, is touched under the article *Net-making*, yet it will not be amiſs to give you the form of it. *See* Plate XIII.

Now as to its uſe: you muſt be provided with five or ſix poles of ſallow, or ſuch like wood, which is ſtrong withal, and each of nine or ten feet long, but more or leſs, according to the depth of the water; ſharpen them at the great end, the better to fix them into the ground at the bottom of the water: you muſt alſo have a paring knife, in order to cut away all the weeds, roots, ſtumps, boughs, or the like, which are in or near the places where you deſign to pitch your net, for they muſt be removed out of the way.

Faſten one of your poles at either end of the net, at either of the two wings; *viz.* the cord below where the lead is, unto the bigger end of the pole; and the upper cord where the cork is, to the ſmaller end of the pole; then in caſe you have no bait, contrive to get ſome man on the oppoſite ſide of the river with a cord in his hand, one end whereof muſt be faſtened to one of the poles, which are fixed to the net, according to this figure of the pole.

The man having drawn over that wing, muſt force the great end A of the pole in the ſaid net, into the ground, at the bottom of the water C; the like muſt be done with the other pole of the ſaid net, marked Z *b*, on the ſaid water, juſt over-againſt the former.

Then he muſt throw over one end of the cord, which faſten to the wing of the ſaid net *y* C, when it is drawn over, you muſt go along the whole length of the net. Your poles being ready faſtened at the two former and ſtraining the cords of your net indifferently ſtiff, drive the two latter poles into the ground, as you did the two firſt. Be ſure all be well and ſtrongly done, that the current may not force away your ſupporters; then with the ſaid long pole, you may ſpread the graſs you before pared away, all over the net, as well to ſecure it from the ſight of thieves, as to give a ſhade to the fiſh, for they covet ſhade, eſpecially in hot weather. The cord N, O, is your lock and key, for by it you are ſure no fiſh can eſcape that are in your net, you muſt therefore be careful to hide it: you may let the net ſtand a day and a night, and if the place be well ſtored with fiſh, you will hardly miſs them. But if you deſign to fiſh only by day, and not to let the net lie in the water, then after the net is planted, let a couple of men beat up and down with long poles, taking a good circumference, and beating towards it about the ſides of the water, every now and then thruſting their poles into the bottom of the water; and when you are minded to draw, be ſure in the firſt place to ſtrain in the lock and key N, O, and then having a cord at each wing of the net, from the other ſide draw them both at once gently towards you, and when they are near at hand, make what haſte you can; and thus you may take ſeveral ſets in one day.

There is a triple, or counter-meſh net, called by ſome a raffle, wherewith they alſo catch birds.

RAG, RAKE, } a company or herd of young colts.

RAGOT, is a horſe that has ſhort legs, a broad croupe, and a ſtrong thick body, differs from a gouſſaut in this, that the latter has more ſhoulders, and a thicker neck.

RAILS, QUAILS, MOOR POUTS, *&c.* are very good flights for hawks.

Their haunts are much the ſame with thoſe of the partridge, only the quail loves the wheat-fields moſt; the moor-pout the heath and foreſt grounds; and the rails love the long high graſs, where they may lie obſcure.

The way of finding them is like that of the partridge, by the eye and ear, and haunt: but the

the chief way of all to find them out, is the call or pipe, to which they liften with fuch earneftneſs that you can no fooner imitate their notes but they will anſwer them, and purſue the call with fuch greedineſs, that they will play and ſkip about you, nay, run over you, eſpecially the quail.

The notes of the male and female differ very much, and therefore you muſt have them both at your command; and when you hear the male call, you muſt anſwer in the note of the female; and when you hear the female call, you muſt anſwer in that of the male; and thus you will not fail to have them both come to you, who will approach and liften till the net is caſt over them.

The way of taking theſe birds, is the ſame with that of the partridge, and they may be taken with nets or lime, either buſh, or rod, or engine, which you muſt ſtalk with; or by a ſetting dog.

RAISE; to raiſe a horſe upon corvets, upon caprioles, upon peſades, is to make him work at corvets, caprioles, or peſades. Sometimes we ſay, raiſe the forehand of your horſe.

Raiſe is likewiſe uſed for placing a horſe's head right, and making him carry well; and hindering him from carrying low, or arming himſelf.

RAISING, [with Horſemen] is one of the three actions of a horſe's legs, the other two being the ſtay, and the tread, which ſee in their proper places: the raiſing, or lifting up his leg, is good, if he performs it hardily, and with eaſe, not croſſing his legs nor carrying his feet too much out or in: and that he alſo bends his knees as much as is needful.

RAISTY, } a term uſed in reſpect of a
RESTIVE, } horſe, when he will go neither backwards nor forwards.

RAKE, a horſe rakes, when being ſhoulder ſplait, or having ſtrained his four quarters, he goes ſo lame, that he drags one of his forelegs in a ſemicircle, which is more apparent when he trots than when he paces.

RAKE of Colts. *See* Rag.

To RAKE a Horse, is to draw his ordure with one hand out of his fundament, when he is coſtive, or cannot dung: in doing this the hand is to be anointed with ſallad oil, butter or hog's greaſe.

RAMINGUE; a horſe called in *French*, ramingue, is a reſtive ſort of horſe, that reſiſts the ſpurs, or cleaves to the ſpurs, that is, defends himſelf with malice againſt the ſpurs, ſometimes doubles the reins, and frequently yerks to favour his diſobedience.

RANGER, a ſworn officer of a foreſt or park, whoſe buſineſs it is to walk daily through his charge, to drive back the wild beaſt out of the purlieus, or diſforeſted places, into foreſted lands, and to preſent all treſpaſſes done in his bailiwick, at the next court held for the foreſt.

RANGIFER, a kind of ſtag, ſo called from his lofty horns, reſembling the branches of trees: the blood of this beaſt is accounted an excellent remedy for the ſcurvy, and his hoofs are eſteemed good for the cramp.

RASE; to raiſe, or glance upon the ground, is to gallop near the ground, as our *Engliſh* horſes do.

To RATTLE [with Sportſmen] a term uſed of a goat, who is ſaid to rattle, when it cries or makes a noiſe through deſire of copulation.

RATTLING in the Sheath, a term uſed of a horſe when he makes a noiſe in the ſkinny part of his yard.

RAT-TAILS, a moſt venomous diſeaſe in horſes, not unlike ſcratches, proceeding ſometimes from too much reſt, and the keeper's negligence in not rubbing and preſſing them well: alſo by reaſon of good keeping, without exerciſe, the blood corrupting in his body, falls down into his legs, which cauſes the diſtemper.

Theſe rat-tails come upon the back ſinews, and may be known by the part being without hair, from two or three fingers breadth below the ham to the very paſtern-joint, they are ſometimes dry and ſometimes moiſt, but always accompanied with cruſts and hard callouſities, more raiſed than the reſt of the leg; when moiſt they ſend forth a ſharp humour.

Thoſe that are moiſt, uſually give way to drying applications, ſuch as the following:

Take four ounces of vinegar; of alum and white vitriol, each half an ounce; powder, and mix them.

The dry and hard ſort, for the moſt part, give way to the ſtronger blue ointment: but

if

if they do not yield to this, apply the following caustic ointment:

Take soft soap, two parts; quick-lime, one part; mix, and spread it just large enough to cover the swelling, but no farther, which must be prevented, or it will destroy more than is required.

Coach-horses of a large size, that have their legs charged with flesh, hair, &c. are most subject to this, and such like infirmities, which seldom happen to middle-sized horses.

The cure: ride the horse well till he be warm, which will make the veins swell and appear better: afterwards bleed him well on the fetlock veins, on both sides, and next day wash the sores with warm water, and then clip away all the hair about it, and anoint the part aggrieved with the following ointment:

Take green copperas and verdigrise, of each four ounces; of common honey, half a pound; reduce the copperas and verdigrise to a fine powder, and work them up with the honey to a due consistence; use this ointment till the sore be healed. Or, take a quarter of a pound of *Flanders* oil of bays, a quarter of an ounce of oil of turpentine, and six drachms of quicksilver, mix the quicksilver and oil of turpentine well together, and then add the oil of bays, and stir all together till you cannot discover any of the particles of the quicksilver; with which anoint the horse's legs twice a-day; and when he comes from exercise let his legs be well washed with soap and warm water and wiped dry.

RATS and MICE may be destroyed by the following methods: to the powder of arsenic, commonly called ratsbane, add fresh butter, made into a paste with wheat or barley-meal and honey; spread pieces of this mixture about those parts of any house they most frequent; they will eagerly eat it, and having done so, will drink to that excess as to kill themselves. It should be cautiously laid to prevent young children's geting at it; and the person who prepares it should take particular care to clean their hands after it, as it is so strong a poison. Unslacked lime and oatmeal, mixed together, will likewise destroy them. Oatmeal and powdered glass mixed, or you may add to them some fresh butter, and lay it near their haunts. Filings of iron mixed with oatmeal, or with dough, or wheat-flour, will have the same effect.

Fry a piece of rusty bacon, and lay it on the middle of a board three feet square, covering the board pretty thick with bird-lime; only leaving some narrow passes on the board for the mice or rats to get at the bacon, in doing which, they will frequently get among the lime and be caught. In *Staffordshire*, it is customary to put bird-lime about their holes, and they running among it, it will stick to them so that they will not leave scratching till they kill themselves. Or take oatmeal-flour and coloquintida, make it into a paste, and lay it in the places where they haunt.

The seeds of wild cucumbers and black hellebore, mixed with such food as they eat, will kill them. Or, powdered hellebore mixed with wheat or barley-meal only, made into a stiff paste with honey, and laid where they come, occasions their present death. But let the person who mixes this preparation be cautious in the use of it.

When you have catched a rat or mouse, cut or beat him severely, and let him go, and he will make such a crying noise, that his companions will leave the place. Some persons flea off the skin of their heads, but this appears to be too cruel to practise.

Mix honey, metheglin, bitter almonds, and white hellebore, with wheat or barley-flour, make the whole into a strong paste, throw it into their holes, and it kills them. Some persons destroy them by putting hemlock-seed into their holes.

Make a paste of bitter almonds, coloquintida, barley, wheat, or oat-flour, with mead or honey, and put it in their holes, or lay it where they frequent, and it will certainly destroy them.

Mix filings of iron or steel with a stiff paste made of wheat or barley-meal, and honey or mead; and they will be destroyed as surely as they eat of it. Some persons say, that laying the skin of a deer in a room where they use to frequent, will drive them away.

If hog's lard be mixed with the brains of a weasel, and distributed about a room in bits as big as a nut, they will not come thither.

If oak-ashes are put into their holes, they will

will run amongſt them, by which means they will get the ſcab, of which they will die.

Smallage-ſeed, nigella, origanum; the fumes of any of theſe burnt will drive them out of their houſes. Likewiſe lupins or green tamerins burnt in the room will rid you of theſe vermin.

Cork cut into ſmall ſlices, and fried in ſuet, will certainly kill them, if it be laid where they come.

To kill Field Mice and Rats.

Go out in the dog-days, when the fields are tolerably bare, and having found their neſts or holes, which are in ſhape and ſize like an auger-hole, into which put hemlock-ſeed, or hellebore mixed with barley, and they will eat of it ſo as to deſtroy themſelves.

To prevent your ſeed-corn from being deſtroyed by theſe vermin, ſteep it in bull's gall, and they will not touch it; or powder green glaſs, and mix with it as much copperas, beaten fine; add alſo as much honey as will make the whole into a paſte, and all the rats and mice will quit your fields.

Fill up their holes with laurel or roſe-leaves; or, uſe a mixture of black hellebore, bitter almonds, wild cucumber, and henbane-ſeed, beat together, and made into a paſte with barley-meal or oil. This will deſtroy them, if put into their holes, in fields or houſes.

Theſe vermin are very fond of artichokes; to prevent the devouring them, therefore, wrap wool about the roots, and they will decamp; or they may be driven away, by ſtrewing plenty of horſe-dung, or fig-tree aſhes.

The beſt method to catch them in the field is, to fill an earthen pot half full of water, and put it in the ground, covered over with a board that has a hole in the middle; then cover the board with ſtraw, haum, or ſuch like, under which, the mice taking ſhelter, creep to the hole, and will be drowned by falling into the water.

Some Perſons mix ſand with their corn, which deters them from burrowing in it, by falling into their ears.

RAT-TAIL; a horſe is ſo called when he has no hair upon his tail.

RAVENS. *See* BIRDS.

RAZE; a horſe razes, or has raſed, that is, his corner teeth ceaſe to be hollow, ſo that the cavity where the black mark was, is now filled up, and the tooth is even, ſmooth, and raſed, or ſhaved as it were, and the mark diſappears.

RE-AFFORESTED, is where a foreſt has been diſafforeſted, and again made foreſt, as the foreſt of *Dean* was by an act of parliament, in the 20th of King *Charles* II.

REARING AN END [in Horſemanſhip] is when a horſe riſes ſo high before, as to endanger his coming over upon his rider; in that caſe you muſt give him the bridle, and leaning forwards with your whole weight, give him both your ſpurs as he is falling down, but ſpur him not as he is riſing, for that may cauſe him to come over upon you.

To RECHASE [among Hunters] is to make homewards, to drive through the place where the game was firſt rouzed or ſtarted.

RECHASING, driving back the deer, or other beaſts into the foreſts, chaſes, *&c.* from whence they had ſtrayed.

RECHEAT, a certain leſſon which huntſmen wind upon the horn when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counter-ſcent.

RED-EYE, is very much like a bream, but thicker; his back is very round and high, in the manner of a hog; the fins are all red, and the whole body has a reddiſh caſt, eſpecially the iris of the eye, from whence it derives its name; the ſcales are larger than thoſe of a roach; when it is ſcaled the ſkin looks greeniſh; the palate is like that of a carp.

This fiſh differs from a roach in its ſhape, which reſembles a bream, as was mentioned before; beſides, it has redder eyes, and is of a more beautiful colour than a chub. When full grown they meaſure ten inches.

They ſpawn in *May* among the roots of trees, and are angled for in the ſame manner as rud, roach, or dace.

To REDRESS A STAG, [Hunting term] is to put him off his changes.

RED-SHANK, a bird that has red legs and feet.

RED-START, a bird ſo named from its red tail, the word *Stert* in *Saxon*, ſignifying a tail. This bird is of a very ſullen temper, for if taken old, and not out of the neſt, he is very hard to be tamed, and will be ſo vexed ſometimes as is hardly credible; it is a forerunner of the nightingale, and comes four or five times before he is generally heard, being of a chearful ſpirit abroad, and having a very pretty melodious kind of whiſtling ſong: the cock is very fair, beautifully coloured, and exceedingly pleaſant to the eye; they breed thrice a year, *viz.* the latter end of *April*, in *May*, and toward the end of *June*; this being their ordinary courſe, except ſomebody ſpoil or touch their eggs, and then they may come later. They commonly build in holes of hollow trees, or under houſe eves, and make their neſts with all ſorts of things, ſuch as dry graſs, ſmall roots of herbs, and leaves, horſe-hair, and wool, and ſuch as the place affords them. It is one of the ſhyeſt of birds, for if ſhe perceive you to mind her when ſhe is building, ſhe will forſake it, and if you touch an egg, ſhe never comes to her neſt any more, for you can ſcarce go to it but ſhe'll immediately ſpy you, and if ſhe ſhould chance to have young ones, ſhe will either ſtarve them or break their necks by throwing them over the neſt; but if you bring them up young, they change their tempers, and become tame and familiar to the keeper; they muſt be taken out of the neſt at about ten days old, for if left there too long, they are apt to learn ſome of the old bird's temper, and be very ſullen; they are fed with ſheep's heart and egg, minced very ſmall, and given at the end of a ſtick when they gape, about the quantity of three white peas; for if you clog their ſtomach, they will preſently caſt their meat, and die in a ſhort time. When you perceive them to eat of the meat off the ſtick, cage them up, putting their meat into a pan, and about the ſides of the cage, not ceaſing, tho' they feed themſelves, to give them a bit or two, three or four times a day, for they will hardly eat their fill for a long time, when they begin to feed alone. But when you have uſed your bird to eat five or ſix days without feeding, give him ſome paſte, and you will find him delight much therein: he may be kept in what cage you pleaſe, only let him be kept warm in the winter, and he will ſing in the night as well as the day.

REGARD, has a ſmall ſignification, when it is uſed in matters of foreſt, of which Mr. *Manwood* ſpeaks, *That the Eyre General Seſſions of the Foreſt, or Juſtice-Seat, is to be kept every third year, and of neceſſity the* Regarder *of the foreſt, muſt firſt make his* regard *or* view, *which is to be done by the King's writ; and that* Regarder *is to go through the whole foreſt, and every bailiwick, to ſee and enquire of the treſpaſſes therein.*

REGARD OF THE FOREST, is alſo taken for that ground which is a part or parcel thereof.

REGARDER, is an officer of the King's foreſt, who is ſworn to overſee or make the regard of it; as alſo to view and enquire of all offences or defaults, committed by the foreſters, *&c.* within the foreſt; and of all the concealments of them, and whether all other officers do execute their reſpective offices or not.

REINS, two long ſlips of leather faſtened on each ſide of a curb or ſnaffle, which the rider holds in his hand to keep his horſe in ſubjection.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* beſtowed the name of reins upon two ſtraps, or ropes of the caveſſon, which he ordered to be made faſt to the girths, or pommel of the ſaddle, with intent that the rider ſhould pull them with his hand, in order to bend and ſupple the neck of the horſe.

Falſe REIN, is a lath of leather paſſed ſometimes through the arch of the banquet, to bend the horſe's neck. The Duke of *Newcaſtle* diſapproves the uſe of it, and ſays, it ſlacks the curb, and makes the bit no more than a trench that has no curb.

REINS OR KIDNIES OF A HORSE; a horſe ought to have double reins, which is when he has them a little more elevated on each ſide of the back-bone, than upon it; the back ought to be ſtraight, and not hollow, becauſe ſuch ſaddle-backed horſes, though they are generally light, and have their necks raiſed high, yet they ſeldom have much ſtrength; and it is alſo difficult to fit the ſaddle that it do not

gall

gall them; beſides, they have exceeding big bellies, which render them very unſightly.

RELAY, [Hunting term] the place where the dogs are ſet in readineſs to be caſt off when the game comes that way; alſo the kernel or cry of relay hounds: relays are alſo ſometimes uſed for freſh horſes, or the ſtage where they are kept.

REMOLADE, is a leſs compounded honey charge for horſes. To prepare it, take three pints of lees of wine, half a pound of hog's greaſe, boil them together for half an hour till they be well incorporated one with another; add black honey, pitch, *Burgundy* pitch pounded, common turpentine, of each half a pound; ſtir theſe with the other over the fire, till they are melted and well mixt, then add bole-armoniac, or bole of blois, of each a quarter of a pound; take the veſſel off the fire, and ſtir it for a quarter of an hour longer. If the charge is not thick enough, it may be brought to a due conſiſtence with a little wheat-flour; and if it be too thick, it may be thinned with wine, or lees of wine.

If to this charge an ounce of quickſilver be added, it will be little inferior to the red honey charge, in removing old griefs of the ſhoulders, legs, ſwaying of the back, and ſuch like infirmities.

You may firſt kill the quickſilver in a ſmall quantity of turpentine, and then incorporate it by ſtirring it with the other ingredients.

A *Remolade* for the hoof bound: take a pound of *Burgundy* pitch, half a pound of common turpentine, a quarter of a pound of olive oil, and thicken it well with a ſufficient quantity of wheat-flour; charge the whole foot of the horſe with this remolade lukewarm, after you have applied the following poultice:

Take two parts of ſheep's dung, and one part of hen's dung, boil them with water and ſalt to the thickneſs of paſte; in another pot boil as many mallows as is proper to make a maſh, then add a convenient quantity of linſeed, powdered, and boil it a little longer: afterwards pound them in a mortar with an eighth part of raw garlic, to a paſte; incorporate this with the following poultice, adding a little oil of lilies, and make a poultice; to be applied very hot to the foot, and cover it with ſplents.

Renew the application five or ſix times, once in two days, ever obſerving to heat the following poultice, and to mix a little freſh with it.

A *Remolade* to diſſolve kernels in the glanders before they come to an hardneſs: reduce half a pound of linſeed to fine flour, and mix it with a quart of ſtrong vinegar, and boil it over a clear, but gentle, fire, ſtirring it continually till it begin to grow thick, and then add ſix ounces of oil of lilies.

Another *Remolade:* mix half a pound of wheat-flour with white wine, to the conſiſtence of gruel, and boil it over a gentle fire, ſtirring it without intermiſſion till the whole is united; then having melted half a pound of *Burgundy* pitch, add half a pound of common turpentine, and incorporate all together: mix this with the gruel moderately hot; then take the veſſel off the fire, and add a pound of the oriental bole in powder, and make a charge.

This will bring down ſwellings in the legs occaſioned by blows, *&c.* This is to be applied hot, and repeated till the ſwellings are aſſwaged.

Another cheap *Remolade* for ſwellings in the legs, occaſioned by blows: Chafe the part hard with ſtrong brandy, and then charge the whole leg with common honey: renew the application once a day for ſix or ſeven days, waſhing the horſe in a river or pond twice every day. *See* SWELLED LEGS.

Or, Take half a pint of good vinegar, mingled with half a pound of tallow, and an ounce of flour of brimſtone; or a mixture of common bole, honey and water, for ſmall ſwellings.

RENETTE, is an inſtrument of poliſhed ſteel, with which they ſound a prick in a horſe's foot.

REPART, is to put a horſe on, or make him part a ſecond time.

REPOLON, is a demi-volt; the croupe is cloſed at five times.

The *Italians* are mightily fond of this ſort of manage. In making a demi-volt they ride their horſes ſhort, ſo as to embrace or take in leſs ground, and do not make way enough every time of the demi-volt.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* does not approve of the repolons, alledging that to make repolons, is to gallop a horſe for half a mile, and then to turn aukwardly and make a falſe manage.

REPOSTE, is the vindictive motion of a horſe, that anſwers the ſpur by the kick of his foot.

REPRISE, is a leſſen repeated, or a manage recommended; as, to give breath to a horſe upon the four corners of the volt, with only one repriſe; that is, all with one breath.

RESTY, a reſty horſe, is a malicious unruly horſe, that ſhrugs himſelf ſhort, and will only go where he pleaſes.

RETAIN, is what we call hold in, ſpeaking of mares that conceive and hold after covering.

RETRAITS OR PRICKS; if a prick with a nail be neglected, it may occaſion a very dangerous ſore, and feſter ſo into the fleſh, that the foot cannot be ſaved without extreme difficulty, and therefore great care ought to be taken to avoid ſuch fatal conſequences.

When a farrier in ſhoeing a horſe, perceives that he complains and ſhrinks every blow upon the nail, it ſhould be immediately pulled out, and if the blood follow there is no danger, only he muſt not drive another nail in the ſame place; ſuch an accident ſeldom makes a horſe halt, and he may be ridden immediately after it.

When a horſe halts immediately after he is ſhod, you may reaſonably conclude, that ſome of the nails preſs the vein, or touch him in the quick.

To know where the grief lies, take up his lame foot, and knock with your ſhoeing hammer at the ſound foot, (for ſome ſkittiſh horſes will lift up their foot when you touch it, though it be not pricked) that you may be the better able to judge whether the horſe be pricked when you touch the lame foot; then lift up the ſound foot, and knock gently upon the top of the clenches on the lame foot; then lift up the others, and if you perceive that he ſhrinks in when you ſtrike any of the nails, you may conclude him to be pricked in that place.

REVENUE, [in Hunting] a fleſhy lump, formed chiefly of a cluſter of whitiſh worms, on the heads of deer, ſuppoſed to occaſion their caſting their horns by knawing them off at the roots.

REVENUE, is alſo uſed for a new tail of a partridge, growing after the lap of the former: this is meaſured by fingers; and thus they ſay a partridge of two, three, or four fingers revenue.

RHEUM, is a flowing down of humours from the head, upon the lower parts.

This diſtemper in horſes proceeds from cold, which makes his teeth looſe, and ſeem long by the ſhrinking of his gums, which will ſpoil his feeding, ſo that the meat will lie in a lump in his jaws.

RHEUMATIC EYES IN HORSES, are cauſed by a flux of humours diſtilled from the brain, and ſometimes by a blow; the ſigns are the continual watering of the eye, and his cloſe ſhutting the lids, and ſometimes attended with a little ſwelling.

In order for the cure of it, 1. mix common bole armoniac in powder, with vinegar, and the white of two eggs, till it be reduced to a kind of paſte; and apply it in the morning about the eye, for the compaſs of half an inch round, and bathe the eye with *aqua vitæ*: or,

Roaſt a new-laid egg hard, take off the ſhell, and cut it through the middle, and having taken out the yolk, put white vitriol, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the middle of it, join the two halves of the egg, and wrap all in a piece of clean fine linen, infuſe it in half a glaſs of roſe-water, for the ſpace of ſix hours, then throw away the ſoaked egg, and put eight or ten drops of the water into the eyes of the horſe with a feather, morning and evening, and it will quickly compleat the cure.

RIBS OF A HORSE, ſhould be circular and full, taking the compaſs from their very backbone.

RICHES, [Hunting term] a company of marterns or ſables.

To RIDE, is uſed for learning the manage.

RIDGES, OR WRINKLES OF A HORSE'S MOUTH, are the riſings of the fleſh in the roof of his mouth, which runs acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other, like fleſhy ridges with interjacent furrows, or ſinking cavities:

vities: it is upon the third or fourth ridge that we give a ſtroke with the horn, in order to bloed a horſe whoſe mouth is over-heated.

RIDGELING, the male of any beaſt that has been but half cut.

Bloody RIFTS IN THE PALATE OF A HORSE. Firſt waſh the ſore place with vinegar and ſalt till it be raw, then rub the ſore place with honey and the powder of jet, and this will ſoon heal it: or elſe you may boil a handful of the inward bark of elm in a pint and a half of ſpring water, till it is half waſted, and to this add a little honey, and uſe it warm two or three times a-day.

RIG, a horſe that has had one of his ſtones cut out, and yet has got a colt.

RING-BONE IN A HORSE, is a hard, callous, or brawny ſwelling, growing on one of the tendons, between the coronet and paſtern-joint, and ſticks very faſt to the paſtern; ſo that if it be not taken care of betimes, it cauſes incurable lameneſs; ſometimes it appears at firſt no bigger than a bean, but afterwards riſes to half the bigneſs of a ſmall apple, ſpreading on both ſides the paſtern, with a little riſing between them.

This evil comes both naturally and accidentally, the firſt being from the ſtallion or mare; whereas the other proceeds from ſome blow of a horſe, or a ſtrain cauſed by curveting, bounding turns, or races.

RING-TAIL. A kind of puttock or kite, having whitiſh feathers about the tail.

RING-WALK. A round walk made by hunters.

RIVET, is the extremity of the nail that reſts or leans upon the horn when you ſhoe a horſe.

ROACH; this fiſh is not accounted a delicate fiſh: and is reckoned as ſimple as the carp is crafty.

They are more to be eſteemed which are found in rivers than in ponds, though thoſe that breed in ponds are much larger. It is a fiſh of no great reputation for his dainty taſte, and his ſpawn is accounted much better than any other part of him. And you may take notice, that as the carp is accounted the water fox, for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the water ſheep for his ſimplicity or fooliſhneſs. It is noted that the roach and dace recover ſtrength, and grow in ſeaſon a fortnight after ſpawning; the barbel and chub in a month, the trout in four months, and the ſalmon in the like time, if he gets into the ſea, and after into freſh water.

The ſeaſon for fiſhing for roach in the *Thames* begins about the latter end of *Auguſt*, and continues much longer than it is either pleaſant or ſafe to fiſh. It requires ſome ſkill to hit the time of taking them exactly; for all the ſummer long they live on the weeds, which they do not forſake for the deeps till it becomes putrid, and that is ſooner or later, according as the ſeaſon is wet or dry; for you are to know, that much rain haſtens the rotting of the weeds: I ſay, it requires ſome ſkill to hit the time; for the fiſhermen who live in all the towns along the river, from *Chiſwick* to *Stains*, are, about this time, nightly upon the watch, as ſoon as the fiſh come out, to ſweep them away with a drag net; and our poor patient angler is left baiting the ground, and adjuſting his tackle, to catch thoſe very fiſh which, perhaps, the night before had been carried to *Billingſgate*.

There is a kind of baſtard ſmall roach that breed in ponds with a very forked tail, and of a very ſmall ſize, which ſome ſay is bred by the bream and right roach, and ſome ponds are ſtored with theſe beyond belief; and knowing men that know their difference, call them ruds; they differ from the true roach, as much as a herring from a pilchard; and theſe baſtard breed of roach are now ſcattered in many rivers, but not in the *Thames*, which affords the largeſt and fatteſt in this nation.

The roach is a leather-mouthed fiſh, and has a kind of ſaw-like teeth in his throat.

In *April*, the cad-bait, or worms, are proper baits for him; in ſummer angle for him with ſmall white ſnails, or flies, but obſerve, they muſt be under water, for he will not bite at the top; or you may take a *May* fly, and with a plumb ſink it where you imagine roaches lie, whether in deep water, or near the poſts and piles either of a bridge or wear; having ſo done, do not haſtily, but gently, pull up your fly, and if there be any roach there, you will ſee him purſue and take it near the ſurface of the water.

In autumn you may angle for him with paſte

paſte only, made of crumbs of fine white bread, moulded with a little water in your hands, till it become tough paſte, and colour it but not very deep, with red lead, with which you may mix a little fine cotton, or lint, and a little butter; theſe laſt are to make it hold on, and not waſh off your hook, with which you muſt fiſh with much circumſpection, leſt you loſe your bait. In winter you may alſo fiſh for roach with paſte; yet gentles are then better bait.

There is another excellent bait experienced to be very good, either for winter or ſummer, *viz.*

Take a handful of well dried malt, and put it into a diſh of water, and having grubbed and waſhed it between your hands till it be clean and free from huſks, pour that water from it, and put in a little freſh water, ſet it over a gentle fire, and let it boil till it is pretty ſoft, then pour the water from it, and with a ſharp knife turning the ſprout end of the corn upward, take off the back part of the huſk with the point of your knife, leaving a kind of inward huſk on the corn, otherwiſe you ſpoil all; then cut off a little of the ſprout end that the white may appear, and alſo a very little of the other end, for the hook to enter.

When you make uſe of this bait, now and then caſt a little of it into the water, and if your hook be ſmall and good, you will find it an excellent bait either for roach or dace.

Another good bait, is the young brood of waſps or bees, if you dip their heads in blood. As likewiſe the thick blood of a ſheep, being half dried on a trencher, and then cut into ſmall pieces, as will beſt fit your hook; a little ſalt will preſerve it from turning black, and make it the better.

Or you may take a handful or two of the largeſt and beſt wheat you can get, boil it in a little milk till it is ſoft, then fray it gently with honey and a little beaten ſaffron diſſolved in milk.

The way of fiſhing for roach at *London-bridge*, is after this manner: in the months of *June* and *July*, there are a great many of thoſe fiſh reſort to that place, where thoſe that make a trade of it, take a ſtrong cord, at the end whereof is faſtened a three pound weight, and a foot above the lead is faſtened a packthread of twelve feet long to the cord, and unto the packthread, at convenient diſtances, are faſtened a dozen ſtrong links of hair, with roach hooks at the end, baited with a white ſnail, or perriwinkle; then holding a cord in their hands, the biting of the fiſh draweth the packthread, and the pack-thread the cord, which is a ſignal to pull up, by which means they ſometimes draw up half a dozen, but ſeldom leſs than two or three at a draught.

ROAD HORSES. A road horſe is he, which in general performs the moſt laborious work; and frequently enjoys the leaſt accurate attention of any in the kingdom. Under this deſcription come the greater part of all the horſes in conſtant uſe; as it includes carriage horſes of every kind, roadſters and hacks, whether gentlemen, tradeſmen, or travellers; all of which conſtitute an affinity, as well in the metropolis as every part of the country. Road horſes of every denomination are, from their conſtant hard work, entitled to a proportionable degree of care and attention with the beſt horſes in the kingdom; and ſhould undergo the uſeful minutiæ of ſtable diſcipline, that ſo clearly contributes to the preſervation of health, in horſes of a ſuperior deſcription; thoſe which have inceſſant journeying, or travelling poſt, muſt be ſupplied, at leaſt, with a peck of corn a day. Large and ſtrong carriage horſes, in perpetual work, require conſiderable more, or become emaciated by loſs of fleſh, in frequent perſpiration. Theſe rules are offered as a kind of general ſtandard.

ROAN; a roan horſe is one of a bay ſorrel, or black colour, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick: when this party coloured coat is accompanied with a black head, and black extremities, he is called a roan with a blackmoor's head; and if the ſame mixture is predominant upon a deep ſorrel, 'tis called claret roan.

ROBIN-RED BREAST; theſe birds are ſeen in winter upon the tops of houſes, and roofs, and upon all ſorts of old ruins, moſt commonly that ſide that the ſun riſes and ſhines

in the morning, or under ſome covert, where the cold and wind may not pinch him; and therefore his cage ſhould be lined.

It will ſing ſweetly; they breed in the ſpring, and commonly three times a year, *viz. April, May,* and *June:* they make their neſts with dry greeniſh moſs, and quilt them within with a little wool and hair; they have ſeldom above five young ones, and not under four, and build in ſome old hay-houſe, or barn, or reek of hay; the young may be taken when they are about ten days old, and kept in a little baſket or box; but if they are let alone to lie too long in the neſt, they will be ſullen, and conſequently more troubleſome to bring up.

They muſt be fed with ſheep's heart and egg minced ſmall, as nightingales are, but a little at once, by reaſon of their bad digeſtion, for they are apt to throw up their meat again.

Be ſure they lie warm, eſpecially in the night; when you find them begin to be ſtrong, they may be caged, with ſome moſs put at the bottom of the cage, that they may hang warm, and put ſome meat into a pan or box, both of ſheep's heart and egg, and alſo paſte; and let them have ſome of the wood-lark's mixed meat by them.

To take a robin with a pit-fall, is ſo well known, that I need ſay nothing of it; but with a trap-cage and a meal-worm many may ſometimes be taken in a day: make choice of the bird you hear ſing, and to know whether it be a cock or a hen, you'll find the breaſt of the cock more of a dark red than the hen's, and his red go up farther on the head,

This bird is incident to the cramp, and a giddineſs in the head, which makes him often fall off from his perch upon his back, and is preſent death unleſs he has ſome help ſpeedily given him.

As for the cramp, the beſt remedy to prevent it, is to keep him warm and clean in his cage, that his feet be not clogged whereby the joints are frequently eaten off and the dung is ſo faſt bound on, that it makes his nails and feet rot off, which takes the very life and ſpirit of the bird.

If you perceive him drooping and ſickiſh, give him three or four meal-worms and ſpiders, and it will refreſh him.

But for the giddineſs in his head, give him ſix or ſeven earwigs in a week, and he will never be troubled with it.

If you find he has little appetite to eat, give him now and then ſix or ſeven hog-lice; and let him never want water that is freſh two or three times a week.

And to make him chearful and long winded, give him once a week, in his water, a blade or two of ſaffron, and a ſlice of liquorice, which will advance his ſong or whiſtling much.

As to the length of the bird's life, he ſeldom lives above ſeven years, he is ſo ſubject to the falling-ſickneſs, cramp, and oppreſſion of the ſtomach.

ROCK FISHING, is to be followed only during the ſummer ſeaſon, and is chiefly practiſed in the ſouth and ſouth-weſt parts of *England,* and in ſome places in *Ireland.* In this laſt mentioned country, the rocks of *Dunleary,* which are eight or ten miles in length, and the neareſt part about five miles eaſtward of *Dublin,* are remarkable for this way of fiſhing.

When you fiſh for haddocks, your lines muſt be deep in the water, and your hook baited with two or three lob-worms: your tackle muſt be ſtrong; for they ſtruggle hard, eſpecially if they have arrived to a tolerable growth.

As to the other part of ſea-fiſhing, namely, in a ſhip under ſail, your line ought to be ſixty fathom in length, having a large hook affixed to it, and a piece of lead ſufficient to keep it as deep under water as poſſible. Your line muſt be made of hemp, and faſtened to the gunwale of the ſhip.

Cod, mackrel, and large haddock, are the fiſh uſually taken in this way, and ſometimes ling: the bait for them, except for the mackrel, is a piece of raw beef, and it is ſcarce poſſible to feel either of them bite, even though you hold the line in your hand, by reaſon of the continual motion of the ſhip.

It is in vain to fiſh for mackrel, except when the ſhip lies by, or is becalmed. A piece of ſcarlet cloth hung upon a hook, is the firſt bait that is uſed, which never fails of anſwering the intent it was deſigned for. And when you have taken a mackrel, cut a thin piece off from the tail, a little above the fin, and

place

place it upon your hook, and you need not fear taking many of them. Thus one or two will ſerve for baits, till you are tired with the ſport. One mackrel, if dreſſed as ſoon as it is taken, will be preferable to a dozen that are brought to ſhore.

RODS [in Angling] if you fiſh with more than one hair, or with a ſilk worm gut, red deal is much the beſt, with an hickery top, and about four yards long the whole rod; but for a ſmall fly, with a ſingle hair, about three yards, very ſlender, the top of the yellowiſh hickery, with whalebone about nine inches, and very near as long as the ſtock; the ſtock of white deal, not too ruſh grown; let it be thick at the bottom, which will prevent it from being top heavy, and make it light in the hand.

A rod for ſalmon, or large chub, the ſtock of red deal or aſh, about ten feet, the top ſeven, proportioned as above; the top of the beſt cane or hickery, but not too ſlender; get it looped, and uſe a wheel.

The time to provide joints for your rods is near the winter ſolſtice, if poſſible between the middle of *November* and *Chriſtmas-Day*, or at furtheſt between the end of *October* and the begining of *January*, the ſap continuing to deſcend till towards *November*, and beginning of *January*, is over. The ſtocks or butts ſhould of ground hazle, ground-aſh, or ground-willow; though very good ones are ſometimes made of juniper, bay-tree, or elder ſhoots. Stocks ought not to be above two or three feet in length, and every joint beyond it ſhould grow gradually taper to the end of the top. Chuſe the wood that ſhoots directly from the ground, and not from any ſtump, becauſe theſe latter are never ſo exactly ſhaped.

Hazle tops are preferred to all others; and the next to them are yew, crab-tree, or black-thorn. Some, indeed, uſe the *Bamboo* cane, and ſay it exceeds the beſt hazle.

But as the hazle is freeſt from knots, and of the fineſt natural ſhape, it ſeems fitteſt for the purpoſe. If they are a little warped, you may bring them ſtraight at a fire; and if they have any knots or excreſcences, you muſt take them off with a ſharp knife: though, if poſſible, avoid gathering ſuch as have either of thoſe defects.

For the ground angle, eſpecially in muddy waters, the cane or reed is preferred for a ſtock. It ſhould be three yards and a half long, with a top of hazle, conſiſting of one, two, or three pieces, all of them together two yards, or one yard and a half long at leaſt, including the whale-bone. Your rod will then be in all five yards and a half, or five yards long at leaſt. The ſtiffneſs of the cane is helped by the length and ſtrength of the top, the pliant and regular bending of which preſerves the line.

Having got an hazle top, made of your deſired length, cut off five or ſix inches of the ſmall end: then piece neatly to the remaining part, a ſmall piece of round, ſmooth, and tapered whalebone, of five or ſix inches long, and whip it to the hazle with ſtrong ſilk, well rubbed with the beſt ſhoe-maker's wax. At the top of the whalebone, whip a narrow, but ſtrong nooſe of hair, with waxed ſilk, to put your line to.

The beſt method to piece hazle and bone; at firſt whip the end of the hazle with thread, and bore it with a ſquare piece of iron of a ſuitable ſize, and then make the thick end of the bone to go into it, after it has been dipt in pitch; then ſcrape off, file the hazle, and whip it neatly.

But the neateſt rod is thus made: get a white deal, or fir-board, thick, free from knots and frets, and ſeven or eight feet long: let a dextrous joiner divide this with a ſaw into ſeveral breadths; then, with his planes, let him ſhoot them round, ſmooth, and ruſh-grown, or taper. One of theſe will be ſeven or eight feet long, proportioned to the fir, and alſo ruſh-grown. This hazle may conſiſt of two or three pieces of yew, about two feet long, made round, taper, and ſmooth; and add to the yew a piece of ſmall, round, and ſmooth whalebone, five or ſix inches long.

This will be a curious rod, if neatly worked: but be ſure that the deal for the bottom be ſtrong and round.

The rod for a fly, and running worm, in a clear water, muſt by no means be top heavy, but very well mounted, and exactly proportionable, as well as ſlender and gentle at top; otherwiſe it will neither caſt well, ſtrike readily, nor ply and bend equally, which will very much endanger the line. Let both the hazle

yew-tops be free and clear from knots, they will otherwise be often in danger to break.

As the whiteness of the fir will scare away fish, you must colour your stock in this manner: warm the fir at the fire, when finished by the joiner, and then with a feather dipped in aqua-fortis, stroke it over and chafe it into the wood, which it will make of a pure cinnamon colour.

It is found very useful to have rings, or eyes, made of fine wire, and placed upon your rod from one end to the other, in such a manner as that when you lay your eye to one, you may see through all the rest. Through these rings your line must run, which will be kept in a due posture by that means: and you must have a winch, or wheel, affixed to your rod, about a foot above the end, by which you may, if it should be proper, give liberty to the fish.

Rods for roach, dace, tench, chub, bream, and carp, should not have the top so gentle as those for fly, but pretty stiff, that so the rod may exactly answer the motion of the hand: for roach and dace only nibble, and if you strike not in that very moment, especially if you fish with paste, or any very tender bait, you miss them: and a slender top folds and bends with a sudden jerk.

In a time of drought, steep your rod in water a little before you begin to angle. Fasten to the top of your rod, or fin, with shoemaker's wax and silk, a noose or loop of hair, not large, but strong and very straight, to fix your line to.

Your top for the running line must be always gentle, that the fish may the more insensibly run away with the bait, and not be scared with the stiffness of the tackle.

To preserve hazles, whether stocks or tops, from being worm-eaten, or rotten; twice or thrice in a year, as you think fit, rub them all over with sallad oil, tallow, or sweet butter chafing it in with your hand: but above all, keep them dry, to prevent their rotting, and not too near the fire, lest they grow brittle: and in the spring before you begin to angle, steep them at least twelve hours in water. *See* ANGLING.

ROD, is a switch carried by the horseman in his right hand, partly to represent a sword, and partly to conduct the horse, and second the effects of the hand and heels.

ROD-NET, a kind of net for catching black-birds and woodcocks.

RODGE. A sort of water fowl, somewhat like a duck, but of a lesser size.

ROE. The spawn or seed of fish; that of the male fishes is usually distinguished by the soft-roe, or melt, and that of the female, by hard-roe, or spawn.

ROE-BUCK, is called a hind the first year; a gyrle the second; a hemuse the third; a roe-buck the fourth.

ROPE, CORD, OR STRAP, is a great strap tied round a pillar, to which a horse is fastened when we begin to quicken and supple him, and teach him to fly from the shambrier, and not to gallop false: in manages that have no pillar, a man stands in the center of the ground, holding the end of the rope.

ROPES OF TWO PILLARS, are the ropes or reins of a caveffion, used to a horse that works between two pillars.

ROOKERY, a place where rooks build their nests, breed their young, and usually inhabit and rest in the night, after they have been abroad feeding in the day. They may be taken the same way as pigeons: *which see.*

ROUND, OR VOLT, is a circular tread.

To cut a ROUND. *See* CUT.

To ROUND A HORSE, OR MAKE HIM ROUND, is a general expression for all sorts of manage upon rounds; so that to round a horse upon trot, gallop or otherwise, is to make him carry his shoulders and his haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

To round your horse the better, make use of a cord or strap, held in the center, till he has acquired the habit of rounding and making of points.

ROUSSIN, is a strong well knit, well stowed horse, which are commonly carried into *France* from *Germany* and *Holland*; though, it is true, *France* itself produces some such.

ROWEL, the goad or pricks of a spur, shaped like the figure of a star.

ROWELLING OF HORSES; first, cast the

horſe upon ſome ſoft place, make a little ſlit through the ſkin, three or four inches below the part aggrieved; but let it be no bigger than that you can thruſt a ſwan's quill into it; then raiſe the ſkin from the fleſh a little, with the coronet, and put in the quill, blowing the ſkin from the fleſh upwards, even to the top, and all over the ſhoulder; ſtop the hole with your finger and thumb, and beat the place blown all over with a hazle ſtick, and with your hand diſperſe the wind into every part, and let it go.

When this is done, take horſe-hair, or red ſarſenet, half the thickneſs of your little finger, and having put it into a rowelling needle of ſeven or eight inches in length, thruſt it in at the firſt hole, and put it upwards, and draw it out above, at leaſt ſix inches: and if you will, you may put it in another above that, and then tie the two ends of the rowel together; move and draw them to and fro in the ſkin; but before you put them in you muſt anoint them with ſweet butter and hog's greaſe, and every day after likewiſe, for that will make the corruption run out the better.

Others, diſliking theſe rowels, as making too large a ſore and ſcar, uſe the *French* rowel, which is a round piece of ſtiff leather, with a hole in the midſt, laying it flat between the fleſh and ſkin, the hole in the rowel juſt againſt that in the ſkin, ſewing it with a needle and thread drawn through the hole and the ſkin, cleaning it once in two or three days and then anointing it afreſh.

ROYAL, [among Hunters] one of the ſtarts of a ſtag's head.

RUBICAN COLOUR OF A HORSE, is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a little grey, or white upon the flanks, but ſo that this grey or white is not predominant there.

RUD, the broad roach, who is broader than a carp, and thicker than a bream. This fiſh ſeems to partake of the nature not only of the carp, but of the bream and roach. Its colour is a duſky yellow, and its ſcales are as large as thoſe of carp. The tail is of a light and the belly fins of a dark red. The noſtrils are double on both ſides. The iris of the eye is yellow, ſpecked with black. The teeth and palate are like thoſe of a carp. Its uſual ſize is from twelve to ſixteen inches long.

The gall-bladder is large, and ſtreaked with white; the liver is divided into two lobes, the ſpleen is blackiſh; and the air-bladder double. It is found in the Rhine, in the lakes of *Helderneſs* in *Yorkſhire*, in thoſe not far from *Lincoln*, the *Tare* in *Norfolk*, and in the river *Cherwell* in *Oxfordſhire*. It is a fiſh in great eſteem, and is placed among thoſe of the firſt rank; it is always in ſeaſon, and conſequently fit to eat. The time of ſpawning is in *April*, and then it is at the worſt; the ſigns of which are white ſpots about the head of the males. At this time likewiſe they feel more rough, and ſwim in ſhoals, caſting their ſpawn among the weeds that grow in the water. The greateſt weigh about two pounds. They bite very freely, ſtruggle hard for their lives, and yield the angler good diverſion. They feed near the top of the water, and the principal baits for them are red-worms and flies.

RULES FOR BUYING HORSES. What has been treated of under the name of draught-horſe, concerning buying, ſhape, uſage, &c. being confined, in a manner, wholly to thoſe employed for plough and cart, theſe rules are more general and comprehenſive; and many things under this head, are of great uſe, and therefore muſt be particularized: as,

Election; which is the end for which a man buys, and is a thing only ſhut up in his breaſt.

Breed; which muſt be either taken from faithful report, a man's own knowledge, or from ſome known and certain character, by which one ſtrain, or one country, is diſtinguiſhed from another.

As the *Neapolitan* horſe is known by his hawk noſe, the *Spaniſh* by his ſmall limbs, the *Barbary* by his fine head, and deep hoof, the *Dutch* by the roughneſs of his legs, and the *Engliſh* by his general ſtrong knitting together: and ſo of divers others.

The Colour; and though there are none exempt from goodneſs, yet ſome are accounted better than others, as the dapple grey for beauty; the brown bay for ſervice; the black, with ſilver hair, for courage; and the liard, and the true mixt roan, for countenance: as for the ſorrel, the black without white, and the unchangeable iron grey, they are reckoned choleric; the bright bay, fleabitten; the

black with white marks are ſanguiniſts; the black, white, yellow, dun, kite-glu'd, and the pye-bald, are phlegmatic; and the cheſnut, the mouſe-dun, the red bay, and the blue-grey, are melancholy.

For pace, in general, with either trot, amble, rack, or gallop; it muſt be referred to the end for which a horſe is bought, particularly if it be for the war, running, hunting, or for a man's own pleaſure, the trot is moſt tolerable; and this motion is known by a croſs moving of the horſe's limbs, as when the far fore-leg, or near hinder-leg, or the near fore-leg and the far hinder-leg, move and go forward in one inſtant; and in this motion, the nearer the horſe takes his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the ſhorter is his pace; for to take up his feet ſlovenly, ſhews ſtumbling and lameneſs; to tread narrow or cloſe, ſhews intefering or falling; to ſtep uneven, indicates toil and wearineſs; and to tread ſtrong, ſhews over-reaching.

Ambling; which is choſe for eaſe, great men's ſeats, or long travel, is a motion contrary to trotting; for now both the feet on one ſide muſt move equally together, that is, the far fore-leg and the far hinder-leg, and the near fore-leg and the near hinder-leg; and this motion muſt be juſt, ſmooth, large and nimble, for to tread falſe takes away all eaſe, to tread ſhort rids no ground, to tread rough ſhews rolling, and to tread ſlow ſhews a falſe pace (which never continues) as alſo lameneſs.

Racking; a pace required for buck-hunting, galloping on the highway, poſt-hackney, or the like; and it is the ſame motion as ambling, only it is a ſwifter time, and a ſhorter tread; and though it rids not ſo much ground, yet it is a little eaſier.

Galloping is the laſt, and muſt be joined to all the other paces; and this every trotting and racking horſe naturally does, but the ambler is a little unapt to it, becauſe the motions are both one, ſo that being put to a greater ſwiftneſs or pace than formerly he had been acquainted with, he manages his legs confuſedly and diſorderly, but being trained gently, and made to underſtand the motion, he will as well undertake this as any trotting horſe whatever. Now in a good gallop, you muſt obſerve firſt, that the horſe that takes up his feet nimbly from the ground, but does not raiſe them high, that neither rolls nor beats himſelf, that ſtretches out his fore legs, follows nimbly with the others, and neither cuts under his knee (which is called the ſwiſh cut) nor croſſes, nor claps one foot on another, and ever leads with his fore-foot, and not with the near; ſuch an one is ſaid to gallop comely and true, and he is fitteſt for ſpeed, or any ſwift employment; but if he gallops round, and raiſes his fore-feet, he is then ſaid to gallop ſtrongly, and not ſwiftly, and is fitteſt for the great ſaddle, the wars, and ſtrong encounters; if he gallops ſlow, yet ſure, he will ſerve for the high road; but if he labours his feet confuſedly, and gallops painfully, then the buyer may conclude, he is good for no galloping ſervice; beſides, it betrays ſome hidden lameneſs in him.

His nature; which muſt be referred to the end for which a horſe is bought, ever obſerving, that the biggeſt are fitteſt for ſtrong occaſions and great burthens, ſtrong draughts, and double carriage: the middle ſize for pleaſure and general employments; and the leaſt for eaſe, ſweet walks, and ſummer hacknies. But to be yet ſomething more particular as to the rule of choice, it is contained in the diſcovery of natural deformities, accidental outward ſorrances, or inward hidden miſchiefs, which are ſo many and ſo infinite, that it is very tedious, though exceeding neceſſary, to explain them. Wherefore you are, upon this occaſion, to

Obſerve how a horſe ſtands to view, that is, ſeeing him ſtark-naked before you, and placing yourſelf before his face, take a ſtrict view of his countenance, and the chearfulneſs thereof, that being an excellent glaſs wherein to diſcern his goodneſs and perfection

On ordering him out, let no one be the laſt in the ſtable but yourſelf; you ſhould alſo, if poſſible, be the firſt in, leſt the owner, or ſome of his quick emiſſaries, take an opportunity to ſig him: a practice common among dealers, in order to make the tail ſhew as if carried very high, when, in reality, the day after he will in appearance be five pounds worſe.

His ears; which if they are ſmall, thin, ſhort, pricked, and moving, or if they be

long, be well ſet on, and well carried, it is a mark of beauty, goodneſs, and mettle; but if they are thick, laved, or lolling, wide ſet, and unmoving, then they are ſigns of dullneſs, doggedneſs, and ill-nature.

His face; which, if wan, his forehead ſwelling outward, no mark or feather in his face ſet high as above his eyes, or at the top of his eyes; if he has a white ſtar, or white ratch of an indifferent ſize, and placed even, or a white ſnip on his noſe or lip, they are all marks of beauty and goodneſs: but if his face be flat, cloudy, or ſcouling; his forehead flat as a trencher, which is called mare-raced, for the mark in his forehead ſtands low, as under his eyes; if his ſtar or ratch ſtand awry, or in an ill poſture, or inſtead of a ſnip, his noſe be raw or unhairy, or his face generally bald, they all denote deformity.

The proper time to examine his eyes, is in a dark ſtable, with a candle, or rather in the day-time when he is led from the ſtall; cauſe the man who leads him to ſtop at the ſtable-door, juſt as his head peeps out, and all his body ſtill within. Never look at the eye full; but let your obſervations be oblique. If the white of the eye appears reddiſh at the bottom, or of a colour of a withered leaf, I would not adviſe you to purchaſe him. A moon-eyed horſe is known by his weeping, and by keeping his eyes almoſt ſhut at the beginning of the diſtemper: as the moon changes he gradually recovers his ſight, and in a fortnight or three weeks fees as well as before he had the diſorder. Dealers, when they have ſuch a horſe to ſell, at the time of his weeping, always tell you that he has got a bit of ſtraw or hay in his eye, or that he has received ſome blow; they alſo take care to wipe away the humour, to prevent it being ſeen; but a man ſhould truſt only himſelf in buying of horſes, and above all be very exact in examining the eyes. In this he muſt have regard to time and place where he makes the examination. Bad eyes may appear good in winter, when ſnow is upon the ground; and often good ones appear bad, according to the poſition of the horſe. Never examine a horſe's eyes by the ſide of a white wall, where the dealers always chooſe to ſhew one that is moon-eyed.

The moon-eyed horſe has always one eye bigger than the other, and above his lids you may generally diſcover wrinkles or circles.

If you obſerve a fleſhy excreſcence that proceeds from the corner of the eye, and covers a part of the pupil, and is in ſhape almoſt like the beard of an oyſter, though ſeemingly a matter of no great conſequence, yet it is what I call a whitlow in the eye, and if ſuffered to grow, it draws away a part of the nouriſhment of the eye, and ſometimes occaſions a total privation of ſight.

His eyes; which, if round, big, black, ſhining, ſtarring or ſtaring from his head; if the black of the eye fills the pit, or outward circumference, that in the moving, very little, if any, of the white appears, they are all ſigns of beauty and goodneſs. But if his eyes are uneven, and of a wrinkled proportion, or if they are ſmall, which in horſemanſhip is called pig-eyed, both are uncomely ſigns of weakneſs: if they be red and fiery, beware of moon-eyes, which is next door to blindneſs: if white and walled, it betrays a weak, ſlight, and unneceſſary ſtarting, or finding of baggards: if with white ſpecks, take heed of the pearl, pin, and web: if they water or appear bloody, it indicates bruiſes: and if any matter, it ſhews old age, and over-riding, feſtering, rheums, or violent ſtrains: if they look dead or hollow, or much ſunk, beware of blindneſs at the beſt: if the black does not fill the pit, but that the white is always appearing, or if in the moving the white and black be ſeen in equal quantity, it is a ſign of weakneſs, and a dogged diſpoſition in him.

Cheeks and chaps: upon the handling whereof, if you find the bones lean and thin, the ſpace wide between them, and the throple or windpipe as big as a man can gripe, and the void place without ſpots or kernels, and the jaws generally ſo great that the neck ſeems to couch within them, they are excellent ſigns of great wind, courage, and ſoundneſs of heart and body; but if the chaps are fat and thick, the place between them cloſed up with groſs ſubſtance, and the throple little, they all are ſigns of ſhort wind and much inward foulneſs; if the void place appears full of knots and kernels, beware of the ſtrangles and glanders, the former of which may

may be eaſily diſcovered by a ſwelling between the two nether jaw-bones, which diſcharges a white matter. This diſorder uſually appears about three, four, or five years old; there is no young horſe but what is ſubject to it either perfectly or imperfectly; there is alſo a diſorder which is called the baſtard-ſtrangles, which appears ſometimes like, and ſometimes different from the true ſtrangles. The baſtard-ſtrangles are what proves the horſe has not thrown off his true ſtrangles, but that ſome foul humours are ſtill left behind; this diſorder may come at four, five, ſix, or ſeven years of age. A continual languor at work, and ſeemingly perpetually weary, without any viſible ailment, is a certain ſign that he is not clear of this diſorder, which ſometimes will affect the foot, the leg, the ham, the haunch, the ſhoulders, the breaſt, or the eye, and without care in this latter caſe, may corrupt the pupil of the eye, as the ſmall-pox does in men.

Feel if he has any flat glands faſtened to the nether jaws, which give him pain when you preſs him, and remember they indicate the glanders.

There is alſo another diſorder, much like the ſtrangles, which is called morfoundering, and appears by a running at the noſe, but the ſwelling under the jaw is leſs. If his jaws be ſo ſtraight that his neck ſwells above them, if it be no more than natural, it is only a ſign of ſhort wind and purſineſs, or groſſneſs; but if the ſwelling is long, and cloſe by his chaps, like a whetſtone, then take care of the vivers, or ſome natural impoſthume.

His noſtrils; which, if open, dry, wide, and large, ſo as upon any ſtraining the internal redneſs is diſcovered, and if his muzzle be ſmall, his mouth deep, and his lips equally meeting, then all are good ſigns of wind, health, and courage; but if his noſtrils are ſtraight, his wind is but little; or if his muzzle is groſs, his ſpirit is dull; if his mouth be ſhallow, he will never carry a bitt well; and if his upper lip will not reach his nether, old age or infirmity have marked him out for carrion: if his noſe be moiſt and dropping, when it is clear water, it is a cold; if foul water, then beware of the glanders.

His breaſt; look down from his head thereto, and ſee if it is broad, out-ſwelling, and adorned with many features, for that ſhews ſtrength and durance; whereas the little breaſt is uncomely, and denotes weakneſs; the narrow breaſt is apt to ſtumble, fall, and interfere before; that which is hidden inwards, and wants the beauty and diviſion of many features, indicates a weak-armed heart, and a breaſt that is unwilling, and not fit for any violent toil or ſtrong labour.

In ſhewing a horſe, a dealer or jockey will generally place him with his fore foot on a higher ground than his hind ones, in order that the ſhoulder may appear further in his back, and make him higher in ſight than he really is; but be ſure to cauſe him to be led on level ground, and ſee that his ſhoulders lie well into his back; for an upright ſhouldered horſe carries his weight too forward, which is diſagreeable, and unſafe to the rider. Have his fore legs ſtand even, and you will then have it in your power to judge of his ſhoulders. If you do not obſerve this, the dealer will contrive that his near leg ſtands before the other, as the ſhoulders, in that poſition, appear to lay further in the back. If his knees ſtand nearly cloſe, and his toes quite in a line, not turning in, nor yet turning out, be aſſured he will not cut: if he takes his legs up a moderate height, and neither clambers, nor yet goes too near the ground, he will moſt likely anſwer your purpoſe.

His thighs; look down from his elbow to his knees, and ſee that his fore-thighs are ruſh-grown, well hardened within, ſinewed, fleſhy, and out-ſwelling, they being good ſigns of ſtrength; whereas the contrary betokens weakneſs, and are unnatural.

His knees; which you are to ſee if they carry a proportion, be clean ſinewy, and cloſe knit, for then they are good and comely, but if one be bigger and rounder than the other, the horſe has received ſome miſchief; if groſs he is gouty; if ſeared or hair-broken, it is a true mark of a ſtumbling jade, and a perpetual faller.

His legs; which look down to from his knees to his paſterns, and if they are found to be lean, flat, and ſinewy, and the inward bow of the knee without ſeams or hair-broken, it ſhews a good ſhape, and ſoundneſs; but if there

there are hard knots on the inside of the legs they are splents, if on the outside they are screws or excretions; if scabs be under his knee on the inside, it is the swift-cut, and he will badly endure galloping; but if above his pasterns, on the inside, scabs are found, it shews interfering: again, if the scabs be generally over his legs, it is extreme foul keeping, or else a spice of the mange: if his legs be fat, round, and fleshy, he will never endure labour: and if seams, scabs, and hair-brokenness, be found on the inward bow of his knees, it shews a malander, which is a cancerous ulcer.

Circled feet are very easy to be known: they are when you see excrescences round the hoof, which enclose the foot, and appear like so many small circles. Dealers, who have such horses, never fail to rasp round their hoofs, in order to make them smooth; and to conceal the raspings; when they are to shew them for sale, they black the hoof all over, for without that, one may easily perceive what has been done, and seeing the mark of the rasp, is a proof that the horse is subject to this accident. As to the cause, it proceeds from the remains of an old distemper, or from having been foundered; and the disease being cured, without care being taken of the feet, whereupon the circulation of the blood not being regularly made, especially round the crown, between the hair and the horn, the part loses its nourishment, and contracts or enlarges itself in proportion as the horse is worked. If these circles were only on the surface, the jockies method of rasping them down would then be good for nothing; but they form themselves also within the feet, as well as without, and consequently press on the sensible part, and make a horse limp with ever so little labour. One may justly compare a horse in this situation, to a man that has corns on his feet, and yet is obliged to walk a long way in shoes that are too tight and stubborn: a horse therefore is worth a great deal less on this account.

After having well examined the feet, stand about three paces from his shoulders, and look carefully that he is not bow-legged, which proceeds from two different causes; first, from nature, when a horse has been got by a worn-out stallion: and secondly, from his having been worked too young; neither in the one case or the other is the horse of any value, because he never can be sure footed; it is also a disagreeable sight if the knees point forwards, and his legs turn in under him, so that the knees come much further out than the feet: it is also called a bow-legged horse, and such an one ought to be rejected for any service whatsoever, as he can never stand firm on his legs; and how handsome soever he may otherways be, he should on no account be used for a stallion, because all his progeny will have the same deformity.

Pastern and pastern joints; the first of which must be short, strong, and upright standing; the second, clear, and well knit together, for if they are swelled or big, beware of sinew-strains, and gourdings: and if the other be long, weak, or bending, the limbs will hardly be able to carry the body without tiring.

The hoof; which should generally be black, smooth, tough, rather a little long, than round, deep, hollow, and full of sounding; for white hoofs are tender, and carry the shoe ill: a rough gros seemed hoof discovers old age, or over-heating: a brittle one will carry no shoe at all, and an extraordinary round one is bad for foul ways and deep hunting: a flat one that is pumiced, shews foundring; and a hoof that is empty and hollow sounding, betokens a decayed inward part, through some dry wound or founder. Then as for the crown of the hoof, if the hair lies smooth and close, and the flesh flat and even, the hoof is perfect: but if the hair be staring, the skin scabbed, and the flesh rising, you may expect a ring-bone, crown scab, or quitter-bone.

You are to consider the setting on of his crest, head, and mane. As for his head, stand by his side, and see that it does not stand too high nor too low, but in a direct line: that his neck be small at the setting on of his head, and long, growing deeper to the shoulders, with an high, strong and thin mane, long, soft, and somewhat curling, they being beautiful characters, whereas to have the head ill set on, is the greatest deformity: for if thick set, be assured it will cause him to toss up his nose for want of wind, which causes

a horse

a horſe to carry his head diſagreeably high, and occaſions a tickliſh mouth. To have any bigneſs or ſwelling in the nape of the neck, ſhews the poll evil, or beginning of a fiſtula: to have a ſhort thick neck, like a bull, to have it falling at the withers, to have a low, weak, a thick or falling creſt, ſhews both the want of ſtrength and mettle: to have much hair on the mane, denotes intolerable dulneſs: to have it thin ſhews fury; and to be without any, or ſhed, ſhews the worm in the mane, the itch, or elſe plain manginefs.

In the next place, you are to conſider his back, ribs, belly, and ſtones. Firſt view his chine, that it be broad, even, and ſtraight; that the ribs are well compaſſed, and bending outward; that the fillets be upright, ſtrong and ſhort, and not above an handful between his laſt rib and the huckle-bone: his belly ſhould be well laid down, yet laid within his ribs, and his ſtones well truſſed to his body, which are all good marks of health and perfection; be careful in obſerving that he has no ſwelling in his teſticles, a diſorder that uſually proceeds either from ſome ſtrain in working, or from the horſe's having continued too long in the ſtable, or from putting one leg over any bar, and being checked by the halter, or from any other accident that confines a horſe, makes him kick or fling, and bruiſe his cods, and there is no other way of knowing this diſtemper, but by ſome outward ſwelling on the part. To have his chine narrow, he will never well carry a ſaddle without wounding: and to have it bending or ſaddled back ſhews weakneſs; to have his ribs flat, there will be no liberty for wind; to have his fillets hanging, long, or weak, he will never clamber a hill, nor carry a burden; and to have his belly clung up or gaunt, or his ſtones dangling down, looſe or aſide, are both ſigns of ſickneſs, tenderneſs, foundering of the body, and unfit for labour.

You muſt view his buttocks, that they are round, plump, full, and in an even level with his body, or if long, that they be well raiſed behind, and ſpread forth at the ſetting on of the tail, which is comely and beautiful, whereas the narrow-pin buttock, the hog or ſwine rump, and the falling and downlet buttocks, are full of deformity, and ſhew both an injury in nature, and they are neither fit nor becoming for pad, foot cloth, or pillion. The horſe that is deep in his girthing-place, is generally of great ſtrength.

His hinder thigh, or gaſkings; which obſerve that they be well let down, even to the middle joint, brawny, full and ſwelling, which is a very good ſign of ſtrength and goodneſs, whereas the lank, ſlender thighs ſhew the contrary.

View his cambrels; from the thigh-bone to the hock it ſhould be pretty long, but ſhort from the hock to the paſtern; have an eye to the joint behind, and if it be but ſkin and bones, veins and ſinews, or rather ſomewhat bending than too ſtraight, it is then perfect, and as it ought to be; but if it has chaps or ſores on the inward bow or bending, then it is a ſelander; if the joint is ſwelled generally all over, then it betokens a blow or bruiſe: if the ſwelling be particular, as in the pit or hollow part, or on the inſide, and the vein full and proud, and that it be ſoft, it is a blood-ſpavin; if hard, a bone-ſpavin: but if the ſwelling be juſt behind, before the knuckle, then you may know it is a curb.

His hinder legs; which, ſee if they be lean, clean, flat, and ſinewy, then all is well, but if fat, they will not endure labour: if ſwelled, the greaſe is melted in them: if the horſe be ſcabbed above the paſterns, he has the ſcratches: if chopped under his paſterns, he has rains, and none of theſe are noiſome.

There is alſo a defect which is more common in the hind than the fore-legs, though the latter are not quite exempt from it, and it is called the rat's tail, and is thus known: When you ſee from the hind part of the fetlock, up along the nerves, a kind of line or channel that ſeparates the hair to both ſides, this is a rat's tail; and in ſummer there appears a kind of ſmall dry ſcab along this channel; and in winter there iſſues out a humidity like the water from the legs. A horſe may work notwithſtanding this diſorder, for it ſeldom lames him; it ſometimes occaſions a ſtiffneſs in his legs, and makes them trot like foxes, without bending of their joints. The hind-legs ſhould be lean, clean, flat, and ſinewy; for if fat, they will not bear labour, if ſwelled, the greaſe is molten into them: if ſcabbed above the paſterns, it is the ſcratches, and

and if he hath chops under his paſterns, he hath what is generally called the rains. If he has a good buttock, his rail cannot ſtand ill, but will be broad, high, flat, and couched a little inward.

Having with care examined the horſe, let him be run in hand a gentle trot; by this you will ſoon perceive if he is lame or not. Make the man lead him by the end of the bridle, as in this caſe you cannot be deceived by the man's being too near him. The far fore-leg, and near hind-leg, or the near fore-leg, and far hind-leg, ſhould move and go forward at one and the ſame time; and in this motion, the nearer the horſe taketh his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the ſhorter is his pace.

If he takes up his feet ſlovenly, it ſhews ſtumbling or lameneſs; to tread narrow, or croſs, ſhews interfering, or failing; to ſtep uneven, ſhews wearineſs, and if he treads long, you may be apprehenſive he forges; by which I mean, that when he walks or trots, he ſtrikes the toes of his hind feet againſt the corners of his ſhoes before, which occaſions a clattering noiſe as you ride; and this proceeds generally from the weakneſs of his fore-legs, he not having ſtrength in them to raiſe them up ſufficiently quick to make way for the hind ones. A horſe of this kind is not near ſo ſerviceable as the horſe exempt from it, and the dealers, to get rid of him, will make abundance of pretences: if he has been juſt ſhoed, they will ſay the farrier has put on too long ſhoes; if his ſhoes are old, they will tell you he is juſt come off a long journey, and is much fatigued; you muſt not therefore be over credulous to any thing a jockey or dealer affirms, for what they ſay in this manner, is too often with intent to deceive; and it is very certain that a horſe who forges can never be ſure-footed, any more than one who has tottering or bow legs.

On his being mounted, ſee him walk. Obſerve his mouth, that he pulls fair, not too high, nor bearing down: then ſtand behind him, and ſee if he goes narrower before than behind, as every horſe that goes well on his legs goes in that manner. Take notice that he bruſhes not by going too cloſe; a certain ſign of his cutting, and tiring in travelling. Have nothing to do with that horſe who throws his legs confuſedly about, and croſſes them before: this you may obſerve by ſtanding exactly before or behind him, as he is going along. In his trot he ſhould point his fore legs well, without clambering, nor yet as if he were afraid; and that he throws well in his hind-legs, which will enable him to ſupport his trot, and ſhoot his fore-parts forwards.

In his canter, obſerve he does not fret, but goes cool in this pace; and in his gallop, he ſhould take his feet nimbly from the ground, and not raiſe them too high, but that he ſtretcheth out his fore-legs, and follows nimbly with his hind ones, and that he cutteth not under his knee, (which is called the ſwift or ſpeedy cut) that he croſſes not, nor claps one foot on another, and ever leadeth with his far fore-foot, and not with the near one. If he gallops round, and raiſes his fore-feet, he may be ſaid to gallop ſtrongly, but not ſwiftly; and if he labours his feet confuſedly, and ſeems to gallop painfully, it ſhews ſome hidden lameneſs; for in all his paces, you ſhould particularly obſerve that his limbs are free, without the leaſt ſtiffneſs.

After he has been well exerciſed in thoſe different paces, it is your time to examine for an infirmity, not eaſily diſcovered, and that is, what I call tottering legs: you cannot perceive it till after a horſe has galloped for ſome time, and then, by letting him reſt a little, you will ſee his legs tremble under him, which is the diſorder I mean: how handſome ſoever the legs of ſuch a horſe may be, he never can ſtand well on them; you are therefore not to mind what the jockey ſays when he talks of the beauty of the limbs, for if you oblige him to gallop the horſe, or fatigue him pretty much, (which is commonly done in order to try the creature's bottom) you will in all likelihood diſcover this defect, unleſs you ſuffer the groom to gallop him to the ſtable door, and put him up in a moment, which he will certainly endeavour to do, if he is conſcious of it, while the maſter has another horſe ready to ſhew you, in order to take off your attention from what he is afraid you ſhould ſee.

RUN: to run a horſe is to put him to his utmoſt ſpeed, a furious, quick, and reſolute gallop, as long as he can hold it.

Some

Some take running for a gallop, but in the academies it ſignifies as above.

RUNNING-HORSE; if you would chuſe a horſe for running, let him have all the fineſt ſhapes that may be, nimble, quick, and fiery, apt to fly with the leaſt motion: long ſhapes are ſufferable, for though they are a ſign of weakneſs, yet they are alſo tokens of a ſudden ſpeed.

As for the ordering of ſuch a horſe, let him have no more meat than will ſuffice nature, drink once in twenty-four hours, and dreſſing every day, once at noon only. Give him moderate exerciſe morning and evening, airings, or the fetching in of his water; and let him know no other violence than in his courſes only.

In caſe he is very fat, ſcour him often, if of reaſonable caſe, ſeldom: if lean, then ſcour him with a ſweet maſh only, and let him ſtand dark and warm, having many clothes and much litter, and that of wheat-ſtraw only.

He ought to be empty before you run him, and his food the fineſt, lighteſt, and quickeſt of digeſtion that may be.

Thoſe ſweats are more wholeſome that are given abroad, and the coolings moſt natural that are given before he comes to the ſtable: his limbs muſt be kept ſupple with cool ointments, and let not any hot ſpices come into his body.

If he grows inwardly, waſhed meats are moſt proper; if looſe, give him wheat-ſtraw in more abundance; and be ſure to do every thing neat and cleanly about him, which will nouriſh him the better. *See* HORSE-RACING.

RUNNING KNOTS; theſe ſort of knots may be otherwiſe called ſlipping knots, collars, *&c.* which are uſed in taking of hares and conies; in the ſetting of which rub them over (as alſo the handles and ſoles of your ſhoes) with the croſſets of a hare, or ſome green wheat, or the like, for they are of ſo quick a ſmell, that you will elſe be diſcovered; and in placing the collar, make the leaſt alteration imaginable, for old hares are very ſubtle, and therefore it will not be amiſs to plant a ſecond running knot flat on the ground, juſt under that which you ſpread abroad, by which means the hare may be taken by the hinder parts; this ſecond being intended to ſurprize him by the foot, and one or the other will ſeldom fail.

But as it is the nature of a hare, being once taken in any of theſe knots, to pull with all his ſtrength, and ſeldom or never turns about like a rabbit to bite off the hold-faſt, you ſhould therefore uſe wire, double twiſted.

Set your knots thus, *viz.* Take a little ſtick twice as big as your thumb, and about a foot long; at the upper end make a hole big enough to receive the tip of your little finger, then prepare your collar of ſtring, packthread, or wire; if of the latter, tie the end thereof to any ſtrong packthread, draw it through the hole of the ſtick, and faſten it to ſome ſtrong bough, which muſt be bent down towards the ſtick.

After this put a ſhort peg in it about an inch long, ſo that the branch being let go may not ſlip your knot, but may ſtand bent; that being done, open your collar to the largeneſs of the meſh, and if any hares or rabbits be taken, and they turn about to bite off their chain, they preſently rub out the little peg, whereupon the bough flies up and ſtrangles them.

RUPTURE, INCORDING, or BURSTENNESS IN A HORSE, is when the rim or thin film or caul which holds up his entrails, is broken, or over-ſtrained, or ſtretched ſo that the guts fall down.

This comes either by ſome blow, or by ſome ſtrain in leaping over a hedge, ditch, or pale, by teaching him to bound when he is too young; or by forcing him when he is full to run beyond his ſtrength: ſometimes by a ſudden ſtopping upon uneven ground, where by his ſtraddling and ſlipping, his hinder feet tear the rim of his belly.

The ſigns to know it, are his forſaking his meat, and ſtanding ſhoring and leaning on the ſide where he is hurt.

If on that ſide you ſearch with your hand, between his ſtones and his thighs upwards, towards the body, and ſomewhat above the ſtone, you may find the gut itſelf big and hard in the feeling, whereas on the other ſide you will find no ſuch thing.

For the cure: take common pitch, dragon's blood, powder of bole armoniac, maſtic, and frankincenſe, of each one ounce; of which

make a plaiſter and lay it to the horſe's loins, and upon the rupture, and let it remain till it falls off of itſelf, and it will cure him; yet conditionally that you give him ſome ſtrengthening things inwardly.

Let his diet be ſcalded bran or malt, or boiled barley, that his bowels may be emptied as much as poſſible.

Some preſcribe a bag to cover his ſtones with, in the manner of a quilt: the method of preparing which you will find under the Article STONE SWELLING.

RUT, [in Hunting] the venery or copulation of deer. *See* DEER.

RYE, [in Hawks] a diſeaſe which proceeds from ſudden cold, after heat and labour; it produces a continual ſtoppage in the head, which in a ſhort time cauſes the frounce, or a perpetual dropping humour, and of a very difficult cure.

In order to prevent this diſeaſe, hawks ſhould not be ſet in any cold place, as in a damp room; but on a warm perch, which at ſuch time ſhould be a little higher than is uſual.

The cure: if ſhe be taken in time, is to give her reſt, and keep her warm, and by orderly feeding according to theſe directions.

Let her food be opening, and of eaſy digeſtion, hot and moiſt, and it will be proper to give her ſometimes at her meals, two or three blades of mace bruiſed; you muſt alſo give her conſtantly with her meat, a confection of clarified butter with rue, ſaffron, and ſugar-candy in powder, finely made up into pellets; give her alſo good ſtore of plumage, and keep her warm; theſe things will looſen and open her, and cauſe her to throw with her head, and when ſhe once comes to do ſo, then blow the juice of daiſy-roots, with a quill or ſtraw, into her nares an hour before you feed her, and alſo blow the juice of ſage into her nares thrice a week in the morning; theſe are both good to purge away tough, ſlimy, corrupted, congealed filth, the body being pre-diſpoſed to evacuate it.

The cold or rye in the head, being apt in time to fall into her eyes, you muſt in that caſe apply the remedy for curing the rye, which is the cauſe thereof; but if it has cauſed any film or web in the eye, then take ſome fine ginger finely ſcraped, and blow it into the eye with a quill, it will break the film, and then the juice of ivy will be ſufficient.

SACCADE, is a jerk more or leſs violent given by the horſeman to the horſe in pulling or twitching the reins of the bridle on a ſudden, and with one pull, and that when a horſe lies heavy upon the hand, or obſtinately arms himſelf.

This is a correction uſed to make a horſe carry well, but it ought to be uſed diſcreetly, and but ſeldom.

SACER, [in ornithology] the *Engliſh* name for the blue-legged falcon, with a duſky furrugineous back. *See* FALCON.

SADDLE, is a ſeat upon a horſe's back contrived for the conveniency of the rider.

A hunting-ſaddle is compoſed of two bows, two hands, fore bolſters, pannels, and ſaddle ſtraps; and the great ſaddle has, beſides theſe parts, corks, hind-bolſters, and a trouſſequin.

The pommel is common to both.

A horſeman that would fit a horſe well, ought always to ſit on his twiſt, and never on the buttocks, which ought never to touch the ſaddle; and whatever diſorder the horſe commits, he ought never to move above the ſaddle.

The antient *Romans* are ſuppoſed not to have made uſe of ſaddles and ſtirrups, and that they did not come into uſe till the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, *A. C.* 340, as appears from the *Greek* hiſtorian, *Zonoras*, who (throughout his whole hiſtory) makes no mention of a ſaddle for a horſe, before ſuch time as *Conſtans* attempting to deprive his brother *Conſtantine* of the empire, made head againſt his army, and entering into the ſquadron where he himſelf was, caſt him beſides the ſaddle of his horſe. But now there are ſeveral ſorts of ſaddles in uſe, *viz.*

1. The running ſaddle; which is a ſmall one with round ſkirts.

2. The *Burford* ſaddle; which hath the ſeats and the ſkirts both plain.

3. The pad-ſaddle; of which there are too ſorts, ſome made with burs before the ſeat, and others with bolſters under the thighs.

4. A

4. A *French* pad-ſaddle; of which the burs come wholly round the ſeat.

5. The portmanteau-ſaddle; that has a cantle behind the ſeat, to keep the portmanteau or other parcel off from the back of the rider.

6. A war-ſaddle: which has a cantle and a bolſter behind and before; alſo a fair bolſter.

7. The pack-ſaddle.

As for the ſeveral parts of a ſaddle, and the deſcription of them, they are to be found under the ſeveral heads, as they fall out in their alphabetical order, as BARS, BUCKLE, CIVET, CRUPPER, BUCKLE *and* STRAPS, GIRTH-WEB, *&c.*

SADDLE-GALL; when a horſe's back is hurt or fretted by the ſaddle, it may be cured by bathing the part with urine, or warm wine; and ſometimes when the ſore is large, with the ſecond water, ſtrewing over it the powder of an old rope, or flax, and eating away the proud fleſh with vitriol, or colcothor.

SAL POLYCRESTUM, a peculiar medicine for horſes, and is prepared as follows:

Set a crucible, or iron pot in the midſt of a heap of burning coals, till it is all over red hot, even at the bottom; then caſt into it with a ſpoon, a mixture of ſulphur, or brimſtone and fine ſaltpetre, both in powder, of each an ounce, which will immediately break out into a flame.

When the flame diſappears, ſtir the matter at the bottom with an iron, to cauſe the fire to penetrate it more effectually; then caſt in more of the ſame mixture by ſpoonfuls, ſtirring the matter as before, after the flame has diſappeared, between every ſpoonful, and continue to do the ſame till the whole mixture is caſt in.

Then cover the crucible and lay coals on the top, and every where round the ſides, ſuffering it to cool of itſelf; when it is cold pound the matter to powder, which if it be prepared rightly, will be of a pale roſe-colour, or elſe white, when the ſaltpetre is not very pure; but if it be greyiſh it is bad.

Two pounds of mixture will yield three quarters of a pound of this ſalt: this ſalt will diſſolve in watar, and grow red in the fire without waſting.

It is ſo very cooling that it muſt not be given alone, but corrected with half an ounce of juniper-berries to an ounce of the ſalt; or with ſcrapings of nutmeg in moiſtened bran.

If the horſe will not eat it ſo, infuſe it all night in a quart of wine, and give it him luke-warm faſting.

And for a beating of the flanks, and a baked drineſs of his dung, three or four gliſters, with two ounces of ſal polycreſtum to each, will be very ſerviceable.

SALENDERS, are cracks in the bending of the hough. The diſeaſe is the ſame as the mellanders, which is only ſimilar cracks in the bending of the knee. As is the diſeaſe, ſo is the cure, alike in both. *See* MALANDERS.

SALMON, is a large fiſh, always breeding in rivers that are not brackiſh, yet diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, ſpawning commonly in *Auguſt*, which become ſamlets in the ſpring following.

The milter and ſpawner having both performed their natural office or duty, betake themſelves to the ſea; and ſome tell us, they have known that when they have grown impatient, that by clapping their tails to their mouths, with a ſudden ſpring they have leaped clear over a wear or any other obſtacle which ſtood in their way; and ſome by leaping ſhort have been by that means taken.

If they happen to meet with ſuch obſtructions that they cannot get to the ſea, they become ſick, lean, and pine away, and die in two years time.

But if they ſpawn in the mean time, from thence proceeds a ſmall ſalmon, called a ſkegger, which will never grow large.

It is the ſea that makes them grow large, but the freſh rivers make them grow fat; and by how much the farther they are from the ſea up the river, by ſo much the fatter they grow, liking their food there the better.

From a ſamlet (which is but little bigger than a minnow) they grow to be ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling will grow to be a gooſe.

SALMON-FISHING; they bite beſt at

about three o'clock in the afternoon, in the months of *May*, *June*, *July*, and *August*, if the water be clear and ſome ſmall breeze of wind be ſtirring, eſpecially if the wind blows againſt the ſtream, and near the ſea.

A ſalmon is catched like a trout, with worm, fly, or minnow, and the garden-worm is an excellent bait for him, if it be well ſcoured and kept in moſs twenty days, in which time the worms will be very clear, tough and lively.

That the ſalmon hath not his conſtant reſidence like the trout, but removes often, coveting to be as near the ſpring head as may be, ſwimming generally in the deepeſt and broadeſt parts of the river, near the ground.

There is a particular manner of fiſhing for the ſalmon, with a ring of wire on the top of the rod, through which the line may run to what length is thought convenient, having a wheel alſo near the hand.

Some ſay there is no bait more attractive, and more eagerly purſued by the ſalmon and moſt other fiſh, than lob-worms ſcented with the oil of ivy-berries, or the oil of polypody of the oak, mixt with turpentine; and that aſſa-fœtida is alſo incomparably good.

Take the ſtinking oil, drawn out of polypody of the oak by a retort, mixt with turpentine and hive-honey, and anoint your bait therewith, and it will doubtleſs draw the fiſh to it.

The artificial fly is a good bait for a ſalmon, but you muſt then uſe a troll as for the pike, he being a ſtrong fiſh, as the ſalmon is a large fiſh, ſo muſt your flies be larger than for any other, with wings and tails very long.

Though when you ſtrike him, he will plunge and bounce, yet he does not uſually endeavour to run to the length of the line, as the trout will do, and therefore there is leſs danger of breaking your line.

If you would angle for ſalmon at ground, take three or four garden-worms, well ſcoured, and put them on your hook at once, and fiſh with them in the ſame manner as you do for trouts.

Be ſure to give the ſalmon (as well as all other fiſh) time to gorge the bait, and be not over haſty, unleſs your bait be ſo tender it will not bear nibbling at.

SALMON-PEEL, is a fiſh that agrees with the ſalmon in the red colour of it's fleſh, and perhaps alſo in kind: of theſe there is ſo great abundance in ſome rivers in *Wales* that they are very little valued, and the fiſherman ſometimes throw them to the hogs.

SALMON-PIPE, an engine for catching ſalmon and ſuch like fiſh.

SALMON-SEWSE, the young fry of ſalmon.

SALTS [in Horſemanſhip] the leaping and prancing of horſes, a kind of curveting.

SAMLET or BRANLIN, never exceeds ſix or ſeven inches in length, and has teeth not only in the jaws but in the palate and tongue. The body is covered with ſmall ſcales like a trout; the back is full of black ſpots, and on the ſides there are five or ſix impreſſions of ſuch form as though they had been made with fingers; hence ſome give them the title of Fingerins; in every one of theſe pits there is generally a red ſpot. Their bellies are white, and their tail is forked like ſalmon: but what is moſt remarkable in this fiſh, and which is exceeding ſtrange, is, that they are all males.

They are found in thoſe places only where ſalmons frequent; but whether they wander into the ſea or not is a doubt, for they may be taken at all times of the year. They delight in the moſt ſwift and rapid ſtreams, where no other fiſh is able to abide. They are thought to preſerve their breed by impregnating the ſpawn of a ſalmon, becauſe they are ſeen to hover over it ſometimes, as ſoon as it has been depoſited by the female ſalmon.

They may be angled for in the ſame manner as the ſalmon.

SCAB, or ITCH, a diſtemper in horſes proceeding from their being over-heated, and corrupt blood; to cure which you muſt let him blood and purge him; for this take of the root of wild cucumber, and reduce it to a powder; infuſe it in a pint and a half of white wine for three hours, and give it him to drink, and he will ſoon be well.

If the diſtemper appears outwardly, rub all the parts of the horſe's body that are affected, with ointment called *Egyptiacum*, or *Unguentum Apoſtolorum*.

SCAB-

SCABBARD, is the ſkin that ſerves for a ſheath or caſe for a horſe's yard.

SCABBED HEELS IN HORSES, a diſtemper called alſo the Fruſh.

Sometimes the fruſh falls away by degrees, by reaſon of an eating ſcab which penetrates to the quick, and cauſes ſo great an itching, that the horſe cannot walk without halting; but theſe ſores are not ſo dangerous as they are troubleſome.

Before the horſe grows lame, his feet will ſtink like old rotten cheeſe, ſo that you eaſily diſcover the nature of the grief, ſince you cannot poſſibly come into the ſtable without ſmelling it; and beſides, the horſe will ſometimes beat the ground with his feet, by reaſon of the intenſeneſs of the itching.

To begin the cure, you muſt pare the fruſh as near as you can with a buttreſs, and having quenched a good quantity of unſlacked lime in vinegar, and ſtrained it, boil it, and throw it boiling hot upon the fruſh: after you have done this, apply a reſtringent charge of powder of unſlaked lime, mixt with the ſecond water, or the black reſtringent, made of ſoot, vinegar, and whites of eggs.

The following ointment, called the Counteſs's Ointment, is alſo very uſeful in theſe caſes: in half a pint of aqua vitæ boil a pound of honey in a clean glazed pot, over a gentle fire, ſtirring it till the honey is thoroughly heated and incorporated with the aqua vitæ; then add verdigriſe, *Venetian* borax, and gall, of each two ounces, ſearſed through a fine ſearſe, with two ounces of white vitriol pounded.

Boil theſe all together over a ſmall-coal fire, ſtirring them till they be well incorporated, and keep the ointment for uſe; this will cure in three or four applications, but the dreſſing muſt be kept on with ſplents.

If the diſeaſe return after the ſore has been cleanſed, then apply the following ointment, which is called the Neat-herd's Ointment:

Take burnt allum and borax in fine powder, of each two ounces; white vitriol and verdigriſe, of each four ounces, very finely powdered; put theſe into a very clean pot, with two pounds of honey, and boil them over a clear fire, ſtirring all well together till they be well incorporated; when the ointment is cool, ſtir two ounces of ſtrong aqua-fortis; keep it well covered for uſe, and ſtir it once a-day for the firſt ſix days.

This ointment will heal them, though the internal cauſe can hardly be removed; and beſides the horſe may be let blood in the toe, from time to time.

For preſervation, the fruſh ought to be pared often, and the place rubbed once or twice with the ſecond water, which will waſte away part of the corruption, and dry up the roots of the ſcabs ſo effectually, that they will not break forth again for a long time: then bathe the feet daily with the following water:

Boil allum and white vitriol, of each a pound and a half, in a gallon of water till it be waſted to two quarts at leaſt; when you perceive the itching to be gone, melt tar, or black pitch, upon the ſcabs, and keep the horſe's feet well pricked, and free from duſt, or any other filth that may dry them.

Or take of rectified ſpirits of wine, and the ſharpeſt vinegar, each two ounces; tincture of myrrh and aloes, one ounce; of *Ægyptiac* ointment, half an ounce; mix them well together.

After waſhing the part with this mixture dip a pledget of tow into it, and ſecure it in the beſt manner you can.

During the uſe of this, it will be neceſſary to give a purge once in ſix or eight days, and in the intermediate days the diuretic medicines propoſed for the greaſe, *which ſee*.

SCATCH-MOUTH; is a bitt-mouth, differing from a cannon-mouth in this, that the cannon is round, and the other more oval.

That part of the ſcatch-mouth which joins the bitt to the branch, is likewiſe different; a cannon being ſtaid upon the branch by a fonceau, and a ſcatch by a caperon, which ſurrounds the banquet; the effect of the ſcatch-mouth is ſomewhat bigger than that of the cannon-mouths, and keep the mouth more in ſubjection.

Commonly your ſnaffles are ſcatch-mouths.

SCIATICA, OR RHEUMATISM. A diſorder horſes are liable to; to cure which, take half an ounce of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of camphorated ſpirits of wine, with which rub the part well, and let the horſe have reſt for a fortnight, and the complaint will be removed.

SCOURINGS FOR HORSES; are thoſe gentle, wholeſome, and natural medicines, which, not ſtiring up any great flux of humours, only keep the body clean from ſuch as are apt to riſe or grow, being every way as wholeſome in health as ſickneſs, and may moſt properly be termed preparatives or preparers of the body, to entertain ſtronger remedies.

There are ſeveral kinds of them preſcribed, but the moſt gentle and natural is graſs, which you ſhould give him for fifteen days together, after which time it will fatten him.

The beſt graſs for this purpoſe, is that of a new-mown meadow, for that will rake his guts very well, and not fatten; but if you would have him fatten, you muſt put him into ſome other paſture, which has not been mown, next to this forage, *i. e.* only the blades of green corn, as wheat, rye, barley, *&c.* given him for ſeven days and no more, will cleanſe and cool his body; the like alſo will the leaves of ſallow, the elm, or green thiſtle, do.

A maſh of malt, taken in a larger proportion than is directed under that head, mixed with a handful or more of beaten hemp ſeed is alſo a gentle medicine in this caſe.

Other ſorts of ſcourings there are; particularly after ſweat, take half an ounce of roſin, or jalap in powder; as much of cream of tartar powdered, as alſo of liquorice in powder; make them into balls with freſh butter, of about the bigneſs of a ſmall walnut, and give him four or five at a time in a hornful of beer, one after another.

One of a ſtronger nature is, to mix a handful or two of hemp-ſeed with oats, or take a handful of the powder of dried box leaves, and as much of brimſtone, and mix it amongſt his provender; theſe two purge the head, ſtomach, and entrails, will kill all kind of worms, and dry up phlegm.

Another preſcription is, to take ſallad oil half a pint; a pint of new milk from the cow; brew it together, and give it him lukewarm; or elſe take a pint of muſcadine, and half a pint of ſallad oil, and give it him to drink; or the ſame quantity of oil and ſack, mixed together, and give it lukewarm; this has much the ſame effect as the others, and is good for any manner of cold, ſtopping the wind-pipe; and if you add a quantity of ſugar-candy thereto, it will be the better.

But for ſuch horſes, whoſe greaſe muſt neceſſarily be melted, as running, hunting-horſes, and the like, firſt take twenty raiſins of the ſun, with the ſtones picked out of them, ten figs ſplit round-wiſe, boil them in two quarts of running water, till the water be conſumed and thickened: then take powder of liquorice, anniſeed, and ſugar-candy, finely ſearſed, and mix it with raiſins and figs, ſtamping and working them together till they become a ſtiff paſte, then making round balls thereof, of a tolerable bigneſs, roll and cover them all over with freſh butter, and give as many of them to the horſe as you ſhall think ſuits his ſtrength, provided the day before you give him ſuch exerciſe as will raiſe his greaſe, and that immediately before you give him the medicine, you alſo warm him thoroughly, that the humours being again ſtirred up, it may the more effectually work.

Another very good recipe to purge a horſe from all greaſe, glut, or filthineſs within his body, is to take three ounces anniſeed, ſix drachms of cummin-ſeed, a drachm and a half of cathamas, an ounce and two drachms of fenugreek-ſeed, an ounce and a half of brimſtone, all which beat to a fine powder, and ſearſe them; then take a pint or two of ſallad oil, a pound and a half honey, and of white wine two quarts; and this with as much fine wheat-flour as is ſufficient; make all into a ſtiff paſte, and knead and work it well, which you are to keep in a galley-pot, cloſe covered, for your uſe.

Now when the horſe has been hunted, and is at night, or in the morning, very thirſty, take a ball of it as big as a man's fiſt, and diſſolve it in a gallon or two of cold water, and it will make the water look as white as milk; then give it him in the dark, leaſt the colour diſpleaſe him; if he drinks it then feed him; if he does not, let him faſt till he takes it, which certainly he will do at twice or thrice offering; and when he has once taken it, he will refuſe all other drink for it; and you cannot give him too much nor too often of it, if he has exerciſe.

For another ſort of ſcouring, when others will

will not work: take a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter, as much of Caſtile-ſoap, and half an ounce of aloes; beat them together and add two ſpoonfuls of beaten hemp-ſeed, and of roſin half a ſpoonful; of ſugar-candy an ounce, bruiſed; work them all into a paſte, and immediately after his heat, give it him in balls, having firſt warmed him, and ſtirred up the greaſe and foulneſs within him.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES, a diſtemper of ſeveral ſorts and kinds, diſtinguiſhed by various names, *viz.* crepances, rat-tails, mules, kibes, pains, *&c.* being no other than the ſcratches, which are certain dry ſcabs, chops, or rifts, that breed between the heel and paſtern joints, and do many times go about the paſtern, to the very hoof of the hinder-legs, and ſometimes are upon all four legs, though this is not very common.

They proceed from dry melancholy humours, which fall down upon the horſe's legs, or from the fuming of his own dung lying under his heels, or near them: ſometimes by his heels not being cleaned, eſpecially after a journey or hard labour; they not being rubbed dry from the ſand and dirt, after he is brought in from watering, which burns and frets them, and ſo cauſes ſwellings, and thoſe ſwellings the ſcratches.

Sometimes they proceed from a corruption of blood, after great heats, taken now and then by being bred in fenny, marſhy, watry grounds; or laſtly, by over-hard riding, whereby his greaſe being melted, it falls down and ſettles in his paſtern and fetlock, and theſe produce this ſorrance.

The ſigns to know this diſtemper, are the ſtaring, dividing, and curling of the hair. It begins firſt with dry ſcabs in the paſtern joints, like chaps or chinks, in ſeveral ſhapes and forms; ſometimes long-ways, ſometimes down-right, and at other times over-thwart, which will cauſe the legs to ſwell and be very gouty, and run with fretting, watery matter, and offenſive ſtuff, which will make him go lame at firſt ſetting out, that he will be hardly able to go.

For the cure, you muſt be ſure to keep his legs from wet, all the while you uſe any application to them; clip away the hair very cloſe from his heels, or it will poiſon his legs; and before you apply any remedy to them, ſcrape off the ſcabs, and waſh the blood off with chamber-ley, and ſalt of brine.

There are a multitude of receipts for this purpoſe, but I ſhall preſcribe only ſome of the chief.

Sometimes indeed the ſcratches prove very obſtinate, in which caſe the following ointment ſhould be uſed: obſerving that if any cavities ſhould be formed, to lay them open; for it is in vain to expect a cure unleſs you dreſs the wound to the bottom.

Take of *Venice* turpentine, four ounces; of crude mercury, one ounce; incorporate them well together by rubbing them a conſiderable time in a glaſs or iron mortar; and then add to the mixture honey and ſheep's ſuet, of each two ounces.

Anoint the parts affected once a day; and if the horſe be full of fleſh, it will be neceſſary to bleed and purge.

1. Take brimſtone finely powdered, mix it with ſweet butter, and anoint the part with this once a-day.

2. Take a handful of the tender tops of elder-buds, and as many bramble-berries, and before they are ripe, and when they are red, bake them in two quarts of wort, and about the quantity of an egg ſhell of allum, with which water, very hot, waſh the ſorrance twice a-day.

3. Let the horſe blood in the ſhackle-veins, ſpur-veins, and the fore-toe veins, only let it be three days between the bleeding of the one toe and the other; then rub the ſores till they be raw and bleed, with a thin hay rope.

Having boiled half a pound of alum in a quart of ſtale urine, and a quart of ſtrong brine, till they come to a quart, waſh the ſores well with the liquor; afterwards having procured the ſperm of frogs, in the month of *March*, and put them into a pot, and let it ſtand for a week, in that time it will look like oil: ſpread this, with what round things appear in it, on a cloth, and bind it on the ſores, repeating this ſeveral times. This has cured when the diſeaſe has been thought incurable.

But the beſt of all medicines, and which ſcarcely ever fails to cure the ſcratches is, if

the horſe be of a ſtrong body and good ſtature, give him an ounce and a half of the beſt aloes you can get, pound it to a very fine powder, and mix it with very good butter, working and mixing it very well with a knife, then divide it into three parts, every one of which cover again with freſh butter, and make them as big as a good middling waſh-ball; give the horſe one of theſe in the morning faſting, upon the point of a ſtick, and a little while after ride him to warm his body, which will cauſe them to work the better: then bring him into the ſtable and keep him warm, and let him faſt two or three hours; when you are to give him a maſh of malt, let him eat a little hay, and then ride him ſoftly for two or three hours.

After the balls, pour down a horn or two of warm beer, and if you find him purge too much, ſo that it takes his ſtomach quite away, give him two wild-briar balls, pounded to powder, in a quart of warm beer, and it will ſoon ſtop it; or if you have not the briar-balls, boil ſome cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, ginger, and bay-berries in the beer.

But if the horſe does not purge at all, ride him to ſome green corn that is not cut, or for want of that, to ſome ſour graſs, and let him feed on it for about a quarter of an hour, then ride him gently home, ſet him up warm, and he will purge very kindly without danger.

SCULK [with Hunters] a company, or a ſculk of foxes.

SCUT; the tail of a hare or rabbit.

SEA DRAGON; a ſort of fiſh that delights to ſwim in a ſtrong ſtream, called alſo a Quaviver.

SEAMS } in Horses, are certain clifts in
SEYMS } their quarters, cauſed by the dryneſs of the foot, or by being ridden upon hard ground; they are eaſily perceived by the horſe's not ſetting his feet firm down in walking.

You may know them by looking upon the quarters of the hoofs on the inſide, which will be cloven from the coronet to the very ſhoe, quite through the horn, and ſuch quarters are commonly ſtraightened.

Some of theſe clefts do not riſe ſo high as the coronet, and therefore are the leſs dangerous; ſo that though they may be recovered, yet it is an imperfection in the feet, eſpecially in fat ones, which have a thin horn, where ſuch clefts frequently cauſe the ſcratch on the coronet.

Thoſe horſes that are troubled with ſeams, cannot work but on very ſoft ground, for upon ſtony hard pavements the blood will oftentimes iſſue out of the clefts.

For the cure of this malady, *ſee* FALSE QUARTER.

SEAN; a kind of long and large fiſhing net.

SEAT; is the poſture or ſituation of a horſeman upon the ſaddle.

SEELING; a horſe is ſaid to ſeel, when upon his eye-brows, there grows white hairs, mixed with thoſe of his uſual colour, about the breadth of a farthing, which is a ſure mark of old age.

A horſe never ſeels till he is fourteen years old, and always before he is fifteen, or ſixteen at fartheſt; the light ſorrel, and black, ſeel ſooner than others.

Horſe-courſers uſually pull out thoſe white hairs with pincers, but if there be ſo many that it cannot be done, without making the horſe look bald and ugly, then they colour their eye-brows, that they may not appear old.

SELENDERS, are chaps or many ſores in the bending of the horſe's hough, as the mallenders are in the knees. *See* MALANDERS.

SEPARATERS. *See the* TEETH OF A HORSE.

SERCIL FEATHERS OF A HAWK; are the ſame that are called pinions in other fowls.

SERE; the yellow between the beak and the eyes of a hawk.

SERPEGER; the riding of a horſe in the ſerpentine way, as in a thread with waved turnings, like the poſture of a ſerpent's body.

SERPENTINE; a ſerpentine tongue is a friſking tongue that is always in motion, and ſometimes paſſes over the bitt, inſtead of keeping in the void ſpace, called the Liberty of the Tongue.

SET-FAST. *See* WARBLES.

SETTER; a ſetting-dog to catch fowl with. *See* POINTER *and* SETTING-DOG.

SETTING [with Cock-fighters] is a term uſed

used after a cock has fought so long that he is not able to stand, or gives over fight; then he is brought to the other cock, and set beak to beak, and if he does not strike, the battle is lost. *See* GAME COCK.

SETTING-DOG; a dog trained up to the setting of partridges, *&c.* from a whelp, till he comes to perfection. You must pitch upon one that has a perfect and good scent, and is naturally addicted to the hunting of fowl, and this dog may be either a land-spaniel, water-spaniel, or a mungrel, between both, or indeed the shallow-flewed hound, tumbler, lurcher, or small bastard-mastiff, but none is better than the land-spaniel; he should be of a good nimble size, rather small than thick, and of a courageous mettle, which though not to be discerned, being very young, yet you may very well know it from a right breed, which have been known to be strong, lusty, and nimble rangers, of active feet, wanton tails, and busy nostrils.

Having made choice of a dog begin to instruct him at four months old, or six at the farthest; and the first thing you should do, is to make him loving to, and familiar with you; the better to effect this, let him receive his food, as much as can be, from no other hand but your own, and correct him rather with words than blows. When he is so far trained as that he will follow none but yourself, and can distinguish your frown from your smile, and smooth words from rough, teach him to couch and lie down close to the ground, first by laying him often on the ground, and crying lie close, and then rewarding or chastising him, according as he deserves; in the next place teach him to come creeping to you, and if he offer to raise his body or head, you must not only thrust the rising part down, but threaten him with an angry voice, which if he seems to slight, give him a small jerk or two with a whip-cord lash, and often renew his lessons, till he becomes very perfect in them.

Then teach him to lead in a string or line, and to follow you close at your heels, without trouble or straining his collar; after he has learned these things, take him into the field, and give him his liberty to range, but still in obedience to your command, and if he commits a fault, give him due correction.

As soon as you see him come upon the haunt of any partridge (which may be known by his greater eagerness in hunting, and also by a kind of whimpering and whining voice, being very desirous to open, but not daring) you ought then to speak to him, bidding him take heed, or the like; but yet if he either rush in, or spring the partridge, or open, and so the partridge escapes, then he ought to be severely corrected, and cast him off again, and let him hunt in some place where you know a covey lies, and see whether he has mended his fault; and if you catch any with your nets, give him the heads, necks, and pinions for his encouragement. *For more see* POINTER.

SEVIL OF THE BRANCHES OF A BRIDLE; is a nail turned round like a ring, with a large head made fast in the lower part of the branch, called *Gargouille*. *See* BANQUET.

SEWEL, [with Hunters] that which is set or hanged up to keep a deer out of any place.

SHAMBRIER: is a long thong of leather, made fast to the end of a cane or stick, in order to animate a horse, and punish him if he refuses to obey the rider.

SHANK IN A HORSE, is that part of the fore-leg, which is between the knee and second joints, next to the foot, called a fetlock or pastern joint.

SHAW-FOWL; an artificial bird made on purpose for fowlers to shoot at.

SHEDDING OF THE HAIR. *See* CAST.

SHEDDING OF THE SEED, [in Horses] proceeds sometimes from the abundance and rankness of it, and also from strains, or being over-loaded, and sometimes from an infirmity in the stones and seed-vessels, not being able to retain the seed till it be digested and thickened.

When there is a discharge of seed dribbling frequently from the yard, plunge him every morning into cold water, and give him the following ball every night and morning:

Take *Venice* turpentine, one ounce; make it into a ball with a sufficient quantity of bole armoniac.

If this suffice not, and ulcers in the urethra

are ſuſpected, inject a little of the following up into it two or three times a-day:

Take balſam capivi, one ounce; diſſolve it with the yolk of an egg, then gradually add to it a pint of lime water.

Some colts get a habit of rubbing their yard againſt their belly until they ſhed their ſeed; for this there is no cure but caſtrating.

Or, take a pound of *Venice* or common turpentine, and the ſame quantity of bole armoniac finely powdered, and as much wheat-flour as will ſuffice to make it up into a ſtiff paſte; roll it out between your two hands, and break it off about the quantity of a ſmall waſh-ball, and give the horſe three of them morning and evening, upon the end of a ſtick, or in a hornful of ſtrong beer, till the flux of ſeed ſtop, which will be effected once in ten days, or at moſt in a fortnight; but before you give him the balls, it will be proper to purge his reins very well, for this will not haſten, but perfect the cure.

For the ſhedding of ſeed, or colt evil; mix *Venice* turpentine and ſugar together, and give the horſe every morning a ball, until the flux be ſtopped.

If you add a little of the inner bark of oak, or the powder of an acorn, they will be very good.

This diſtemper happens commonly in *Auguſt*, and in very hot weather in *May*.

For the colt evil take the powder of anniſeeds, and leaves of betony in equal proportion, ſtamp them with white wine, till they come to be a very thick paſte; anoint the ſore with this, and it will cure that imperfection in the yard of the colt.

SHEEP. The beſt time for paſturing ſheep to bring forth their young is about the latter end of *April*, and until the beginning of *June*; but if they be field ſheep, then from the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*. The beſt time of ſheering is from *June* to *Auguſt*. Sheep are always good breeders from three years old till their mouths break. For the general preſervation of ſheep, feed them upon high grounds, which are dry and fruitful, and about once a month let their mouths be rubbed with bay ſalt, as it is an excellent preſervation againſt all manner of ſickneſs. If the ſheep are ſick change their paſture; the ſhepherd muſt be careful to note from what the diſeaſe ariſes; for if it is from cold, he muſt drive his ſheep to ſhelter; or, if it proceeds from heat, then to feed them in ſhady and cool places. If they are troubled with maggots, you muſt take gooſe greaſe, tar, and brimſtone, mix them together on the fire, and anoint the place therewith, and it will kill the maggots. There is a worm which breeds between the claw of the foot, and is known by the head, which is like a tuft of hair, and will ſtick forth in a bunch; the cure is to ſlit the foot, and draw out the worm without breaking it, then anoint the place with tar and tallow mixt. The diſeaſes of the gall; as choler, jaundice, and ſuch like are known by the yellowneſs of the ſheep's ſkin: the cure is to take plantain and lettuce, and ſtamping them together, mix their juice with vinegar, and give half a pint to a ſheep to drink.

SHELL-TOOTHED HORSE; is one that from four years, to old age, naturally and without any artifice, bears a mark in all his fore-teeth, and there ſtill keeps that hollow place with a black mark, which we call the eye of a bean, inſomuch that at twelve or fifteen he appears with the mark of a horſe that is not yet ſix.

For in the nippers of other horſes, the hollow place is filled, and the mark diſappears towards the ſixth year, by reaſon of the wearing of the tooth.

About the ſame age, it is half worn out in the middling teeth, and towards the eighth year, it diſappears in the corner teeth; but after a ſhell-toothed horſe has marked, he marks ſtill equally in the nippers, the middling, and the corner teeth; which proceeds from this, that having harder teeth than the other horſes, his teeth do not wear, and ſo he does not loſe the black ſpot.

Amongſt the *Poliſh*, *Hungarian*, and *Croatian* horſes, we find a great many hollow toothed horſes, and generally the mares are more apt to be ſuch than the horſes.

SHOEING OF HORSES, a work properly belonging to the ſmith; but as noblemen, gentlemen, and others who are owners of horſes, ought to be able to know and diſtinguiſh, at leaſt in ſome degrees, when it is well

well or ill done, it is judged neceſſary to be a little particular concerning it.

This art conſiſts in paring of the hoofs well, in the ſhoe's being made of good ſtuff, in the well faſhioning the web thereof, and well piercing the ſame, in fitting it to the horſe's hoof, in making nails of good ſtuff, and well faſhioning them; and laſtly, in the well driving and clenching of them.

But foraſmuch as horſe's hoofs are either perfect or imperfect, and theſe laſt alſo either rugged, long, crooked, or flat, and that the bruſhes may be broad, or the holes narrow, reſpect muſt be had unto them in this work.

Firſt then, for the paring of the perfect foot, and the fore-feet, the ſeat of the ſhoe muſt be pared as even and plain as may be, that it may ſit cloſe, and not bear more upon one place than another, and more muſt be taken off the toes than the heels, for the heels muſt be higher than the toes, becauſe all the weight of the horſe's fore-body lies upon the quarters and them.

Next, the ſhoe muſt be made of *Spaniſh* iron, with a broad web, fitting it to the hoof; and let the ſpangles be thicker and more ſubſtantial than any other part of the ſhoe; and alſo ſomething broad, ſo that the quarters on both ſides may appear without the hoof, about a ſtraw's breadth, to guard the coffin, which is the ſtrength of the hoof; and in piercing, pierce it from the quarter to the hard toe, but not backwards towards the heel, that the holes may be wider on the outſide than on the inſide, and that the circle of the piercing may be more diſtant from the edge of the toe than from the edge of the quarter where it begins, becauſe the hoof is thicker forwards than backwards, and therefore more hold to be taken; make the nails of the ſame ſtuff, with the heads ſquare, and not quite ſo broad beneath as above, but anſwerable to the piercing-holes, ſo as the heads of the nails may enter in and fill the ſame, appearing ſomewhat above the ſhoe, and then they will ſtand ſure without ſhogging, and endure danger; and that which pierces them muſt be of the ſame ſize with the nails, that is, great above and ſmall beneath, which is uſually but little regarded by our ſmiths, who make the holes as wide on the inſides as on the outſides, and their nails of a great ſhouldering, by driving them over hard upon the nail-hole, that the heads, or rather necks of them, cannot enter into the holes; whereas a good nail ſhould have no ſhouldering at all, but be made with a plain ſquare neck, ſo as it may juſtly fill the piercing-holes of the ſhoe, for otherwiſe the head of the nail ſtanding high, and the neck thereof being weak, it either breaks off or elſe bends upon any light occaſion, ſo as the ſhoe ſtands looſe from the hoof, and is quickly loſt.

Again, the ſhanks of the nails ſhould be ſomewhat flat, and the points ſharp, without hollowneſs or flaw, and ſtiffer towards the head, above than beneath; and when you drive, drive at the firſt with ſoft ſtrokes and a light hammer, till the nail is ſomewhat entered; and in ſhoeing fine and delicate horſes, their points muſt be greaſed with ſoft greaſe, that they may the more eaſily enter, and the two talon-nails muſt be drove firſt; then ſee whether the ſhoe ſtands right or not, which may be ſeen by beholding the fruſh that it is right; if not, it muſt be ſet to rights, and ſo another nail driven in; when that is done, let the horſe ſet down his foot again, and look round about it, to ſee whether it fits his foot in all places, and whether he treads juſt and even upon it, or otherwiſe; and if it appears that it does not furniſh every part equally, but that it appears more on one ſide than the other, lift up the horſe's other foot, that ſo he may ſtand ſteadily on that foot, ſtrike him on the hoof with the hammer, on that ſide the ſhoe is ſcanty, and that will make it come right.

When the ſhoe ſtands ſtraight and juſt, let all the reſt of the nails be drove in, to the number of eight, four on each ſide, ſo that their points may ſeem to ſtand in the outſide of the hoop, even and juſt one by another, as it were in a circular line, and not out of order like the teeth of a ſaw; then cut them off and clinch them, ſo as the clinches may be hidden in the hoof, which by cutting the hoof with the point of a knife, a little beneath the appearance of the nail, you may eaſily do. This done, pare off the hoof with

a raſpe, ſo as the edge of the ſhoe may ſeem round about it.

Now for ſhoeing imperfect hoofs; as to the broad one, in paring, as much muſt be taken off the toe with a butteris as poſſibly may be, keeping it always under; but the heels and quarters muſt not be touched at all, unleſs it be to make the ſeat of the ſhoe plain, and that muſt be done as ſuperficially as may be, whereby the hoofs ſhall always remain ſtrong: then make a good ſtrong ſhoe, with a broad web and broad ſpunges, pierced as before, fitting to the pared hoof, and let it appear from the talon-nail towards the heel a ſtraw's breadth without the hoof; and let it be ſet in ſuch order, and with ſuch nails as appertain to the perfect hoof, ſaving that five nails muſt be ſet on the outſide of the hoof, and four on the inſide, becauſe he wears more without than within.

2. The rough and brittle hoof, which is generally weaker without than within, and for the moſt part better than the other hoofs; the heels may be more opened than the other, that ſo they may the more eaſily be ſtopped with cow-dung or other ointment, to keep them moiſt: the raggedneſs alſo on the outſide of the coffin ſhould be filed away with a raſpe, and made ſmooth, and it muſt alſo be anointed oftner than other hoofs; but as for the reſt of the hoof it muſt be pared as the perfect one, for which the ſhoe muſt be made neither too light, but ſo that it may bear the horſe, nor yet too heavy, for then the hoof being weak, will ſoon caſt it; and this ſhoe muſt be pierced to be ſet on with nails, five without and four within.

3. The long hoof, reckoned imperfect, may be helped by cutting away the toe, for the ſhorter foot a weak and tender leg has, the better; and the reſt of the hoof may be pared like the perfect one, for which hoof make as round a ſhoe as you can at the toe, that the breadth may take away the ill ſight of the length; if the foot be very narrow, let the ſhoe diſboard without the hoof, pierce the deeper, and ſet it backward enough: becauſe ſuch kind of feet tread moſt on the heels, and let it be ſet on with eight nails, like the perfect hoof.

4. The crooked hoof; to pare which, look on that ſide the hoof which is higheſt and leaſt worn, then pare all that away, and make it equal with the lower ſide which is moſt worn, without touching the worn ſide at all, unleſs it be to make the ſeat of the ſhoe plain; and for the reſt, it muſt be pared like the perfect hoof; then having an indifferent ſtrong ſhoe, with a broad web ready, let it be fitted to the foot, and pare it not till you have laid the ſhoe to the foot, to the intent you may pare it to the horſe's beſt advantage, which may be done if the ſcant ſide be pared; that is, moſtly the inſide, more towards the toe than the fuller and ſtronger ſide; and where the hoof is weakeſt, there alſo the ſhoe muſt be made ſtrongeſt, and ſet this on with nine nails, *viz.* five on the ſtrongeſt, and four on the weakeſt ſide.

5. In that imperfect hoof, called the flat hoof, otherwiſe the promiſed hoof, make the ſeat of the ſhoe plain, and take ſomewhat off the toe, but the heel and ball of the foot muſt not be touched, but both of them left as ſtrong as they can be, and the ſhoe for it muſt be made with a very ſtrong web, for the more it covers the weak ſole the better; and let the mid part of the web that covers the ball of the foot, be much thicker than the outſides, where the piercings be; and let it be ſo hollow as to touch no part of the ball of the foot, and let it be large and long enough in all places, ſo that the horſe may go at eaſe; and it muſt be pierced round about the toe, to favour the heels, and make ten holes for ten nails, *viz.* five on each ſide.

6. For the over-hollow hoof, and conſequently in imperfect ones, pare it round about, eſpecially the ſeat of the ſhoe, round about by the edges, that ſo the hollowneſs thereof within may not be ſo deep, but ſhallower than it was before, and let it be always kept moiſt with ſtopping it, for fear of hoof-binding, obſerving as even a hand as may be in your paring, in all points like unto the perfect hoof; and in like manner make for it ſuch a ſhoe in order and form, as was ſaid before, to ſerve the perfect hoof.

7. As to broad fruſhes, which cauſe weak heels, there is little or no need of paring at all; wherefore the toe muſt only be pared and alſo the ſeat of the ſhoe, as much as ſhall be

be judged neceſſary to the even ſtanding of the ſhoe, leaving the heels as ſtrong as may be; but for this ſort of hoof, the ſhoe muſt be ſtronger towards the heel than towards the toe; and alſo let the web be ſomewhat broad towards the heels, to ſave them from the ground; and it muſt be ſet on with nine nails; becauſe it is moſt commonly a great foot; but in all other reſpects let it be made like the ſhoe for the perfect hoof.

8. The imperfect hoof, with narrow heels, muſt have the toe pared ſhort, and the ſeat of the ſhoe muſt be made plain and fair, and open only ſo much that there may be ſome little ſpace between the fruſh and the heel, for the leſs you take off the heel, the better: for this a light ſhoe muſt be made, with a broad web; and the ſpunges muſt be ſo broad as almoſt to meet together, to defend the heel from the ground, and pierce it all towards the toe, ſparing the heels as much as may be: you muſt ſee that the ſhoe be long enough towards the holes; let it be ſet on with eight nails, like the ſhoe that fits the perfect hoof.

9. Now as to the paring and ſhoeing of the hinder foot, which is clear contrary to the fore-feet, for the weakeſt part of the hinder foot is the toe, and therefore in paring them, you muſt always pare it more than the heels; but in all other points obſerve the order of paring according to the perfection or imperfection of the hoofs, before declared.

Then in ſhoeing, it muſt be here ſtronger at the toe, and pierced nigher the heel than the toe, and the outſide of the ſhoe ſhould be made with a calkin, not over high, but let the other ſpunge be agreeable to the calkin, that is, as high in a manner as the calkin, which is to keep the horſe from ſliding; but then it muſt not be ſharp-pointed, but rather flat, and handſomely turned upwards, which is the beſt ſort of calkin.

But in caſe of a falſe quarter, if the horſe halts, then make him a ſhoe fitting to his foot, tacking it on the quarter, on that ſide the falſe quarter is; but if he does not halt, then make it with a button or ſhouldering, on the ſide of the ſhoe, and next to the ſole of the foot ſomewhat diſtant from the falſe quarter, towards the toe, which will defend the ſore place, that the ſhoe touch it not; and you may travel your horſe where you pleaſe with this ſort of ſhoe.

10. For the hoofs that interfere: as they are moſt commonly higher on the outſide than on the inſide, you ſhould therefore take off the outſide with a butteris, to the intent that the inſide may be ſomewhat higher, if it will be, than the outſide; and then making a ſhoe for his foot, which ſhould be thicker on the inſide than on the outſide, it muſt never have any calkin, for that will make the horſe tread awry, and the ſooner to interfere. *See* INTERFERING.

Laſtly; for paring and ſhoeing the foot that is hoof-bound; firſt pare the toe as ſhort as may be, and the ſole ſomewhat thin; then open the heels well, and make him a half-ſhoe, like a half-moon. *See* HOOF-BOUND.

And for the ſhoeing of a coach horſe, *ſee* COACH HORSE.

SHOLE, a company of fiſh.

SHOOT, [with Hunters] a young boar.

SHOOTING OF FOWL; whether the game be flying, or on a hedge or tree, always endeavour to ſhoot as near as you poſſibly can, with the wind, and rather ſideways, or behind the fowl, than in their face; nor ſhoot at a ſingle bird, if you can compaſs more within your level.

If they be on a tree, hedge, or the ground, ſeek out for the moſt convenient ſhelter you can of a hedge, bank, tree, *&c.* that you may be concealed from the ſight of the fowl, and being within ſhot, and having a fair mark, loſe no time, but let fly.

SHOOTING FLYING, is by experience found to be the beſt and moſt diverting way of ſhooting; it is neceſſary for any gentleman who ſports much to have two guns; the barrel of one about two feet nine inches, which will ſerve very well for the beginning of the ſeaſon, and for wood-ſhooting: the other about three feet three inches, for open-ſhooting after *Michaelmas*, the birds by that time are grown ſo ſhy, that your ſhoots muſt be at longer diſtance. But if you intend one gun to ſerve for all purpoſes, then a three feet barrel, or thereabouts, is moſt proper.

You ſhould always have it cocked in readineſs, holding your thumb over the cock, left

leſt it ſhould go off when you would not have it.

It is generally accounted the beſt way to aim at the head, if the game flies over your head; but to aim as it were under the belly, if it flies from you; and it will be beſt to let the game fly a little paſt you before you let fly, for ſo doing the ſhot will the better enter the body. Shot delivered from a gun in general loſe or decreaſe half the quantity every ten yards, or thereabouts; ſo that at forty yards there will not be thrown in above a fourth part of what would be into the ſame ſpace at twenty yards. From which it appears, that if you take aim a foot before a croſs ſhoot at forty yards, you will be the moſt likely to meet the bird with the center ſhot; and which is looked upon to fly the ſtrongeſt, and to be the moſt efficacious at long diſtances than the diverging ſhot; for whether it be the ſhot ſtriking againſt each other, or againſt the air, at firſt coming out of the muzzle, or whatever be the cauſe of their diverging, it muſt in ſome degree retard their motion. But if their be a briſk wind, it will certainly bend the courſe of the ſhot; you muſt therefore conſider, whether the wind blow with the bird, or againſt it, if it blow with it, you need little more than to obſerve the general rule; becauſe the wind helps the bird forward nearly as much as it diverts the ſhot: but if it fly againſt the wind, the ſhot declines more than the bird is retarded, and therefore you ought to take aim at a greater diſtance before the bird.

One good pointer in the field at a time, if you have patience to attend him, will be ſufficient for two men to ſhoot with; but if you have an old ſpringing ſpaniel, that is ſo well under command that you can always keep him near you, ſuch a dog may be uſed with your pointer with great advantage: as he will better find birds that are wounded, and alſo ſpring ſuch as are near you, which you otherwiſe might paſs. But if you ſhould be fond of hunting many pointers together in a field, as is frequently done, you ſhould not have more than one amongſt them, who has been taught to fetch his game; leſt by endeavouring to get it from each other, they ſhould tear it.

Two perſons in the field with guns are better than more at partidge ſhooting; who ſhould with patience pay a due attention to each other. When your dog points, walk up without any hurry, ſeparating a few yards one to the right the other to the left of your dog: if a covey ſprings, never ſhoot into the midſt of them, but let him on the left ſingle out a bird which flieth to the left, and him on the right a bird to the right, that you may not interrupt each other, nor both ſhoot at the ſame bird, and readily let fly at the firſt aim. Let each of you mark the fall of his bird, and immediately run to the place; and if the dog does not ſecrue it, or the bird ſhould be only wounded and have run, put him upon the ſcent; but if your dog underſtands his buſineſs, and will fetch his game, it is better to truſt to him, and load again as quick as you can. It will always be of great uſe, and ſave much time and trouble, to have a perſon without a gun to mark the flight of the birds.

If a ſingle bird be ſprung, let him take the ſhoot to whoſe ſide it flies: the bird being killed, cauſe your dog to lie by it whilſt you load, leſt he ſpring other birds that are near you.

If you trace the birds to a hedge, double the row by walking one on each ſide, taking your dog on the ditch ſide: here if you have a ſpaniel he will be of great uſe; as you may make him go along in the ditch, and your pointer on the other ſide; by which means you will not paſs a bird, and one of you will moſt likely get a good ſhoot at it. Your own judgment, with very little experience, will beſt direct where the birds are moſt likely to be found at different times of the day, according to the grounds you have to hunt in.

Of Pheaſant and Woodcock ſhooting.

Pheaſants or woodcocks generally lie in cars or woods where there is much cover. Spaniels are therefore the dogs moſt proper for this kind of ſhooting. Some pointers indeed, that are bold ſpirited, and have been a great deal uſed to this work, will follow a pheaſant very well: but from the generality

of

of ſlow ſtaunch pointers a pheaſant will get off ſo faſt, as when ſprung to be out of the reach of gun-ſhot; beſides they are not hardy enough to go into thick cover.

The ſpaniels proper for this work are of a middling ſize, their legs rather ſhort and very ſtrong: they muſt be hardy, able to bear great fatigue, diſpoſed to go into cover freely and undaunted, to hunt very briſkly, and yet go very ſlow when upon ſcent of game. You cannot begin too early with theſe dogs, to teach them to fetch a bird and bring it after you; which will prevent their getting a habit of tearing or breaking the game. One of this kind muſt be always obliged to lie down whilſt you load; and as his buſineſs is to ſpring game, you ſhould never ſuffer him to go above ten or fifteen yards from you; and therefore take him out with others that are brought under command, as ſoon as he is able to hunt. For to have good ſpaniels, they muſt be uſed a great deal. If you find any difficulty in keeping him to hunt near you, put one of his feet into his collar, and hunt him ſo for an hour or two. Frequent repetitions of this puniſhment will bring him to a ſenſe of his duty. One, two, or three brace of ſpaniels well broken, may be uſed together; and they will find work enough in a large wood or thick cover. If two perſons intend hunting in a wood, it is beſt for one to go round it on the outſide firſt, whilſt the other goes oppoſite to him a little way into the wood, and afterwards to ſink in deeper as you ſhall find occaſion; unleſs you know the moſt likely part to find game in: in which caſe you may hunt the interior part firſt. Some perſons when they want to hunt a very large wood approve of taking a brace of high-mettled ſpaniels that have not been broken, to hunt cloſe, and turn them into the middle of the wood; whilſt they with their well-broken ſpaniels hunt outwards. But unleſs you have any extenſive woods to hunt, ſuch dogs are more likely to hinder than add to your ſport; and it will be better to hunt with patience with only ſuch dogs as are under good command, let the woods or cover be ever ſo large.

If you deſign to ſhoot ducks, uſe no dogs to range, but only to follow you, cloſe behind, for thoſe kind of fowls will riſe faſt enough.

This method of ſhooting flying may alſo be performed on horſeback, which is more commodious and leſs toilſome.

SHORT-JOINTED; a horſe is ſaid to be ſhort-jointed that has a ſhort paſtern.

When the joint or the paſtern is too ſhort, the horſe is ſubject to have his fore-legs from the knee to the coronet in a ſtraight line.

Commonly your ſhort-jointed horſes do not manage ſo well as the long-jointed; but out of the manage, the ſhort jointed are the beſt for travel or fatigue.

SHOT-MAKING; ſhot for fowling ſhould be well ſized, and of a moderate bigneſs, for ſhould it be too great, then it flies thin and ſcatters too much, or if too ſmall, then it hath not weight and ſtrength to penetrate far, and the bird is apt to fly away with it: in order therefore to make it ſuitable to the occaſion, it not being always to be had in all places, fit for your purpoſe; I have therefore ſet down the following true method of making all ſorts and ſizes under the name of mould-ſhot. Its principal good properties are to be round and ſolid.

Take any quantity of lead you think fit, and melt it down in an iron veſſel, and as it melts keep it ſtirring with an iron ladle, ſkimming off all impurities whatſoever that may ariſe at the top; when it begins to look of a greeniſh colour, ſtrew on it as much *auripigmentum*, or yellow orpiment, finely powdered, as will lie on a ſhilling, to every twelve or fourteen pounds of lead; then ſtirring them together, the orpiment will flame.

The ladle ſhould have a notch on one ſide of the brim, for the eaſier pouring out the lead; the ladle muſt remain in the melted lead, that its heat may be agreeable to that of the lead, to prevent inconveniencies which otherwiſe may happen by its being either too hot or too cold: then to try your lead, drop a little of it into the water, which if the drops prove round, then the temper of heat is right; if otherwiſe, and the ſhot have tails, then add more orpiment to increaſe the heat, till it be found right.

Then take a plate of copper, about the bigneſs of a trencher, which muſt be made

with

with a hollowneſs in the middle, about three inches compaſs, within which muſt be bored about forty holes, according to the ſize of the ſhot which you intend to caſt: the hollow bottom ſhould be thin, but the thicker the brim, the better it will retain the heat. Place this plate on a frame of iron, over a tub or veſſel of water, about four inches from the water, and ſpread burning coals on the plate, to keep the lead melted upon it: then take ſome lead and pour it gently on the coals on the plate, and it will make its way through the holes into the water, and form itſelf into ſhot; do thus, till all your lead be run through the holes of the plate, taking care by keeping your coals alive, that the lead do not cool, and ſo ſtop up the holes.

While you are caſting in this manner, another perſon with another ladle may catch ſome of the ſhot, placing the ladle four or five inches (underneath the plate) in the water, by which means you will ſee if they are defective, and rectify them.

Your chief care is to keep the lead in a juſt degree of heat, that it be not ſo cold as to ſtop up the holes in your plate, nor ſo hot as to cauſe the ſhot to crack: to remedy the heat, you muſt refrain working till it is of a proper coolneſs: and to remedy the coolneſs of your lead and plate, you muſt blow your fire, obſerving that the cooler your lead is, the larger will be your ſhot, as the hotter it is, the ſmaller they will be.

After you have done caſting, take them out of the water, and dry them over the fire with a gentle heat, ſtirring them continually that they do not melt; when dry, you are to ſeparate the great ſhot from the ſmall, by the help of a ſieve made for that purpoſe, according to the ſeveral ſizes. But thoſe who would have very large ſhot, make the lead trickle with a ſtick out of the ladle into the water, without the plate.

If it ſtop on the plate, and yet the plate be not too cool, give but the plate a little knock, and it will run again; care muſt be had that none of your implements be greaſy, oily, or the like; and when the ſhot, being ſeparated, are found too large or too ſmall for your purpoſe, or otherwiſe imperfect, they will ſerve again at the next operation.

SHOULDER OF A HORSE, is the joint in the fore-quarters that joins the end of the ſhoulder-blade with the extremity of the fore-thigh: alſo that part of his fore-hand that lies between the withers, the fore-thigh, the counter and the ribs.

SHOULDER OF A BRANCH, is that part of it which begins at the lower part of the arch of the banquet, over-againſt the middle of the fonceau, or chaperon, and forms another arch under the banquet.

The ſhoulder of the branch caſts a greater or leſſer circumference, according as it is deſigned to fortify or weaken the branch.

SHOULDER-PEGGED HORSES, are ſo called when they are gourdy, ſtiff, and almoſt without motion.

A horſe charged with ſhoulders, is a horſe that has thick, fleſhy, and heavy ſhoulders.

SHOULDER-SPLAIT, a horſe is ſaid to be ſuch when he has given his ſhoulders ſuch a violent ſhock, as to disjoint the ſhoulder-bone from the body,.

SHOULDERS OF A HORSE, ſhould be ſharp, and at the withers, of a middle ſize, flat, and but little fleſh upon them; for if he be charged with ſhoulders, he will not only be heavy on the hand, and ſoon weary, but trip and ſtumble every minute, eſpecially if with ſuch ſhoulders his neck be thick and large.

Some ſaddle horſes, on the contrary, are too ſmall in the ſhoulders; that is, when their breaſts are ſo narrow that their fore-thighs do almoſt touch: ſuch horſes are of little value, becauſe they have a weak fore-hand, and are apt to cut by croſſing their legs, and carry them ſo confuſedly in galloping that they are ſubject to fall.

The ſhoulders of a well ſhaped horſe are compared to thoſe of a hare, and the diſtance between them ſhould be little more than half the breadth of his hind-quarters.

SHOULDER-PIGHT IN A HORSE, is a malady, being the diſplacing of the point of the ſhoulder by ſome great fall, rack, or pain, which may be known by one ſhoulder-point's ſticking out farther than its fellow, and alſo he will halt down-right.

As for the cure, ſwim the horſe up and down in deep water a dozen times, which will cauſe the joint to go back into its right place again.

Then take two pins of Aſhwood, about the bigneſs of a finger, about five inches long, and ſharp-pointed; ſlit the ſkin an inch above and beneath the point of the ſhoulder, and from above thruſt one of theſe pins downwards, ſo that both the ends may equally ſtick within the ſkin: but if the wooden pin will not paſs through eaſily, you may firſt make way for it with an iron pin.

When you have done this, make two other holes croſs to the firſt, ſo that the other pin may croſs the firſt right in the midſt, with a right croſs, and the firſt pin ſhould be ſomewhat flat in the midſt, to the end that the other being round, may preſs the better without ſtop, and cloſe more exactly together.

Then take a piece of a line, a little bigger than a whip-cord, and make a loop at one end, which being put over one of the ends of one of the pins, ſo that it may lie between the pin's end and the ſkin; faſten this laſt end with your packthread to the reſt of the cord, ſo that it may not ſlip; both the pins and the cord ſhould be firſt anointed with hog's greaſe.

Then bring the horſe into the ſtable, and let him reſt nine or ten days, but let him lie down as little as may be: put a paſtern ſhoe on the fore-leg, and after nine or ten days anoint the ſore place with a litle dialthæa, or hog's greaſe, ſo turn him out to graſs, and let him run there till the pins are rotted off; if he be worked in a cart after the end of a month, it will ſettle his ſhoulder the better, and make him the fitter for riding. *See* STRAINS.

SHOULDER-PINCHING, a misfortune that befals a horſe by labouring or ſtraining when too young, or by being over-loaded.

This malady may be known by the narrowneſs of his breaſt, and by the conſumption of the fleſh of the ſhoulders, inſomuch that the fore-part of the ſhoulder-bone will ſtick out and be much higher than the fleſh; and if it be of a very long ſtanding, the horſe will be very hollow upon the briſket, towards the arm-holes, and go wider beneath the feet than above the knee.

For the cure: give him a ſlit with a ſharp knife an inch long, upon both ſides, an inch under the ſhoulder-bone; when it is done with a large quill put into the ſlit, blow up firſt one ſhoulder and then another, as big as poſſibly you can, and even up to the withers, and with your hands ſtrike the wind equally into every part of the ſhoulders and when they are both full, beat all the wind places with an hazle wand, over all the ſhoulders; after that, with a flat iron ſlice, looſen the ſkin within from the fleſh.

Then rowel the two ſlits or cuts with two round rowels made of the upper leather of an old ſhoe, with an hole in the midſt, that the corruption may run out; let the rowels be three inches broad, and put in flat and plain within the cut; this may be as large as you think fit to lay the ſame open.

SHOULDER-SPLAITING, } a malady
SHOULDER-TORN, } that may

befal a horſe by ſome dangerous ſliding, either at home or abroad, by which the ſhoulder is parted from the breaſt, and ſo leaves an open rift, not in the ſkin but in the fleſh, and the film next under the ſkin, which renders the horſe ſo lame that he is not able to go; and it may be known by his trailing his legs after him in going.

For the cure: put a pair of ſtraight paſterns on his feet, and keep him in the ſtable without diſturbing him. Then take a pint of ſallad oil, one pound of dialthæa, half a pound of oil of bays, and as much freſh butter, which melt all together in a pipkin; and with this anoint the part, and alſo round about the ſide of the ſhoulder; this will cauſe both the ſaid places and all the ſhoulder to ſwell in two or three days time; then prick all the ſwollen parts with a hamet, or fleam, or a ſharp hot iron, and anoint the parts with the before-mentioned ointment.

But if it ſtill continues to ſwell and gather to a head, you muſt lance it where the ſwelling gathers moſt, and feels ſofteſt under your finger, and tent it with green ointment.

SHOULDER-WRENCH, a misfortune that befals horſes ſeveral ways, ſometimes by turning and ſtopping too ſuddenly upon ſome uneven ground, ſometimes by running too haſtily at or out at ſome door; at other times by ſlipping or ſliding either in the ſtable or abroad, and by ſeveral others.

The beſt method for the cure of it, is to

take up the horſe's ſound leg before, to double it backwards in the joint, and ſo tie it with a liſt, or ſome ſoft thing, ſo faſt that it will not untie, and then to force him to go upon his three other legs till he ſweats at the roots of his ears, flanks, and between his legs; then untie his leg and let it down, and this will cauſe the blood to deſcend into the plate-vein, that it will be more viſibly ſeen when it is tied up; but if it does not appear ſo plain as you would have it, wet it with warm water with your hands, and ſtroke it downwards towards the place where you are to let him blood, and this will cauſe it to appear more viſibly.

Then tie up his leg again, and bleed him in the common bleeding-place, between his cheſt and lame leg, taking away two quarts or more, according as the ſtrain is great or ſmall: ſave a quart of the blood, and put a handful of ſalt in it, ſtirring it while it is running, that it may not clod; and when he has done bleeding, and you have pinned up the mouth of the plate-vein with a leaden pin or needle, to prevent it from bleeding, and bound ſome hairs of the main or tail about the pin, to keep it faſt and ſteady, till a day or two after that you take it out, ſmear him with the blood; but before you pin him up, anoint him all over the ſhoulder and breaſt, between his legs, and down to his knee, with oil of turpentine and ſtrong beer or ale, in equal parts, ſhaked and mingled together very well in a glaſs phial, clapping and dabbing it well with your hand; then ſmear all the ſaid places anointed, with the blood and ſalt, chafing and dabbing this alſo very well with your hand; then ſet him up to his meat, and with a liſt, or garter, tie both his legs together as cloſe as you can; then the next day untie him and walk him out, and if you find that he goes pretty well, ride him gently about a mile, and then ſet him up again, tying his fore-feet together as before.

But if he does not go well the firſt day, do not ride him, but only walk him the ſecond; and the third day, after his dreſſing, do not only tie his legs, but flat a ſtick on both ſides, like a wedge, about the bigneſs of a ſix-pence, drive this between the toe of his ſhoe and the toe of his foot, faſt, ſo that it may not come out; and always while he ſtands ſtill in the ſtable, tie his legs cloſe, and peg him with the wedge; and when you take him out to walk or ride, untie his legs and take out the wedge.

Do this every night and morning until he is cured, which will be in a few days, if the hurt has been newly received.

The Sieur *de Soleyſel*, and others, preſcribe the following medicine for theſe maladies:

Take half a pound of new wax, the ſame quantity of roſin, pitch, and common turpentine; a pound of oil of olives, two pound and a half of capon's greaſe, the ſame quantity of badger's, horſe's, and mule's, and of the marrow of a ſtag: oil of turpentine, two ounces; caſtor, worms, camomile, St. *John's* wort, linſeed, and of foxes, two ounces: ſet the olive oil in a baſon over a clear fire, with the wax, roſin, and pitch pounded together, ſtirring them over the flame till they are diſſolved; then add the fats and ſtag's marrow, and then the turpentine, and let the whole incorporate over a gentle fire.

Then pour in the oils, and keep ſtirring them for half a quarter of an hour; when mixt, take it off the fire, continuing to ſtir it till it is cold.

When you apply this ointment, rub the affected part with a wiſp of ſtraw, and having warmed your hand, chafe in the ointment as hot as the horſe and your hand is able to bear it, holding a hot fire-ſhovel near the part to cauſe it to penetrate: repeat this once in two days.

SHRAPE, } a place baited with chaff or
SCRAPE, } corn, to entice birds.

To SHRIEK, } [with Foreſters] to cry or
To SHRIKE, } make a noiſe as a badger does at rutting-time.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS IN HORSES. The firſt ſign of a horſe's indiſpoſition, is his loathing his food; then it muſt be obſerved, whether he hath a wild and haggard look, for the eye of an horſe is, as it were, a glaſs, through which you may diſcern the inward diſpoſition of his body; obſerve likewiſe, whether his ears be cold, his mouth hot and foaming, or clammy, the hair of his flanks rough and ſtaring, and paler than uſual about the ends; his dung hard or black, or greeniſh, and his urine clear and undigeſted like water.

In

In this caſe his eyes are ſubject to weep, his head heavy and hanging down; he is apt to ſtumble as he walks; he is ſlow and dull, though he was vigorous before; he never minds other horſes; contrary to his former cuſtom, he riſes and lies down often in the ſtable, looking towards his flanks, which are doubled and folded in; his heart beats, which may be perceived, by laying your open hands between the ſhoulder and ſengle, on the left ſide; and he is alſo indifferent and unconcerned at what is done to him.

The Sieur *de Soleyſel* obſerves, when a horſe has been long ſick, ſtales without ſtriding, and even without thruſting forth his yard, letting the water drop from the ſkin or ſheath, it almoſt always portends death, unleſs in ſuch horſes as have that cuſtom when they are in health; in which caſe, you muſt draw no conjectures from this ſign, though they continue to ſtale after the ſame manner during their ſickneſs.

Another no leſs fatal ſign is, when the hair of his tail, and on his ſkull, can be eaſily plucked off.

It is a dangerous ſign, when a horſe either never lies down, or ſtarts up immediately, not being able to breathe freely in a lying poſture; whereas in the declenſion of this diſeaſe he will lie down, and continue long in this poſture, it is a very good ſign.

When a ſick horſe turns up the whites of his eyes, you may conclude that he is in pain, and that his diſeaſe is of long continuance.

From theſe ſigns, you may conjecture in general, that your horſe is ſick, and afterwards you muſt endeavour to diſcover his particular diſtemper, that you may be able to apply ſuitable remedies; for a diſeaſe that is known, is half cured.

But to be more particular: heavineſs of the countenance, extreme looſeneſs, or coſtiveneſs, ſhortneſs of breath, loathing of meat, a rotten cough, ſlowneſs of pace, hollowneſs of flanks, hanging down of ears, *&c.* but eſpecially if an horſe, who before was uſually of a cheerful countenance, hangs down his head, it is a ſign of a fever, head-ach, the ſtaggers, or ſore eyes.

If he turns his head backward on the right ſide, to the part aggrieved, it indicates an obſtruction in the liver, but if down to his belly, of the cholic, bots or worms.

If water run out of his mouth, it is a ſign of the ſtaggers, or wet-cough.

The hollowneſs of a horſe's temples, is a ſign either of the ſtrangles, or old age.

A ſwelling about the ears, indicates the poll-evil; if it be under them, it is a ſign of the vives; and in the mouth, of the canker, flaps, or lampers.

If he has a ſtinking breath, or foul matter iſſues from his noſtrils, it is an indication that he has an ulcer in his noſe or head; if the matter be black, it is a ſign of the mourning of the chine, or the like; and if white, of the glanders; if yellow, it ſhews a conſumption of the liver, and rottenneſs of the lungs.

If his breath or body be hot, they indicate a fever and heat of the ſtomach; when a horſe's tongue hangs out and is ſwelled, it indicates the ſtronger that his liver is inflamed; if beſides he forſakes his meat, that he has either the dry or moiſt yellows.

Shortneſs of breath, and beating of the flanks, indicate a fever, or the ſtrangles; but if the paſſage of his throat be ſtopped, it is a ſign that the film of the lungs is broken and the ſpleen is troubled, or elſe that he is broken winded.

If a horſe eats and drinks little, it is a ſign of a cold liver; but if he covets to drink much, and eats a little, it is either a ſign of a fever, rotten lungs, heat in the ſtomach, heat in the liver, or the dry yellows.

If there be a ſwelling under his throat, it is an indication of the glanders; if about the roots of the tongue, of the ſtrangles; but if there be nothing but little knobs, like wax kernels, they indicate no more than that he has a cold.

Coughing, or an offering to cough, is a ſign of the glanders, or a wet or dry cough, or a conſumption, or foundering of the body.

If a horſe be ſcabby, and ulcerous all over his body, and about the neck, it is a plain indication that he has the mange; an ulcer full of knots, creeping about the veins, ſhews the farcy; if it ſpread abroad only in one place, it is a canker; when hollow and crooked, a fiſtula; but if it be a ſpongy wart, full of blood, it is an anbury.

A ſwelling on the left ſide, is an indication of a ſick ſpleen; in the flank, of a cholic; but if in the belly and legs, of the dropſy.

The hollowneſs of the back is an indication of the dry malady of the dropſy.

Staring of the hair indicates a bad ſtomach or a foundering in the body; but generally a cold, or want of cloathing.

Leanneſs and gauntneſs, indicate him to be hide-bound, in a conſumption, that he is troubled with a dry malady, inflammation of the liver, foundering in the body, worms, cholic or the yellows.

Staling with pain, ſhews foundering in the body, the ſtone or wind cholic; and if his urine be blackiſh and thick, a pain in the kidnies; but if yellow the glanders.

Trembling is an indication of a fever, or of foundering in the body; and if a horſe trembles after drinking, it ſhews he has an ague fit upon him, and he will afterwards glow, and ſometimes he will ſweat afterwards.

Laxativeneſs, or looſeneſs of body, is an indication of the heat of the liver; and on the contrary, coſtiveneſs indicates the dry yellows, or diſeaſes of the gall.

If a horſe ſtrikes at his belly with his foot, it is a ſign of the cholic; but if in ſtriking he fiſks his tail alſo, then either bots or worms are indicated.

If a horſe lie much on his left ſide, it is a ſign of the ſpleen; and if on the right ſide, of the heat of the liver; and if he be reſtleſs, it is probable it may be cauſed by bots and worms, cholic or griping in the belly; but if he ſpreads himſelf abroad, it indicates the dropſy; and if he groans when he is down, it betokens a ſick ſpleen, moiſt yellows, bots, or film broken; but if he is not able to riſe when he is down, it is a ſign either of a mortal weakneſs, or foundering in the body and legs.

Signs may alſo be taken from the urine of a horſe; theſe according to ſome authors, are accounted not ſo material and certain as thoſe from the dung are, yet others again ſay, they are more certain. And

That if a horſe in his ſickneſs ſtales clear, and it being ſaved and ſet by, there be no ſediment in it, it is an indication of a growing diſtemper: but if the urine turn of a reddiſh or yellowiſh colour, and has either a cloud ſwimming in it, that is not black or earthy, and a ſediment falling to the bottom, and begins to have a rank ſmell, it ſhews the diſeaſe is beginning to break; but if the cloud be of an earthy or black colour, cohering in a body without parting, it is a ſign that the diſeaſe will prove mortal.

Again, if a horſe's urine be different at different times, ſometimes giving indication of ſoundneſs, and at other times of ſickneſs, it then intimates there is a malignancy of the diſeaſe, proceeding from an inequality of the compoſition of the blood, which alſo cauſes an inequality in its motion.

Urine of a yellowiſh colour, rather thick than thin, of a ſtrong ſmell, and piercing quality, is reckoned healthful, ſound, and good; but, on the contrary, if it be of a very deep red tincture, either like or inclining to blood, then the horſe has either had too great heats, by being over-ridden, or ridden too early after winter graſs.

If a horſe's urine be of a high colour, clear, tranſparent, like old *March* beer, it is a ſign there is an inflammation in his body, and he has taken a ſurfeit; if it bear a little cream at the top, it indicates a weakneſs in the back, or conſumption of the ſeed; but a green one is a kind of a conſumption in the body; with bloody ſtrokes, is a ſign of an ulcer in the kidnies: and one that is black, thick, and cloudy, indicates approaching death.

The dung of a horſe is the beſt diſcoverer of his inward parts: the colour or complection of which ought to be well obſerved, when he is in beſt health, and at beſt feeding; and as he is found to alter, ſo a judgment is to be made, either of his health or ſickneſs. But to be more particular:

If his dung be clear, criſp, and of a pale yellowiſh caſt, hanging together, and not ſeparating, more than as it is broke by it's own weight in falling, and is neither ſo thick nor ſo thin, but that it will flat a little on the ground, and indeed both in ſcent and ſubſtance, reſemble the ordure of a ſound man, then he is clean, well fed, and without imperfection.

If again his firſt and ſecond dung be well coloured, yet fall from him in round knots or pellets, and the reſt be good, it is not much matter; for it is only an indication that he has

eaten hay lately, and that will always come away firſt; but if all his dung be alike, then it is a ſign of foul feeding, and that he has eaten either too much hay, or too much litter, and too little corn.

When his dung is in round pellets, and blackiſh or brown, it is a ſign of inward heat in the body; if it be greaſy, of foulneſs, and that the greaſe is melted but cannot come away.

If he voids greaſe in groſs ſubſtance with his dung, and it is white and clear, and comes away kindly, he is in no danger; but, on the contrary, if it be yellow or putrified, then it is a ſign that the greaſe has lain long in his body, and, if not prevented, that ſickneſs will enſue.

Again; if the dung be ſtrong and hard, it indicates that he has had too ſtrong heats, and that he will afterwards be coſtive, if it be not prevented; if it be pale and looſe, it indicates either inward coldneſs of body, or too much moiſt and corrupt feeding, but if the dung is ſtinking, it ſhews the heat of the liver; but on the contrary, if it have no ſmell, the coldneſs of the liver; but if it be indigeſted, then it is an indication either of a conſumption, or of a dry malady.

Signs may alſo be taken from the pulſe of a horſe, which may be very plainly felt upon his temples and fore-legs; but as that method has not yet obtained, among the experienced in that way, I ſhall paſs it over.

But notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, in a more particular manner, as to the ſigns of ſickneſs in horſes, it ought to be obſerved in general, that it is a very difficult taſk to arrive at any certain knowledge of the diſeaſes of brute beaſts, and therefore it ought not to be wondered at, that even farriers themſelves are often miſtaken, as to the ſigns, becauſe they can only judge by outward appearances; and eſpecially becauſe there are many diſeaſes, that have the ſame common ſymptoms; and although a perſon may, by them be aſſured that a horſe has a fever, or a ſtranguary, yet he can ſcarcely at the ſame time, be certain, without a very nice examination, whether he may not have an inflammation in the *pleura*, or in his kidnies; for the ſigns that theſe animals uſually give in the affections of particular parts, is their turning their heads towards that part, and indeed that is not always to be depended on; for a horſe may turn his head to the right ſide of his belly, and thereby a perſon may be miſtaken in ſuppoſing that diſtemper to be a diſeaſed liver, as the horſe often gives the ſame ſign in the cholic.

SIDE; to ride a horſe ſideways, is to paſſage him, to make him go upon two treads, one of which is marked by his ſhoulders, and the other by his haunches.

SIDE-LAYS [with Hunters] dogs ſet in the way to let ſlip at a deer as he paſſes by.

SIGUETTE; is a caveſſon with teeth or notches, that is a ſemi-circle of hollow and vaulted iron, with teeth like a ſaw, conſiſting of two or three pieces joined with hinges, and mounted with a head-ſtall, and two ropes, as if they were the caveſſon that in former times were wont to be put upon the noſe of a fiery, ſtiff-headed horſe, in order to keep him in ſubjection.

There is a ſort of ſiguette, that is a round iron, all of one piece, ſewed under the noſe-band of the bridle, that it may not be in view.

SINEW, to unſinew a horſe, is to cut the tendons on the ſide of his head.

A horſe is ſaid to be ſinew ſhrunk when he is over-rid, and ſo borne down with fatigue, that he becomes gaunt-bellied, through a ſtiffneſs and contraction of the two ſinews, that are under his belly.

SINEW SPRUNG, is a violent attaint, or over-reach, in which a horſe ſtrikes his toe, or hinder feet, againſt the ſinew of the fore-leg.

For cramps or convulſions in the ſinews: theſe are violent contractions, or drawings together of the limbs, either throughout the whole body, or particularly in one limb or member; and proceed from cauſes either natural, or accidental; if from natural cauſes, they proceed either from too great fulneſs or emptineſs.

When they proceed from fulneſs, they are cauſed by a ſurfeit, either in eating or drinking, or the want of proper evacuation.

When from emptineſs, they proceed from too frequent, and too plentiful blood-lettings, or

or too much and violent purgings, or too hard labour; all which fill the hollowneſs of the ſinews with cold, windy vapour, which are the only great cauſes of convulſions.

If they proceed from accidental cauſes, then it is either from ſome wound received, where a ſinew has been but half cut aſunder, or only pricked, which preſently cauſes a convulſion all over the body.

The ſigns of the diſtemper are, the horſe will carry his neck ſtiff, and will not be able to ſtir it; his back will riſe up like the back of a camel, or like a bended bow; his crupper will ſhrink inward, his fore legs will ſtand cloſe together, and his belly will be clung up to his back-bone; when he lies down he will not be able to riſe, eſpecially from the weakneſs of his hinder limbs.

The cure. Firſt ſweat him, either by burying in a horſe dunghill, or elſe by applying hot blankets doubled, about each ſide of his heart and body; then, after his ſweat, anoint his body all over with oil of *Petroleum*, for that is much better than oil of bay, or oil of cypreſs.

Then give him to drink the following liquor:

Take one dram of aſſa fœtida, with aniſeeds, ſeeds of fenugreek, and cummin ſeeds, of each half an ounce; put theſe into a quart of ſtrong white wine, and add to them three or four large ſpoonfuls of olive oil, taking care to keep him warm after the drink, and to feed him with good bean bread, and warm maſhes, made of malt, ground, and warm water; and this will, in a little time, reduce his ſinews to their former ability.

But if the convulſion came accidentally, as by the prick, or half cut of a ſinew, then ſearch for the wounded ſinew, and, with a pair of ſheers, clip it aſunder, and the convulſion will ceaſe.

But if it be only a cramp, and but in one limb, then rub or chaſe the grieved part with a hard wiſp, or hay-rope, and the pain will ceaſe.

SINGLE [with Hunters] the tail of a roe-buck, or any other deer.

SIT-FAST, } a malady in a horſe, be-
STICK-FAST, } ing an hard knob, even as hard as a horn, that grows on a horſe's ſkin, under the ſaddle, faſt to his fleſh, which comes by a ſaddle-gall, or bruiſe; which not impoſthumating, the ſkin falls down, and looks like a hard piece of leather.

The method of curing it, is to take a long nail, with the point turned inwards, and with that, to take hold of the edge of the dead ſkin or horn, which will riſe from the ſound ſkin, and with a ſharp knife, cut away the dead and hard ſkin from the ſound fleſh; and to heal it up, by pouring hot butter into it morning and evening, and when the fleſh is made even, dry and ſkin it, either with the powder of honey and lime, or with ſoot and cream mixed together, or waſh the wound either with urine or white wine, and dry it up with the powder of oyſter-ſhells burnt, or bole armoniac.

SKITTISH HORSE; is one that leaps inſtead of going forward, and does not ſet out or part from the hand freely, nor employ himſelf as he ought to do.

SKY-LARK: there is a great difference between one ſky-lark and another, for one may not be worth two-pence, when another ſhall be worth two pounds.

This bird is very hardy, and will live upon any food in a manner, ſo that he have but once a week a turf of three-leaved graſs.

This bird is later than the wood-lark by almoſt two months, for as the wood-lark hath young ones in *March*, the ſky-lark, hath rarely any till the middle of *May*.

But though in winter we ſee great flocks of theſe birds, yet we find the feweſt of their neſts of any birds, that are known to be ſo plentiful.

They commonly build in corn, or high graſs meadows, and have uſually three or four in a neſt, rarely, if ever, exceeding that number.

The young may be taken at a fortnight old, and will be brought up almoſt with any meat; but if they have at firſt ſheep's heart and egg chopped together, till they be about three weeks old, or till they will feed themſelves, it will not be amiſs; and when they come to feed themſelves, give them oat-meal, hemp-ſeed, and bread, mingled together with a little egg, but let the hemp-ſeed be bruiſed; but you muſt be ſure at firſt to chuſe ſuch

ſeed as have good ſweet kernels, or it will do them no good.

Being brought up young, theſe birds may be trained to any thing, but you muſt be ſure to give them ſand at the bottom of their cage, and to let them have a freſh turf every week; but they muſt have no perches in their cages, as the wood-lark, for theſe are field birds.

Now as to the manner of taking an old ſky-lark, it may be done with an hobby and nets, as the wood-lark is catched. *See* WOOD-LARK.

But there are alſo other ways for it in dark nights with a trammel net, of thirty-ſix yards long, and ſix yards over, run through with ſix ribs of packthread, which ribs at the ends are put upon two poles, ſixteen feet long, made leſſer at each end, and ſo drawn between two men, half a yard from the ground every ſix ſteps, touching the ground to cauſe the birds to fly up, otherwiſe the net may be carried over them, without diſturbing them; ſo when you hear them fly againſt the net, clap it down, and they are ſafe under it.

This net will not only take ſky-larks, but all other ſorts of birds that come near, ſuch as partridges, quails, woodcocks, ſnipes, fieldfares, *&c.* and almoſt in every dark night.

Another way of taking them, is with a pair of day nets, and a glaſs, which is fine ſport in a clear froſty morning; theſe nets are commonly ſeven feet deep, and fifteen long, knit with *French* meſh, and very fine thread; theſe nets take all ſorts of birds that come within their compaſs.

Theſe larks are alſo taken with a low-bell, with a great light carried in a tub, both by one man, and the net by another; or the bell is carried by one man, as alſo the tub and candles, and the net by another; and the light and theſe little bells together, ſo amazes the birds, that they lie for dead, and ſo the net is toſſed over them.

This method of birding has a great conveniency beyond the trammel net; for with the bell the fowlers can go among the buſhes, by rivers, and ſhaw-ſides, where the ſnipes and woodcocks commonly lie, and it is a ſure way of taking a covey of partridges.

The laſt way of taking larks, is in a great ſnow, by taking an hundred, or two hundred yards of packthread, faſtening at every ſix inches a nooſe made of horſe-hair, two hairs are ſufficient, if they be twiſted together, the more line the better, becauſe it will reach the greater length, and of conſequence afford the more ſport.

Then at every twenty yards you muſt have a little ſtick to thruſt into the ground, and ſo go on till it be all ſet; when you have done this ſcatter ſome white oats among the nooſes, from one end to the other, and you will find the larks flock thither; when three or four are taken, take them out, or elſe they will make the others fly; and when you are at one end, they will be at the other end feeding; ſo that you need not fear ſcaring them away, for it makes them more eager at their food.

If the ſnow fall not till after *Chriſtmas*, theſe birds ſeldom or never prove good for ſinging; as for thoſe you intend to keep for ſinging, take them in *October*, and then they will ſing a little after *Chriſtmas*.

Of thoſe chuſe out the ſtraighteſt, largeſt bird, and he that has the moſt white upon his tail, for theſe are the moſt uſual marks of a cock.

As for your cage, you muſt let it be a large one, with a diſh in the middle of it, or at one end, and put alſo ſome water, when you place the turf in it, for the water cauſes the turf to grow in the cage.

If you find him wild, tie his wings for two or three weeks, till he becomes both acquainted and tame; as ſoon as you perceive him pretty orderly, untie his wings, ſtill letting him hang at the ſame place that he did.

This old bird's food muſt be hemp-ſeed, bread, and a few white oats, for he takes great delight in huſking the oats; and when he begins to ſing, give him once a week a hard egg, or ſhred him a little boiled mutton, or veal, or ſheep's heart: but you muſt not give him, or any other bird, any ſalt meat, nor bread that is any thing ſalt.

SLABBERING-BIT. *See* MASTIGADOUR.

SLACK A LEG, is ſaid of a horſe, when he trips or ſtumbles.

SLACK THE HAND, is to ſlack the bridle, or give the horſe head.

SLIMING [in Falconry] a term uſed of a hawk, muting long-ways in an entire ſubſtance without dropping any thing.

SLOT [with Hunters] the view or print of a ſtag's foot on the ground.

SLOUGHT [Hunting term] a herd, or company, of ſome ſort of wild beaſts, as a ſlought of bears.

SLOUTH-HOUND, } a dog ſo called in
SLUTH-HOUND, } *Scotland*, ſomewhat larger than a rache, and in colour, for the moſt part, brown or ſandy, ſpotted.

Theſe animals are endowed with ſo exquiſite a ſenſe of ſmelling, that they will follow the foot-ſteps of thieves, and purſue them with violence, till they overtake them; nay though a thief ſhould take the water, they will follow him, and never be quiet, till they have got what they ſeek for; for it was a common cuſtom in the borders of *England* and *Scotland*, where the people were uſed to live much upon theft, that if ſuch a dog brought his leader to any houſe, where entrance was denied them, then they took it for granted, that both the ſtolen goods and the thief alſo, were therein.

SNAFFLE, after the *Engliſh* faſhion, is a very ſlender bitt-mouth, without any branches; the *Engliſh* make much uſe of them, and ſcarce uſe any true bridles, but in the ſervice of war.

SNAFFLE, OR SMALL-WATERING BITT, is commonly a ſcatch-mouth accounted, with two very little ſtraight branches, and a curb, mounted with a head-ſtall, and two long reins of *Hungary* leather.

SNAILS may be prevented from injuring tulips and other bulbous roots, by covering them with frames four inches high, and grated ſo cloſe with iron wire, that none of theſe vermin can get through to injure them. The method uſed by gardeners to catch ſnails, is to ſeek them out by break of day, or after rain, when they come out of their hiding-places to ſeek food. Snails are commonly found on wall fruit, and in a dewy morning you may eaſily find where they chiefly reſort; but the better way is to diſcover their haunts, in a hard winter, when they may eaſily be deſtroyed. They generally are to be found in holes of walls, under thorns, behind cloſe hedges, or old trees. You ſhould be careful not to pluck the fruit they have begun to eat, for they will not begin a ſecond until they have finiſhed the firſt. If you ſet boards, bricks, or tiles, hollow againſt your pales, walls, *&c.* they will creep under them for ſhelter; where about *Michaelmas* they may be found, as in thoſe places they get for ſecurity during the winter; *December* is the proper time to deſtroy them as they may eaſily then be found as above.

SNAKES AND ADDERS. To drive them from the garden plant wormwood in various parts of it, and they will not come near it.

Or, ſmoak the place with hartſhorn, or lily roots, burnt in a fire-pan, and they will fly from the place.

Or, old ſhoes burnt, or other ſtinking ſtuff, will drive them away; or aſh-tree boughs, while green leaves are on them, laid about your ground, will have the ſame effect.

Or, take a handful of onions, and ten river crab fiſh, beat them well together, and lay it in the place where they come, and you may kill many of them together.

SNAP. SNAP-ANGLING is with two large hooks tied back to back, and one ſmaller to fix your bait on. Your tackle muſt be very ſtrong, and your line not quite ſo long as your rod, with a large cork float, leaded enough to make it ſwim upright. Your bait muſt not be above four inches long. As ſoon as ever you perceive the cork to be drawn under water, ſtrike very ſtrongly without giving the fiſh time, otherwiſe he will throw the bait out of his mouth. When you find he is hooked maſter him as ſoon as you can, and with your landing-net under him get him out of the water. Some prefer a double ſpring hook, and put the bait on by thruſting the wire into the middle of its ſide and through its mouth, ſewing up the mouth afterwards. *See* ANGLING.

SNARE; a trap or gin to catch beaſts, birds, *&c.* among fiſhermen, a wire-gin, ſtall-net, or wile.

SNET [Hunting-term] the fat of all ſorts of deer.

SNIGGLING OR BROGGLING for eels, is another remarkable method of taking them, and

and is only to be practiſed on a warm day when the waters are low. This requires a ſtrong line of ſilk, and a ſmall hook baited with a lob-worm. Put the line into the cleft of a ſtick, about a foot and a half from the bait, and then thruſt it into ſuch holes and places before-mentioned where he is ſuppoſed to lurk; and if there he one there, it is great odds but he takes your bait. Some put that part of the line next the hook into the cleft; but however that be, it muſt be ſo contrived that the line may be diſengaged from the ſtick, without checking the eel when he takes the bait. When he has ſwallowed it, he is not to be drawn out haſtily, but after he is pretty well tired with pulling, and then you may make him more ſecure.

N. B. When you broggle under a bridge with a boat, take care it does not ſtrike againſt the bridge, nor diſturb the water; either of which will drive them into their holes ſo far, that they will ſcarcely ever bite. The beſt and largeſt eels are caught in the *Merſey* by this method.

SNIPES; in order to take ſnipes, take a large number of birchen twigs, as fifty or ſixty, or more, at your pleaſure, and lime them well together.

Having done this go in ſearch after ſuch places, where ſnipes do uſually frequent, which may be known by their dung.

They will lie very thick in thoſe places, where the water lies open in hard, froſty, or ſnowy weather; and having taken notice of the place where they moſtly feed, ſet what number of your twigs you pleaſe, at a yard diſtance one from another, and ſet them ſloping, ſome one way and ſome another; then retire to a convenient diſtance from the place, and you will find there will be ſcarce one ſnipe in ten will miſs the lime twigs, by reaſon that they ſpread their wings, and fetch a round cloſe to the ground, before they alight.

When you ſee any taken, do not ſtir at firſt, for he will feed with the twigs under his wings, and as others come over the place, he will be a means to entice them down to him.

When you ſee the coaſt clear, and that there are not many that are not taken, you may then take them up, faſtening one or two of them, that the others flying over, may alight at the ſame place.

If there be any other open place, near to that where you have planted your twigs, you muſt beat them up: the reaſon why they delight to haunt open places, and where ſprings run with a gentle ſtream, is becauſe they cannot feed, by reaſon of their bills, in places that are hard and ſtoney; and about theſe plaſhes, in ſnowy weather, they very much reſort.

SNORT; is a certain ſound, that a horſe, full of fire, breathes through his noſtrils, and ſounds as if he had a mind to expel ſomething that is in his noſe, and hindered him from taking breath.

The noiſe, or ſound, is performed by the means of a cartilage within the noſtrils.

Horſes of much mettle, ſnort when you offer to hold them in.

To SOAR; to fly high as ſome birds do.

SOAR-AGE [in Falconry] a term uſed of hawks, to ſignify the firſt year of their age.

SOAR-HAWK; is a hawk ſo called from the firſt taking her from the eyrie, till ſhe has mewed, or caſt her feathers: theſe as well as the branchers, are to be dilligently taught, and the falconer muſt bring them off from their ill cuſtom of carrying, by giving them large trains, by which means they will learn to abide on the quarry. *See the article* SPARROW-HAWK.

SOLDIER's OINTMENT; a medicine for a horſe that is ſhoulder-ſplaited, which you may prepare after the following manner: Take twelve ounces of freſh bay-leaves, ten ounces of rue, four ounces of mint; ſage, wormwood, roſemary, and baſil, of each two ounces; five pounds of olive oil, one pound of yellow wax, and half a pound of *Malaga* wine; bruiſe all the leaves, and boil the whole to the conſiſtence of an ointment, and keep it for uſe.

SOLE OF A HORSE; is a ſort of a horn, that is much tenderer than the other horn that encompaſſes the foot, and by reaſon of its hardneſs, is properly called the horn or hoof.

TO TAKE OUT THE SOLE; is to do it without touching the horn of the hoof, for if you take off the horn, you make a hoof caſt.

The ſole is taken out for ſeveral infirmities, and a horſe that has been unſoled, will recover in a month's time.

The ſole ought to be thick and ſtrong, and the whole lower part of the foot, where the ſhoe is placed, hollow; when a ſhoe is right ſet, it ſhould not at all reſt upon the ſole, and but very ſeldom touch it.

CROWNED SOLE; is when the foot is ſhaped like the back part of an oyſter-ſhell, and the ſole higher than the hoof; ſo that the whole foot is quite filled up on the lower part.

HIGH SOLED; a horſe is ſaid to be ſo, whoſe ſole is round underneath, ſo that it is higher than the hoof, which oftentimes makes a horſe halt, and hinder the ſhoeing of him, unleſs the ſhoe be vaulted.

The ſhoe of a horſe ought to be ſo ſet upon the hoof, as not to bear upon the ſole; for otherwiſe the ſole would be hurt, and not only make the horſe lame, but corrupt the fleſh that ſeparates it from the coffin bone.

SORE [with Hunters] a male deer from four years old.

SORING [with Sportſmen] the footing of a hare in open fields; for then the huntſmen ſay ſhe ſores.

SORRANCES; maladies incident to horſes, and are accounted two fold, as either an evil ſtate or compoſition of a horſe's body, which is to be diſcerned either by the ſhape, number, quantity or ſight of the member diſeaſed; or it is the looſening and diviſion of an unity, which as it may change diverſely, ſo it has divers names accordingly; for if ſuch a looſening and diviſion be in the bone, then it is called a fracture, if in any fleſhy part, a wound or ulcer; if in the veins, a rupture; if in the ſinews, a convulſion or cramp; if in the ſkin an excoriation. *For the cure, ſee* WATER *for* SORRANCES.

SORREL; is a reddiſh colour, with which the mane ought to be red or white; it is diſtinguiſhed according to the degrees of its deepneſs, into a burnt ſorrel; but, generally ſpeaking, it is a ſign of a good horſe.

SOUND; a horſe is ſuch, that does not halt.

When a jockey ſells a horſe, he warrants him ſound, hot or cold; that is, that he does not halt, neither when you mount him, nor when he is heated, nor yet after alighting, when he ſtands and cools.

SOUND, } [with Hunters] a term
SOUNDER, } uſed for an herd, or company of wild hogs, boars, or ſwine

SOURIS; is a cartilage in the noſtrils of a horſe, by the means of which he ſnorts. *See* SNORT.

SPADE; a gelded beaſt, alſo a deer of three years old.

SPANIEL; there are two ſorts of dogs which neceſſarily ſerve for fowling; the firſt findeth the game on the land and the other on the water. *See* WATER-SPANIEL, DOG, *&c.*

Such ſpaniels as delight on the land, play their parts either by ſwiftneſs of foot, or by often queſting to ſearch out and to ſpring the bird for further hope of reward, or elſe by ſome ſecret ſign and privy token diſcover the place where they fall.

The firſt kind of ſuch ſerve the hawk, the ſecond the net or train.

The firſt kind have no peculiar names aſſigned them, except they are named after the bird, which by natural appointment he is allotted to take; upon which account ſome are called dogs for the falcon, the pheaſant, the partridge, and the like: they are commonly called by one name, *viz.* ſpaniels, as if they originally came from *Spain*.

The ſpaniel requiſite for fowling on the water partly by natural inclination, and partly by dilligent teaching, is properly called a water-ſpaniel, becauſe he has uſual recourſe to the water, where all his game lies, namely, water-fowl, which are taken by their help in their kind.

His ſize is ſomewhat large, but not extraordinary, having long, rough, and curled hair, which muſt be clipt at proper times, for by leſſening the ſuperfluity of his hair, they become more light and ſwift, and are leſs hindered in ſwimming.

The principal game of theſe dogs are ducks and drakes, whence he is called a duck-dog, or dog for a duck, becauſe his excellency lies in that ſport. *See* WORMS *in* DOGS *how to cure*.

The

The Diſtemper of Spaniels.

The mange is a capital enemy to the quiet and beauty of a good ſpaniel, which not only torments them, but frequently affects others.

For the cure: take a pound of barrow-ſlick, three ounces of common oil, four ounces of brimſtone well powdered, two ounces of ſalt well powdered, and the ſame quantity of wood-aſhes well ſifted and ſearſed; boil all theſe in a kettle, or earthen pot, and when they are all well incorporated together, anoint the ſpaniel therewith three times every other day, either in the ſun, or before the fire; then waſh him all over with good ſtrong lee, and this will kill the mange.

But do not forget to ſhift his litter and kennel often.

If the ſpaniel loſes his hair, as it often happens, then bath him in the water of lupines and hops, and anoint him with ſtale and barrow ſlick.

This ointment, beſides the cure, will make his ſkin look ſleek and beautiful, and kills the fleas, that are diſquieters of dogs, and enemies to their eaſe.

If this be not ſtrong enough to root out this malady, then take two quarts of ſtrong vinegar, common oil ſix ounces, brimſtone three ounces, ſoot ſix ounces, two handsful of ſalt pounded and ſifted fine; boil all theſe together in the vinegar, and anoint the dog as before directed.

But this medicine muſt not be uſed in cold weather, for it may then endanger the dog's life.

But if the ſpaniel be not extremely afflicted with the mange, then he may be eaſily cured as follows:

Make bread with wheaten bran, with the roots, leaves, and fruit of agrimony well pounded in a mortar, and made into a paſte or dough, and then baked in an oven; give this to the dog, and let him have no other bread for ſome time, letting him eat as much and as long as he will.

The formica is alſo a ſcurvy malady, which very much affects a ſpaniel's ears, and is cauſed by flies, and their own ſcratching with their feet.

In order to the cure infuſe gum tragacanth four ounces, in the ſtrongeſt vinegar you can get, for the ſpace of a week, and afterwards grind it on a marble ſtone, as painters do their colours, adding to it roach-allum, and galls reduced to powder, of each two ounces; mingle all theſe together, and lay them on the part affected.

For a Swelling in the Throat of Spaniels.

By reaſon of a humour diſtilling from the brain, the throat of a ſpaniel will often ſwell unreaſonably.

In order to a cure, anoint the part aggrieved with oil of camomile, then waſh it with vinegar, mixed with ſalt, but not too ſtrong.

To help a Spaniel that has loſt his Senſe of Smelling.

Spaniels do ſometimes loſe their ſenſe of ſmelling, by reaſon of reſt and greaſe, ſo that they will not be able to ſpring or retrieve a fowl after their uſual manner.

In order to recover it again, take agarie two drachms, ſal gemma one ſcruple, beat theſe into powder, and mix them well with oxymel, making a pill as big as a nut, cover it with butter, and give it the dog either by fair means or foul.

This will bring him to a quick ſcent, as has been often experienced.

The Benefit of cutting off the Tip of the Spaniel's Tail or Stern.

It is neceſſary that this be done when he is a whelp, for ſeveral reaſons: firſt, by ſo doing worms are prevented from breeding there; and in the next place, if it be not cut he will be leſs forward in preſſing haſtily into the coverts after his game, and beſides it will make the dog appear more beautiful.

To SPARE A COCK, in the general, ſignifies to breathe him.

SPARING, [with Cock-fighters] a term

uſed to ſignify the fighting of a cock with another to breathe him, in which fights they put hots on their ſpurs, that they may not hurt one another.

SPARROW, a ſmall bird, dwelling in houſes, and frequenting barn-doors and the like places for food: but upon the gathering in of the corn-harveſt, they retire into the fields for their ſuſtenance, and if any thing remote from their uſual places of abode, will in the night take up their lodgings or rooſt in the neighbouring hedges, and when no more food is left, or that it grows ſcanty in the fields, they return to their former habitations; there are many devices found out to catch ſparrows, and among the reſt, that called the ſparrow-net is uſed after ſun-ſet and before ſun-riſing, being the time when theſe birds are at rooſt. *See* Plate XIII.

The ſparrow-net is thus made; firſt have a long pole, much like a hawk's pole, and there muſt be faſtened ſtrongly at the upper end, either with one, two or more grains, a ſmall ſquare croſs piece of wood, like unto the head of an ordinary hay-rake, but much larger for length and ſize, and of a little longer ſquare, according to the figure. *See* the Plate.

Then take another ſtaff like unto this, but not above one-third in length, and join it to the longeſt with a ſtrong cord, ſo looſely that it may fall at pleaſure to and fro from the longer croſs-ſtaff, and when both the croſs-ſtaves meet together, they may be both of equal length and heighth, and join together without any difference, for otherwiſe they will prove ineffectual. *See the form of the ſecond croſs-ſtaff.*

The two croſs-ſtaves being joined in this manner, fit to meet together, fix both to the one and the other a large and wide purſe-net, having this liberty at the top, that the croſs ſtaves may fall, and part the one from the other a pretty diſtance; and the lower end of the net muſt be ſtraight and narrow, and made faſt to the ſame hole in the lower croſs-ſtaff, to which the ſhorter croſs-ſtaff before was faſtened; then take two ſmall cords or lines, which muſt be faſtened with knots to each of the ſhorter croſs-ſtaves, paſſing through the two holes, and ſo through the holes of the lower croſs-ſtaff, through which they may go and come at pleaſure, and then ſhall the two ends of the wards be tied on a knot together, at ſuch an equal diſtance, that the ſhorter ſtaff may fall at pleaſure from the lower as far as is convenient, or the wideneſs of the net permits; and then another ſingle ward being made faſt to the laſt knot of the two cords, (which ſingle ward always carry in your right hand) draw the croſs-ſtaves cloſe together, and cloſe up the net as you find occaſion; and make with it the ſtaves and net to fly open and widen, as the place requires where you are about to ſet it: here is the form and manner of the ſparrow-nets as it is fixed together. *See* the Plate.

This ſparrow-net is to be uſed early in the morning, or late at night, as already noted, and muſt be ſet or fixed againſt the eaves of houſes, barnes, dove-houſes, and ſuch like places; as alſo againſt ſtacks of corn or hay; and if they were thatched it would be better; and being ſet cloſe againſt them, to knock and thruſt the croſs-ſtaves cloſe againſt the ſame, making a noiſe to force them to fly out into the net, and immediately draw the long ſingle line and ſhut up the croſs ſtaves cloſe, and ſo take the birds out.

HEDGE-SPARROW; this is not ſo deſpicable a bird as ſome imagine, for if you will mind its ſong, you will find very delightful notes; and it ſings early in the ſpring with great variety.

Old or young become tame very quickly, and will ſing in a ſhort time after they are taken, if they have been taken at the latter end of *January*, or beginning of *February*: they will feed almoſt on any thing you can give them.

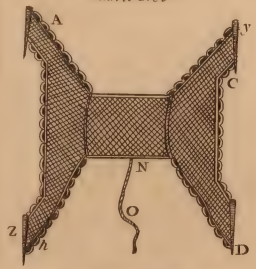
They commonly build in a white thorn, or private hedge, laying eggs much different from other birds, being of a very fine blue colour.

This bird is tractable, and will take any bird's ſong almoſt, if taken out of the neſt.

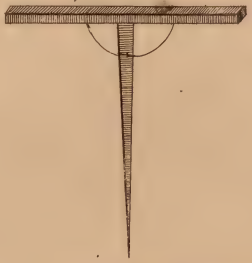
SPARROW-HAWKS are of ſeveral kinds, and of different plumes.

SPAVIN, a diſeaſe among horſes, which is a ſwelling or ſtiffneſs in the hams, which cauſes them to halt, and is either the blood-ſpavin, which is a ſoft ſwelling growing thro' the

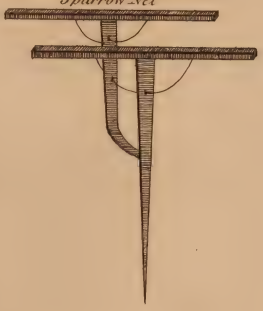
Raffle Net



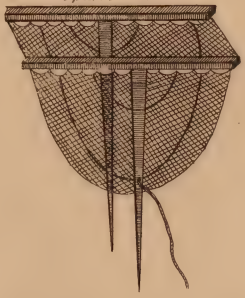
Sparrow Net



Sparrow Net



Sparrow Net



the hoof of a horſe, and is commonly full of blood, and is bigger on the inſide, being fed by the maſter-vein, which makes it larger than the ſwelling on the outſide.

It runs on the inſide of the hoof down to the paſtern.

This malady proceeds from a corruption of the blood, cauſed by hard riding when the hoof is young and tender, which by overheating it, renders it thin and flexible, ſo that the humour deſcending, lodges in the hoof, makes the joint ſtiff, and cauſes the horſe to go with great pain and difficulty.

As ſoon as you perceive the tumour, bathe it with hot vinegar, and apply a tight bandage round the part; and this method will, in general, be ſufficient to reduce the vein to its original ſize, and conſequently to cure the diſeaſe. But if this method ſhould not ſucceed, you muſt make an inciſion in the ſkin, lay the vein bare, and tie it both above and below the ſwelling by means of a needle and waxed thread. When you have performed the operation, dreſs the part daily with a compoſition of turpentine, honey, and ſpirits of wine. By this means the turgid part will digeſt away, together with the ligatures, and the cure be compleated; or,

Firſt ſhave the hair away on both ſides of the ſwelling, as far as it goes, then take up the thigh vein and bleed it well; when that is done, the vein above the orifice, and let it bleed as much as it will; then make two inciſions in the lower part of the ſwelling, as far as it goes, and after that prick two or three holes on each ſide of the hoof where the ſpavin is, that ſo the medicine may take the better effect; and when the blood and water have evacuated as much as they will do, having beaten together bole armoniac and the whites of eggs, bind the part about with them plaiſter-wiſe, upon linen cloth, and make it faſt about the hoof, to keep on the plaiſter; the day following take it off and bathe the ſore place with the following:

Boil mallow tops and nettles in water till they are ſoft, and with this bathe the ſore; then having boiled together a ſufficient quantity of mallow roots, branck urſine, oil, wax, and white wine, bind this warm on the ſore, round about the hoof, and ſew a cloth round it, and let it lie on three days more, and every morning ſtroke it down gently with your hand, that the bloody humour may iſſue out, and the fourth day bathe and waſh it clean with the former bath.

Then take gum creana and ſtone pitch, of each an ounce, and brimſtone a quarter of an ounce, pound them to a very fine powder, and melt them altogether on the fire; and juſt before you take them off, add half an ounce of *Venice* turpentine, and having made a plaiſter, ſpread it upon leather, and lay it warm to the place, and round about the hoof, letting it remain till its fall off of itſelf; but if it happens to come off too ſoon, clap on another of the ſame.

This is eſteemed to be the beſt method of cure for this malady.

When this ſwelling appears on the inward part of the hoof, the method is to take up the thigh-vein, and to bleed it from the nether part of the leg till it will bleed no longer, and after to give fire to the ſpavin both long-ways and croſs-ways, and then to apply a reſtringent charge to the part.

Bog-SPAVIN; the very nature of the tumour called the bog-ſpavin, points out the moſt proper method of cure; for as it is filled with a gelatinous matter, it is neceſſary to remove it before we can hope for a cure. Let therefore the tumour be opened by inciſion, and the gelatinous matter diſcharged. When this is performed, let the wound be dreſſed with doſſils dipped in oil of turpentine, and once in three or four days a powder compoſed of calcined vitriol, allum, and bole armoniac, be put into it. By purſuing this method, the bag will ſlough away, and the cure be compleated without leaving any ſcar. If through the pain attending the operation or dreſſings, the joint ſhould ſwell or inflame, it muſt be fomented twice a day, and a poultice applied over the dreſſings, till it is reduced.

Bone-SPAVIN, a malady to which horſes are incident; it is a great cruſt as hard as a bone, which if let run too long, will ſtick, or rather grow on the inſides of the hoof, under the joint, near the great vein, and will cauſe the horſe to halt very much.

It comes at the firſt like a tender griſtle, which

which arrives by degrees to this hardneſs, and may be cauſed ſeveral ways, either by immoderate riding or hard labour, which diſſolving the blood into thin humours, it falls down and lodges in the hoof, cauſing it firſt to ſwell, and afterwards to grow as hard as a bone; ſometimes it is hereditary, either from the ſire or the dam.

Bliſtering and firing are the only remedies that can be relied on in this diſorder. And when a fulneſs, on the fore-part of the hock, comes on after hard riding, or any other violence, which threatens a ſpavin, the part ſhould be bathed with coolers and repellers. In young horſes milder medicines ſhould be applied, as they will in a ſhort time, wear the tumour down by degrees, which will be much better, than to remove it at once by more ſevere methods, which too often have a very bad effect on young creatures, and produce worſe conſequences than thoſe they were intended to remove.

But in full grown horſes bliſtering is abſolutely neceſſary; and accordingly various authors have given preſcriptions for compounding a medicine that will anſwer the intention. I ſhall not however enumerate them here, as the bliſtering ointment, with the addition of one drachm of ſublimate, is the beſt yet known, and has often been uſed with the greateſt ſucceſs.

When bliſtering is uſed, the following ointment and method are well adapted to ſucceed.

Bliſtering Ointment.

Take of the ſtronger blue ointment, three ounces; of *Flanders* oil of bays, one ounce; cantharides, three drachms; ſublimate one drachm, mix them well together: or,

Take cantharides, euphorbium, and ſublimate, of each one drachm; *Flanders* oil of bays, one ounce; mixed.

Before it is applied the hair muſt be cut off as cloſe as poſſible, and then the ointment laid on very thick over the affected part. It will be proper to make this application in the morning, and keep the creature tied up during the whole day without any litter; but at night he muſt be littered, and ſuffered to lie down: when, in order to prevent the ointment being rubbed off, a pitch plaiſter ſhould be laid over it, and a bandage of broad tape applied upon it to keep all faſt and firm.

After the bliſter has done running, and the ſcabs begin to dry and peal off, it ſhould be applied a ſecond time, in the very ſame manner as before; for this ſecond application will often have a much greater effect than the firſt; and in colts and young horſes generally compleats the cure.

But when the ſpavin has been of long ſtanding, it will require to be often renewed, perhaps five or ſix times. It will however be neceſſary to obſerve that after the ſecond application, a greater interval of time muſt be allowed, becauſe it will otherwiſe have a ſcar, or at leaſt a baldneſs in the part; therefore, once a fortnight, or three weeks, is often enough to renew the application, which will prevent all blemiſhes of that kind, and at the ſame time procure the ſucceſs deſired.

In full aged horſes the ſpavins are generally more obſtinate, as being ſeated more internally; and when they run among the ſinuoſities of the joint, they are commonly incurable, as they are then beyond the reach of medicine, and become of an impenetrable hardneſs.

Violent cauſtic medicines are generally made uſe of to cure theſe caſes; but it is a dangerous practice, and often deſtroys the limb. The only method is to try the bliſtering ointment, continuing according to the directions already given for ſome months, if neceſſary: the horſe being worked moderately in the intervals; by this means the hardneſs will be diſſolved by degrees, and wear away in an inſenſible manner.

Sometimes the ſpavin lies very deep, and penetrates a conſiderable way into the hollow of the joint. When this is the caſe it will be in vain to expect ſucceſs from the medicines already deſcribed. The moſt violent cauſtic ointments prepared with ſublimate, are the only preparations that can ſucceed, and theſe are ſo dangerous, that a careful practitioner would not chuſe to uſe them. Perhaps a proper cautery, made in the form of a fleam, may, by a dextrous hand, be applied to the ſpavin in ſuch a manner, as not

to

to injure either the tendons or nerves; by this means the substance of the swelling will be penetrated, and the running may be easily continued by the help of the precipitate ointment. This method is safe, and therefore worth trying; as horses of great value are often, by this disease, rendered unserviceable.

In desperate cases the following has been used; take up the veins that feed it, as well below as above, and give it fire; then charge the place with pitch made hot, and clap flax upon it; after four days anoint it with oil of populeon and fresh butter, melted together over a gentle fire; and when the scab is fallen off, apply blanco, or a white stuff made of jessoes, continuing to use this till it is healed.

Cleanse elecampane root very well, wrap it up in a paper, and roast it till it is soft, then gall, rub, and chafe it well, put it on and bind it hard, but not so hot as to scald off the hair; this will take it away at twice dressing.

Mix two penny worth of oil of turpentine and as much oil of camomile together in a glass vial, and anoint the part aggrieved with it, and it will do.

Make a slit of the length of a barley-corn, or longer, with a knife, upon the top of the excrescence, then raise the skin from the bone with a fine cornet, hollowing it round the excrescence, and no more; then having some lint dipped in oil of origanum, thrust it into the hole, cover the knob, and let it lie till you see it rot, and that nature has cast forth both the medicine and the core.

Put an ounce of common pepper powdered, and as much roach-allum, into a pint of anise-seed-water, and boil them together till one-half is consumed, then strain it and pour it into a glass for use. Apply this to the part once or twice as there is occasion.

There is also the ox-spavin, which is a callous and gristly swelling, hard as a bone, and so painful that it makes a horse lose his belly; some horses halt with it only at first coming out of the stable, when those tumours are but young: a spavin at its rise, is larger towards the ply and bending of the ham than behind it, and by degrees it increases so far, that it will at length make the horse quite lame.

The dry spavin, which may be perceived by the most unskilful; for when a horse in walking, with a twitch lifts one of his hind-legs higher than the other, he is said to have this kind of spavin, and will often be affected with it in both legs.

These frequently degenerate into ox-spavins; and there is no cure for them but applying the fire, even that does not always effect the cure.

SPAYARD, } [with Hunters] a red male
SPAID, } deer that is three years old.

SPEAR; the feather of a horse, called the strake of a spear, is a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder of some barbs; and some *Turkey* and *Spanish* horses represent the blow or cut of a spear in those places, with some appearance of a scar as it were.

This feather is an infallible sign of a good horse.

SPEAR-HAND, or SWORD-HAND, of a horseman, is his right hand.

SPEAR-FOOT of a HORSE, is his far foot behind.

SPRIT-NET, or CARALET, a device wherewith great fish as well as small may be taken, which is also known by other names; this is a common sort of net, and made according to the figure in Plate III.

The meshes of this net must be pretty large, that you may the more easily lift it out of the water, or else great fish will be sure to leap over it; you must also do thus; take a needle and thread, which draw through the sides of your common earth-worms, but in such a manner as not to hurt them much, to the end that they may move their heads and tails with strength and vigour, that the fish at the sight of them may imagine they are at liberty; then tying both ends of the threads together, hang it at Q, just over the middle of the net, within eight inches of the bottom; you must also have a long pole, as O, P, N, and within a foot of the smaller end fasten two cross sticks of the net, in such a manner that they may hang about two inches loose from the pole, that so the net may play the better. When you put the net into the water, make a little dashing noise therewith, for the fish are very eager after such novelties, and coming to see what the matter is, will perceive the rolling of the worms: then they will chase after

after the ſmaller fiſh, and each at his ſide begins to pull for the worms: you may know there are great ones, and good ſtore of them by their tuggging and pulling the net, upon which the great end of the pole muſt be clapped between your legs, and a ſudden mount with both the hands be given to the net, and you may be ſure of all within the compaſs of it; in holding the net, it ſeems to be moſt for your eaſe to let the end reſt between your legs, with both hands a little extended on the pole, for the better ſupporting it; and let it ſometimes be ſuffered to lie flat on the ground, as the place will permit. *See* Plate III.

SPITTER [with Hunters] a male deer near two years old, whoſe horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe; the ſame is alſo called a brocket, or pricket.

SPLEEN IN HORSES, a diſeaſe cured as follows; boil a handful of agrimony in the water which the horſe is to drink mornings and evenings, chopping the leaves ſmall when they are boiled, and then mix them well with freſh butter, to be made into balls, of which give the horſe two or three at a time, in the manner of pills, with a horn of old ſtrong beer after each pill.

SPLENTS; a diſeaſe in horſes, which is a callous, hard, inſenſible ſwelling, or hard griſtle, breeding on the ſhank-bone, which when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg, and generally comes upon the inſide; and if there be one oppoſite to it on the out-ſide, is called a peg, or pinned ſplent, becauſe it does, as it were, pierce the bone, and is extremely dangerous.

They ſeldom appear after a horſe is paſt ſix or ſeven years of age: few colts are without more or leſs of them, but generally they diſappear as ſtrength increaſes; though an inſtance now and then occurs, in which all means to remove them are unſucceſsful.

The ſimple ſplents are only faſtened to the bone, at a pretty diſtance from the knee, and without touching the back ſinew, and have not a very bad conſequence; but thoſe that touch the back ſinew, or are ſpread on the knee, will make a horſe lame in a ſhort time.

Horſes are alſo ſubject to have fuzes in the ſame place, which are two ſplents joined by the ends, one above the other, and are more dangerous than a ſimple ſplent.

For the cure of this malady, ſhave away the hair, and rub and beat the ſwelling with the handle of a ſhoeing hammer; then having burnt three or four hazle ſticks, while the ſap is in them, chafe the ſplent with the juice, or water, that iſſues out at both ends, applying it as hot as you can, without ſcalding the part; after that rub or bruiſe the ſwelling with one of the ſticks, and continue frequently to throw the hot juice upon the part, but ſo as not to ſcald it, and continue ſtill rubbing it, till it grows ſoft.

Then dip a linen cloth, five or ſix times double, in the hazle juice, as hot as your hands can endure it, and tie it upon the ſplent, where let it remain for twenty-four hours, keeping the horſe in the ſtable for the ſpace of nine days, not ſuffering him to be either ridden or led to water; by which time the ſplent will be diſſolved and the hair will afterwards grow on it again.

If the hazle be not in full ſap it will not operate ſo effectually, nevertheleſs it may be uſed; but then the part muſt be rubbed and bruiſed more ſtrongly. If the ſplent be not quite taken away, but only diminiſhed, repeat this operation a month after.

Another remedy, that is an approved one, is the ointment of beetles; in *April* or *May* you may find a little black, longiſh inſect, about the foot of the ſtalk of the bulbous crow-foot. It is no bigger than a ſmall bean, having legs, but no wings, and ſo hard, that you can with difficulty bruiſe it with your fingers.

Take three or four hundred of theſe, and mix them with hog's greaſe in a pot, cover it very cloſe, till they are quite dead, and then ſtamp them to an ointment with greaſe, which, the longer it is kept, the better it will be.

Then firſt you are to ſoften and prick the ſplent, after the uſual manner, then apply this ointment to it, of the thickneſs of a half-penny, cauſing it to ſink in, by holding a hot fire-ſhovel againſt it: this will draw out a red water, which will turn to a ſcurf or ſcab, in about nine or ten days, and afterwards fall off. But before you apply this ointment, you muſt

muſt ſoften the callous, or hard ſwelling, with a poultice made of two ounces of lily-roots, the ſame quantity of marſh-mallows; of the leaves of mallow and violets, two handsful; one handful of dill, of wild marjorum, wild penny-royal, or corn-mint.

Boil the roots in water for about an hour, then mix the water with about three parts of oil; then put the herbs to it, and when they are well boiled, ſtamp all to a maſh, ſhave off the hair, and apply it warm to the part.

SPLINT; a malady incident to horſes; this is very much like the ſplent, though ſome authors take it to be different from that diſeaſe.

This begins at the very griſtle, and will, if it be let alone too long, become as hard as a bone, growing either bigger or ſmaller, according to the cauſe from which it proceeds.

It is found, for the moſt part, on the inſide of the ſhank, between the knee and the fetlock joint, and is very hard to be cured; it is ſo painful to a horſe, that it will not only cauſe him to halt, trip and ſtumble, but alſo to fall in his travelling.

This malady is occaſioned by too hard travelling, and much labour, or by his being overloaded, which offends the tender ſinews of his legs; though ſome horſes are affected with it hereditarily, from their ſire or dam's being troubled with it.

It may be known both by the ſight or feeling, for if it is pinched with the thumb or finger, the horſe will ſhrink up his leg.

For the cure: firſt waſh the place, and ſhave off the hair, as is done in ſplents, and boney excreſions; knock and rub it with a blood-ſtaff, or hazle ſtick, and then prick it with a fleam; and having pounded together vervain and ſalt, of each a handful, to an ointment, apply it to the place, binding it up with a roller, and ſewing it faſt on, where let it lie for twenty-four hours.

Another method of cure is, to dip a ſtick or feather into a glaſs of oil of vitriol, and to touch the place with it, and it will eat it away; but if it happens to eat too much, put a ſtop to it, by bathing the part with cold water; or you may waſh it with green copperas, boiled in water, which will not only cleanſe it from any piece of the remaining ſplint, but alſo heal it up.

In order to take away the ſplint, ſo as to leave no ſcar behind it, take a red hazel ſtick, about the bigneſs of one's thumb, about a quarter of a yard long, and firſt knock the ſplint very well with it, cut one end of it very ſmooth, and ſtick a needle in the pith of it, leaving out juſt ſo much of the point, as will prick through the ſkin; with this prick the ſkin of the part full of holes, and then rub it all over with oil of petre, bathing it in with a hot fire-ſhovel, for four or five days ſucceſſively.

You may here take notice, that the falling down of new humours may be ſtopped by binding plaiſters, as pitch, roſin, maſtich, read-lead, oil, bole armoniac, and the like.

Then to draw out ſuch matter as is gathered, you may make uſe of drawing ſimples, as wax, turpentine, *&c.* and laſtly, to dry up the remainder, uſe drying powders, as lime, oyſter-ſhells, ſoot, *&c.*

But remember that all ſplints, ſpavins, and knobs, ought to be taken away at their firſt beginning.

SPRAIN, } [in Horſes] a misfortune which
STRAIN, } is the extenſion or ſtretching of the ſinews beyond their ſtrength, by reaſon of a ſlip or wrench.

Strains in horſes are frequently called claps: a ſtrain is, when the fibres of a muſcle or a tendon are ſo ſtretched as more or leſs, to loſe their natural elaſticity.

Plaiſters or bandages, where they can be applied, are the principal means of cure in theſe caſes: reſolvent and ſtrengthening applications have their uſe, but the common method of rubbing greaſy ſubſtances can do no ſervice, nor do they indeed do harm, any farther than, while they are uſed, other, more proper methods, are neglected.

If the ſtrain is freſh, and the horſe ſtrong and full of good blood, it may be neceſſary to take away ſome, to prevent inflammation: if the part be ſwelled, and a poultice can be conveniently applied, mix bran and vinegar, or bran and verjuice together, without boiling them, into a poultice, and apply it cold, renewing it twice a day at the leaſt. If

poultice and bandage cannot be applied, and the part is ſwelled and inflamed, dip flannel cloths in vinegar, or in two parts vinegar and one of ſpirits of wine, and ſtupe therewith, three or four times a day, for a quarter of an hour at a time.

If the ſwelling is not conſiderable, and the caſe a freſh one, waſh the part well with vinegar, and with ſpirits of wine, alternately; and when the ſwelling is wholly ſubſided, uſe opodeldoc in their ſtead.

After bathing the part well, if the ſituation will admit, let a ſtrong linen roller be applied pretty tight, but not ſo as to excite pain: let the roller begin a little below, and be then continued a little above the affected part. If neither poultice nor bandage can be applied, more pains muſt be taken to rub the part well with vinegar, ſpirits of wine, or opodeldoc, as the preſent ſtate of the caſe may require.

Opodeldoc.

Take of camphire, three ounces; diſſolve it in rectified ſpirits of wine, half a pint; then add of the oil of origanum, two ounces; oil of turpentine, three pints; and *Venice* ſoap, thin ſliced, half a pound.

This opodeldoc may be uſed in caſe of bruiſes, numbneſs in any part, to diſperſe cold ſwellings, or it may be given inwardly, in caſe of gripes or wind from ſudden cold, ſtranguary, *&c.*

Strains in the thigh and the ſhoulder, require a long time to recover; the parts affected lie too deep to receive much advantage from external applications. In theſe caſes, the horſe ſhould immediately be turned to graſs, becauſe the gentle motion which he is led to by his own inclinations, ſuffices to prevent the joint from growing ſtiff; and more motion than he finds eaſy to himſelf would ſoon render him incurable. The advantage of reſt in theſe caſes is ſuperior to the united aſſiſtance of all other means; and a ſmall failure, by putting the horſe to exerciſe, which ſhould never be done before he is perfectly recovered, will overturn every other aſſiſtance that art can afford; ſo that care and patience, as to allowing reſt, cannot be too much enforced.

A ſtrain in the ſhoulder is called alſo a ſhoulder-wrench, a ſhoulder-pight, or a ſhoulder-ſplait. A freſh ſtrain in the ſhoulder is not difficult to diſcover; but a lameneſs there from any other cauſes, eſpecially from an afflux of humours, is not ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed: very often, the diſeaſe affecting the whole breaſt, and the ſhoulders on both ſides, the horſe will ſtumble in going or drop; however, uſually, it may be obſerved, that when a ſhoulder is ſtrained, to prevent the pain, he does not put the leg of that ſhoulder forward; he ſets the foot of the ſound ſhoulder firmly on the ground, in order to ſave the other: when he ſtands in the ſtable, the foot of the lame ſhoulder is always advanced forward; if you trot him in hand, he brings the lame leg forward circularly, and not directly as the other; if you turn him ſhort on the lame ſide, he ſtill favours the foot of the lame ſhoulder, exerting himſelf with the other leg, and ſecuring himſelf on the ſound foot.

If the ſtrain has but juſt happened, or if it be of ſome days ſtanding, if the pain ſeem conſiderable, take away blood according to the age and the ſtrength. Bathe the whole ſhoulder well with vinegar or verjuice; after ſome days, if there ſeems to be no inflammation or ſwelling, rub it well, for a quarter of an hour every night and morning, with opodeldoc. But if the accident happened ſome time ago, and there is no ſign of inflammation, begin by rubbing the part well with opodeldoc.

When ſtrains happen to the whirl-bone and the hip, the horſe drags his leg after him; and when he trots he drops upon the heel: in this caſe, reſt is chiefly to be depended on. If the external muſcles only are hurt, the cure is eaſy, and admits of aſſiſtance from good rubbing with opodeldoc, in conjunction with reſt; but when the injured parts are ſuſpected to lie deeper, reſt alone is the beſt means.

When ſtrains happen in the hough, or in any part below it, medicines can be applied more immediately to the part, of conſequence much relief may be expected from ſuch means; reſt, the grand requiſite in all ſtrains, without exception, being indulged. If then the caſe is recent, begin with bleeding, if the inflammation requires it, and then proceed to bathe

bathe the part well with vinegar, or if any ſwelling appears, apply the poultice of bran and vinegar above-mentioned. When the inflammation and ſwelling diſappears, or if the accident hath happened ſeveral days ſince, and there is neither of theſe ſymptoms, begin by rubbing the opodeldoc well on the part.

Sometimes after ſtrains in this part, there remains hard ſwellings on its outſide, which are beſt removed by bliſters, repeated as directed for the bone-ſpavin: theſe ſwellings remaining on the inſide are rarely cured, except by firing.

The knee-pan is called the ſtifle-bone; the ligaments that ſpread over it, are ſometimes ſo relaxed by ſtrains, that it may very eaſily be moved about; and when, from accidents of this ſort, a horſe is lame, the common expreſſion is, he is ſtifled. Some are of opinion that this bone is diſlocated; but that cannot be without dividing the broad ligaments. Lameneſs in the ſtifle-bone is known by the horſe treading on his toe, not being able to ſet his heel to the ground. If the accident hath juſt happened, rub the part well with equal parts of vinegar and ſpirit of wine, two or three times a-day, and apply a roller as tight as is convenient, without ſtopping the circulation or giving pain; but if a puffy ſwelling appear, uſe ſome diſcutient fomentation to diſperſe it, and finiſh by rubbing with opodeldoc, not forgetting reſt, which ſhould never be omitted, nor bandage, which ſhould always be applied where it can. The knees are ſubject to ſtrains from blows; in which caſe, the directions above given will be proper.

The paſterns too are ſometimes ſtrained by external violences, and are, in general to be treated as before directed; but if they continue very weak, after ſuch means being duly uſed, let him run ſomewhat longer at graſs, and if this fail the part muſt be fired.

Strains in the back-ſinews are very frequent, and are as eaſily known by their ſwelling; and when the horſe ſtands, his ſetting the lame leg always before the other. If the caſe is recent, bleed in the fetlock-vein, afterwards rub the ſinew well with vinegar; or, if much ſwelled, apply the poultice of bran and vinegar; and when the ſwelling is nearly gone, rub it with opodeldoc twice a-day: keep a tight ſtocking on, for it is, if well fitted, preferable to any bandage. The tight ſtocking (which ſhould be made of ſtrong cloth that will not eaſily ſtretch) is uſeful in any caſe, where a conſiderable relaxation is either a cauſe or a conſequence, as in the greaſe, &c. But ſometimes when the back-ſinews have repeatedly ſuffered in this reſpect, their relaxation is ſo great, as not to admit of relief but by firing, and farther reſt at graſs.

When the coffin-joint is ſtrained, it ſoon becomes ſo ſtiff that the horſe can only ſtep on his toe, and the joint cannot be moved: in this caſe bliſtering muſt firſt be made uſe of, as directed in the bone-ſpavin, and repeat it until the joint is free, then fire: the horſe all this time running at graſs.

Rowelling is ſometimes uſeful in groſs bodied horſes, when the ſwelling hath been pretty conſiderable. Some bore the ſhoulder with a hot iron, and after that blow it up; but the operation is equally fooliſh and cruel, for it may aggravate the diſeaſe, but cannot contribute to its relief. The practice of ſome in pegging the ſound foot, or applying a patten ſhoe, with a view to bring the lame foot on the ſtretch, is very highly to be condemned, as it can only be uſeful in caſes of an oppoſite nature, *i. e.* where the contraction of the muſcles require their being ſtretched, and not farther to ſtretch the too feeble and relaxed. To conclude, let it be remembered in all caſes of ſtrains, that the chief ſervice is to be expected from reſt, and that particularly at graſs; or if that cannot be obtained, let the horſe be where he can walk about at his own pleaſure: thus will the relaxed tendons beſt recover their elaſtic force, and the voluntary motions of the horſe will prevent the ſynovia of the joint, or other cauſes, from obſtructing ſo as to render it immoveable.

Thoſe in the back are cured in the following manner:

If it be newly done, take a quart of grounds of ale or beer, a large handful of parſley, and graſs chopped; boil them together till the herbs are ſoft, then add a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter: when it is melted take it off the fire, and put in a pint of white wine vinegar, and if it be thin, thicken it with

wheat bran, and lay it upon hurds, poultice wiſe, as hot as the horſe can bear it; remove it once in twelve hours, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

Others take five quarts of ale and a quarter of a peck of glovers ſpecks, and boil them till it comes to a quart, and then apply it hot to the grief, and remove it not in five days.

Some beat *Venice* turpentine and brandy together, into a ſalve, and with it anoint the grieved part, and heat it with a fire-ſhovel, and in two or three days doing it will have a good effect.

For a STRAIN IN THE SHOULDER, or elſewhere; that is either hid or apparent: take ten ounces of prew-greaſe, melt it on the fire, and put to it four ounces of oil of ſpike, and one of the oil of origanum, one and an half of the oil of *Exeter*, and three of that of *St. John's* wort; ſtir them all together, and put them into a gallipot, with which (being made hot) anoint the place, rubbing and chafing it in very well, holding a hot fire ſhovel before it; do this every other day, rubbing and chafing it in twice a-day, and give the horſe moderate exerciſe.

For a STRAIN IN THE PASTERN-JOINT, OR FETLOCK-JOINT; make a poultice of the grounds of ſtrong beer, hen's dung, hog's greaſe, and nerve-oil, boiled together, and applied two or three times, bound in a rag, will do.

For an old STRAIN ON THE LEG; clip the hair off ſo cloſe that you may ſee the paſtern-joint, then ſtrike it with your fleam, and let it bleed well, then having ſhaken oil of turpentine, and ſtrong ale or beer, very well together in a glaſs, anoint the grieved part very well with it, chafing it in, with a hot fire ſhovel held before it; and when you find that the ſwelling is abated, lay the common charge of ſoap and brandy upon it, and wet a linen rag in the ſame, and bind about it, and when the charge begins to peel off anoint it once or twice with the oil of trotters.

SPREAD-NET, } a partridge net which
DRAG-NET, } may be made with four ſquare meſhes; ſee it deſcribed in the Plate XIV. No. 3.

It is made of tree pieces, the greateſt, ABFG, muſt be ſix feet long, and four broad; the other two, PQJH, and KLXY, four feet long, and one broad; let the grand beginning of them be faſtened at the letter Q, and then from QR, to the end G; leave as much length or ſpace as the ſmall net is broad, which is a foot: its length terminates at the point R, from whence begin to ſew the two pieces Q and R together, and ſo get the letters PS, leaving alſo an equal length of the great net from S to B, to that from Q to G: ſow the other piece XY, over-againſt YT, in the ſame manner.

When you have joined the nets together, get four ſtakes, the form of which is repreſented at CEN; let them be eighteen inches long, and a finger thick, with a notch at the end N, in order to faſten them at each corner, R, S, T, U, where the nets are joined together; each of theſe ſtakes muſt have a little hole bored in them, within half a foot of the end C, that you may put in the buckle or ring E, made of iron or copper, and reſembling the rings of bed-curtains.

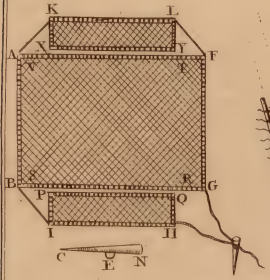
Then take a pretty ſtrong packthread, the end of which you muſt thruſt into the ring of the ſtake to be tied to the corner of the net Q, R, and from thence to the corner of the ſmall net, thruſting it through all the meſhes of the edge, and bringing it out at the meſh I, and then put it through the ring of the ſtake, at the corner P, S, and from thence into the meſh, at the corner of the ſmall net B, and ſo quite about to the laſt corner G, and finally into the ring with the other end; let each of theſe two ends hang four or five feet in length, and then tie them together as at M.

The following figure repreſents the drag net, ſpread in order to catch partridges. No. 2.

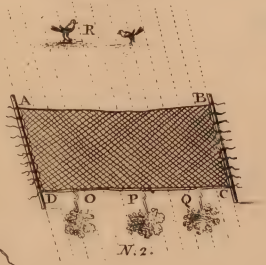
But you ſhould firſt, a little before ſun-ſet, go into ſome field, or place where you think to find ſome ſport, and there hide yourſelf, and you may ſoon know if there be any partridges, by their calling and jucking, and then they will take a ſmall flight, and ſometimes two or three before they go to rooſt; and be ſure to obſerve exactly the place where they rooſt, by making ſome mark at a diſtance, to the end that you may not be to ſeek the place in the dark; then prepare two

ſtraight

N.3. Spread Net

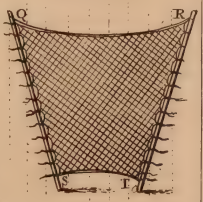


Spread Net



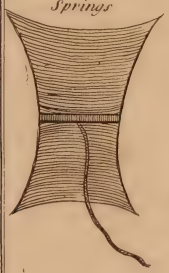
N.2.

Spread Net



N.1.

Springs



Springs

Fig.4.

Springs

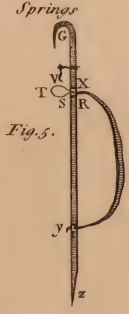


Fig.5.

ſtraight light poles, which muſt be as long as the net is broad, which, to do well, ſhould be about fifteen or twenty fathoms or more: they muſt be as ſtrong at one end as the other, they need not be all of one piece, but of two or three well joined; take your net, poles, and companion with you to the place, for the ſport cannot be well performed without an aſſiſtant.

Now the figure above, more particularly repreſents a piece of corn, where partridges have been diſcovered; the ridges are denoted by the pricked lines, and the ground between the ridges, is the ſpace you find between theſe pricked lines; and laſtly, the letter R is the place where the partridges are ſuppoſed to ſtop.

The net muſt be ſpread upon the ground by two men, in a place where there are neither buſhes nor other incumbrances, to entangle it, and hinder the effects of it; then faſtening the poles A, D, and B, C, to each end, they fix the net all along to the places marked, by the ſmall ends of the thread, as in the figure; then they put packthreads into the bottom of the net, which they faſten all along the edge, at the places O, P, Q. Theſe packthreads ought to be about two feet and a half, or three feet long, with ſmall buſhes at the other end, to trail on the ground, that the partridges may be forced to ſpring, when they hear the ruſtling noiſe; and it may here be particularly noted, that the red partridges are not ſo forward to ſpring as the grey ones.

When the net is extended, each perſon muſt take hold of the middle of the poles, lifting up the higher end of the net, about five or ſix feet from the ground, and ſetting the lower part, follow ſloping about half a foot from the ground, upon which nothing muſt drag but the three ſmall branches O, P, Q; the cord and the buſhes muſt drag on the ground, and ſhould not be above two feet long; when the partridges riſe, both muſt let go their hands, and let the net fall on the ground upon them.

Sometimes it ſo happens, that the partridges riſe before the net is over them, which may be occaſioned by the too great noiſe you make; therefore be as ſtill as poſſible, and if ſo, let them reſt two or three hours, before you attempt any thing again, then march over the whole field with your net ready ſet, and it is a great chance but you meet them at laſt.

This ſport muſt not be followed neither when the moon ſhines, nor when it ſnows; ſome carry a light, or ſome fire with them, the better to diſcover the partridges: which when they ſee, they take it to be day-light, and are diſcovered by the noiſe they make in waking, and ſtretching out their wings; then they hide the light, and draw the net over them.

In order to carry ſuch a light, they faſten the bottom of a corn-buſhel, or the like, to the breaſt, and the mouth thereof being turned towards the partridges, they place a tin lamp, made on purpoſe, in the bottom thereof, with a wick or match, as big as a man's little finger, ſo that the light can only be ſeen right forward, and not ſideways. Other inventions there are, and more may be found out to carry lights for this purpoſe, with which I ſhall not amuſe the reader: that perſon who has a mind to take a covey of partridges alone by himſelf, muſt prepare two poles, made of a willow, or ſome other wood both ſtraight and light, bigger at one end than at the other, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, to which he is to faſten his net, as may be ſeen by the figure, No. 1.

The poles muſt be faſtened along the ſides Q, S, and T, R, with packthreads, in ſuch a manner that their thickeſt ends may be at S, T, the narroweſt part of the net; which ſpread-net being adjuſted, let the ſportſman go into the field, and obſerving where the partridges are, let him carry the net in ſuch a manner, that the edge S, T, being againſt his belly, the ends of the poles, S and T, rub againſt his ſides; and extending his arms, let him, with both his hands lay hold on the two poles as far as he can, to the end that preſſing the cord S, T, againſt his belly, he may have the more ſtrength; then holding up the net four, five, or ſix feet from the ground, let him walk along the ſide of the corn field, and let the edge of the net Q, R, trail on the ground, on the right and left, without quitting it, if no partridges are found under it; but if any, let

him

him drop the poles and net, and haſt to catch the game.

To SPRING PARTRIDGES OR PHEASANTS, is to raiſe them.

SPRINGS. Certain devices for the taking of fowl and bird, both great and ſmall; they are uſually made and accommodated thus: firſt, knowing well the fowls haunts, and the places where the flocks and couples do uſually feed mornings and evenings, and obſerving well the furrows and water-tracts, where they uſually ſtalk and paddle for worms, flat-graſs, roots, and ſuch like things, on which they feed; be ſure to take notice where ſeveral furrows or water-drains meet in one, and after a ſmall courſe, divide themſelves again into other parts, or branches, this middle part being the deepeſt, and as it were, feeding the reſt; and alſo obſerve which is moſt paddled, and fitteſt for them to wade in; for ſuch are the moſt likely places for your purpoſe. Then take ſmall and ſhort ſticks, and ſtick them croſs-wiſe, over-thwart all the other paſſages, one ſtick within about half an inch of each other, making, as it were, a kind of fence, to guard every way, except one, through which you would have the fowl to paſs.

This being done, take a good ſtiff ſtick, cut flat on each ſide, and pricking both ends into the water, cauſe the upper part of the flat ſide of the ſtick to touch the water, and no more; then make a bow of a ſmall hazel or willow, in the form of a pear, broad and round at one end, and narrow at the other, and at leaſt a foot long, and five or ſix inches wide, and at the narrow end a little nick or dent; then take a good ſtiff young plant of hazle, elm, or withy, being buſhy grown, and clear without knots, three or four inches about at the bottom, and about an inch at top, and having made the bottom end ſharp, faſten at the top a very ſtrong loop, of about a hundred horſe-hairs, plaited very faſt together with ſtrong packthread, and made ſmooth and pliable, to ſlip and run at pleaſure, and this loop ſhould be of the juſt quantity of the hoop, made pearwiſe, as before-mentioned; then hard by this loop, with ſtrong horſe-hair, within an inch and a half of the end of the plant, faſten a little broad, but thin, tricker, made ſharp and equal at both ends, after the following proportion deſcribed in the firſt figure.

And then the bigger ſharp end of the plant being thruſt and fixed into the ground, cloſe by the edge of the water, the ſmalleſt end with the loop, and the tricker ſhould be brought down to the firſt bridge; and the hoop, made pearwiſe, being laid upon the bridge, one end of the tricker ſhould be ſet upon the nick of the hoop, and the other end againſt the nick made on the ſmall end of the plate, which by the violence and bend of the plant, will make them ſtick and hold together until the hoop be moved: this done, the loop muſt be laid on the hoop in ſuch a faſhion as the hoop is proportioned; then from each ſide of the hoop prick little ſticks as aforeſaid, as it were making an impaled path-way to the hoop, and as you go farther and farther from the hoop or ſpring, ſo ſhall you widen the way, that the fowl may be entered a good way in before they perceive the fence, the firſt entrance being about the width of an indifferent furrow, ſo that any fowl falling, they may be enticed to go and wade upon the ſame, where they ſhall no ſooner touch the ſpring with their heads, feet, or feathers, but they ſhall be caught; and according to the ſtrength of the plant, you may catch any fowl great or ſmall.

For the taking ſmaller fowl with this engine, as the ſnipe, woodcock, pewit, or the like, that uſe to feed in wet and marſhy grounds, and amongſt water-furrows or rillings, ſucking from thence the fatneſs of the ſoil, the device or engine is the ſame, without any alteration, except that it may be of much leſs ſtrength and ſubſtance, according to the fowl it is ſet for, eſpecially the ſweeper or main plant, which, as before ordered, is to be of elm, hazel, or withy, and ſo in this caſe may be of willow, ſallow, or ſtrong grown oſier, or any other yielding plant that will bend and recover its ſtraightneſs again: this kind of engine is only for the winter ſeaſon, when much wet is on the ground; but if there happens many great froſts, ſo that you are deprived of the advantage of the waters, then find out where thoſe ſtanding waters have any deſcent or ſmall paſſages, ſo as by the ſwift cur-

current the water is not frozen, and there ſet your ſprings, and the greater the froſt is, the more apt they are to be taken.

Now to take birds and fowl on trees, boughs or hedges, with ſuch or the like device, after you have obſerved any ſuch to which birds reſort, as in the figure you ſee repreſented, then chuſe any branch thereof; for example: *See* Plate XIV. Fig. 4.

The letter O, which is tall and ſtraight, cut off all the little twigs that grow about it, from the bottom until you come within four or five feet at the top, then pierce a hole through the ſaid branch with a wimble, at the letter H, which muſt be about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill; then chuſe out another twig, about four feet diſtant from the former, as marked N, and pare away all the little branches; and at the end L tie a ſmall pack-thread, half a foot long, at which tie one of the running bows of horſe-hair, finely twiſted, as the letter M: you may alſo have a little ſtick P, O, four fingers long, with a little hook at the end O, and the other end round pointed; ſtoop down your branch or twig N, to which your horſe-hair collar is faſtened, and paſs the collar through the hole H, and draw it until the knot M be likewiſe drawn through; then faſten very gently the end of the ſmall ſtick P, in the hole H, which muſt be ſo neatly done as only to ſtop, and no more, the drawing of the branch N; then ſpread abroad the collar upon your little ſtick P, O, and tie ſome bait, either of green pears, cherries, wheat, worms, or the like, according to the nature of the birds for which you ſet your device, at the letter Q, ſo that no bird can come to touch them unleſs he ſets his foot on the ſmall ſtick, which will preſently fall, and ſo give way to the knot M, then follows the branch or twig N, and the bird remains ſnapt by the legs.

The deſcription and the figures are ſo plain, that a miſtake cannot well be made; however, here is the form of three of them, two ready bent, one before and the other behind, and the third unbent, that you may obſerve all the ſeveral pieces. *See* Fig. 4. Plate XIV.

Another way of taking fowl or birds by ſprings, ſuch as blackbirds, thruſhes, partridges, pheaſants, or the like, is deſcribed by the following figure, which may be placed according to the game deſigned to be taken, either on the ground, or on a tree, buſh, hedge, or the like. *See* Fig. 5. Plate XIV.

Take a ſtick of ſallow, or willow, five or ſix feet long, ſtraight and ſmooth, about the bigneſs of an ordinary walking cane, as R, Z, ſharpened at the end Z; and at the end R faſten or tie a ſmall wooden crook, as the letter G, then make a little hole at Y, about the bigneſs of a ſwan's quill, and another hole half as big at V, then take any ſtick, which, being bent, will ſpring back again and become ſtraight, as holly, or the like, let it be about three feet long, and thruſt the great end of it into the hole *o*, *p*; tie a ſmall pack-thread at the other end, with a collar of horſe-hair, which draw through the hole V, and ſtop it here, by pegging it very gently with a ſmall ſtick T, ſo that it may only keep it from flying back, and no more; then open your running collar of horſe-hair, as at S, and ſpread it over the little ſtick T; then tie at the letter R the bait you intend to uſe, and let it hang down within three, four, or five inches of the ſmall ſtick T, according to the bigneſs of the bird for which it is ſet.

SPUNGE OF A HORSE-SHOE, is the extremity or point of the ſhoe that anſwers to the horſe's heel, upon which the calkins are made.

SPUR, a piece of metal, conſiſting of two branches encompaſſing a horſeman's heel, and a rowel in form of a ſtar, advancing out behind, to prick the horſe.

SQUIRREL, is larger in compaſs than a weaſel, but the weaſel is longer than the ſquirrel; the back parts and all the body is reddiſh, except the belly, which is white.

In *Helvetia* they are black and branded, and are hunted at the fall of the leaf, when the trees are naked, for they run and leap from bough to bough with a ſurpriſing agility, and when the trees are cloathed with leaves they cannot be ſo well ſeen.

They are of three colours, in the firſt age black, in the ſecond of a ruſty iron colour, and when they grow old they are full of white hoary hairs.

Their teeth are like the teeth of mice, having

having the two under teeth very long and ſharp.

Their tail is always as big as their body, and it lies continually on their back when they ſleep or ſit ſtill, and it ſeems to have been given them for a covering.

In the ſummer-time they build their neſts (which ſome call drays) in the tops of the trees, very artificially, with ſticks, moſs, and other things which the wood affords, and fill it with nuts for their winter proviſions; and, like the *Aſpine* mouſe, they ſleep moſt part of the winter very ſoundly, ſo that they do not awake though you beat at the outſide of their drays.

When they leap from tree to tree they uſe their tail inſtead of wings, leaping at a great diſtance, and are borne up without any ſinking, in appearance; nay, they will frequently leap from a very high tree down to the ground, and receive no harm.

To hunt this little animal many perſons ought to go together, and carry dogs with them; and the fitteſt place for the exerciſe of this ſport, is in little and ſmall ſlender woods, ſuch as may be ſhaken by the hand.

Bows are neceſſary to remove them when they reſt in the twiſts of trees, for they will not be much terrified with all the hallooing you make, unleſs they are now and then hit by one means or another.

They ſeem to be ſenſible what a defence a high oak is to them, and how ſecurely they can lodge there from men and dogs; wherefore, ſince it is too troubleſome to climb every tree, you muſt, inſtead of that labour, uſe bows and bolts, that when the ſquirrel reſts you may preſently give him a thump by an arrow; the ſhooter need not fear doing them much harm, except he bit them on the head, for by reaſon of a ſtrong back bone, and fleſhy parts, they will bear as great a ſtroke as a dog.

If they be driven to the ground from the trees, and ſo creep into hedges, it is a ſign that they are tired; and ſuch is the lofty ſpirit of this animal, that while her ſtrength laſt her, ſhe will ſave herſelf in tops of high trees, but being tired, deſcends and falls into the mouths of thoſe yelping curs that perſecute her.

If what is reported of them be true, the admirable cunning of the ſquirrel appears in her ſwimming or paſſing over a river; for when ſhe is conſtrained by hunger ſo to do, ſhe ſeeks out ſome rind or ſmall bark of a tree, which ſhe ſets upon the water, and then goes into it, and holding up her tail like a ſail, lets the wind drive her to the other ſide, and carries meat in her mouth, to prevent being famiſhed by the length of the voyage.

STABLE; as to the ſituation of a ſtable it ſhould be in a good air, and upon hard, firm and dry ground, that in the winter the horſe may come and go clean in and out; and, if it may be, it will be beſt if it be ſituated upon an aſcent, that the urine, foul water, or any wet, may be conveyed away by trenches or ſinks cut for that purpoſe.

By no means let there be any hen-roofts, hog-ſties, or houſes of eaſement, or any other filthy ſmells near it, for hen-dung or feathers ſwallowed, oftentimes prove mortal, and the ill air of a jakes ſometimes cauſes blindneſs; and the ſmell of ſwine is apt to breed the farcin; and there is no animal that delights more in cleanlineſs, nor is more offended at unwholeſome ſavours than a horſe.

Brick is better for building ſtables than ſtone, the latter being ſubject to ſweating in wet weather, and the dampneſs and moiſture cauſes rheums and catarrhs.

Let the walls be of a good convenient thickneſs, at leaſt a brick and a half, or two bricks thick, both for the ſake of ſafety and warmth in winter, and to defend him from being annoyed with the heat in ſummer, which would hinder his digeſting his food.

It will be proper to have windows both on the eaſt and on the north ſides, that he may have the benefit of the north air in ſummer, and of the morning ſun from the eaſt in winter.

Let the windows be glazed, and if they be faſhed it will not only be the handſomer, but will be more convenient to let in air at pleaſure: and let there be cloſe wooden ſhutters, that you may darken the ſtable in the middle of the day, which will incline the horſe to take his reſt as well in the day as in the night.

That

That part of the floor on which the horſe is to ſtand ſhould be made of oaken planks, for they will be both eaſier and warmer for the horſe to lie upon than ſtones; and be ſure to lay them level, for if they are laid higher before than behind (as they generally are in inns and horſe-courſers ſtables, that their horſes may appear to more advantage in ſtature) his hinder legs will ſwell, and he can never lie eaſily, becauſe his hinder parts will be ſtill ſlipping down.

Lay the planks croſs-ways, and not length-ways, and ſink a good trench underneath them, which may receive the urine through holes bored in the planks, and convey it into ſome common receptacle.

Raiſe the ground behind him even with the planks, that he may continually ſtand upon a level; and let the floor behind him be paved with ſmall pebble; and be ſure to let that part of the ſtable where the rack ſtands be well wainſcotted.

Place two rings at each ſide of his ſtall for his halter to run through, which ſhould have a light wooden clogger at the bottom of it, to poiſe it perpendicularly, but not ſo heavy as to tire the horſe, or to hinder him from eating.

Some recommend a drawer or locker made in the wainſcot partition, rather than a fixt manger, for him to eat his corn out of, which may be taken out to cleanſe at pleaſure.

This need not to be made large, and therefore will not take much room.

They alſo adviſe not to make any rack at all, but inſtead of it, (according to the *Italian* faſhion) to give the horſe his hay on the ground, upon the litter: or elſe you may, if you pleaſe, nail ſome boards in the form of a trough, in which you may put his hay, and the boards will prevent him from trampling on and ſpoiling it.

Some again diſapprove of this way of feeding, thinking it may ſpoil his cheſt, and that his blowing upon his hay will make it nauſeous to his palate; but others again anſwer, that as to the ſpoiling of his cheſt, it rather ſtrengthens it and makes it firm; whereas, on the contrary, the lifting of his head up high to the rack, will make him withy-cragged. But the way before-mentioned he will feed as he lies, which will be for his eaſe. And as to the hay, that may be given him but by ſmall quantities at a time; and there will be this advantage in receiving his hay on the ground, the prone poſture will cleanſe his head from rheum or poſe, which he happens by any ways to have gotten, and induce him to ſneeze and to throw out all manner of watry humours that may annoy his head.

If you have ſtable room enough you may make partitions, and at the head, towards the manger, board them to that height that one horſe may not moleſt or ſmell to another, allowing each horſe room enough to turn about, and lie down at pleaſure.

One of theſe ſtalls may be made convenient for your groom to lie in, in caſe of a match, or the ſickneſs of a horſe.

Behind the horſes may be made a range of preſſes, with pegs to hang up ſaddles, bridles, *&c.* and ſhelves for other utenſils, pots of ointment, *&c.*

And in order that the ſtable may not be encumbered with oat bins, you may make uſe of the method of a certain gentleman, deſcribed by *Dr. Plott*, in his hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire*, as follows:

Make a conveniency to let the oats down from above, out of a veſſel like the hopper of a mill, whence they fall into a ſquare pipe let into the wall, of about four inches diagonal, which comes down into a cupboard, alſo ſet into the wall, but with its end ſo near the bottom, that there ſhall never be above a gallon or ſuch a quantity in the cupboard at a time, which being taken away and given to the horſes, another gallon preſently ſucceeds, ſo that in the lower part of the ſtable, where the horſes ſtand, there is not an inch of room taken up for the whole proviſion of oats; which hath alſo this further conveniency, that by this motion the oats are kept conſtantly ſweet, the taking away of one gallon moving the whole maſs above, which otherwiſe being laid in great quantities, would be apt to grow muſty.

There alſo may be two of theſe made, the

one for oats, and the other for ſplit-beans, and both let into the range of preſſes, oats and beans being ſeparated above by partitions.

Let the floor over the ſtable be cieled, whether you make it a granary, or a lodging room for your groom, that no duſt may fall from it upon your horſes.

To the want of general cleanlineſs, pure air, and regular exerciſe, may be juſtly attributed all the ills which attend thoſe horſes kept at inns and livery ſtables; upon entering the major parts of their ſtables, (particularly if the door has been a few minutes cloſed and is opened for your admiſſion), you are inſtantly aſſailed with a diſagreeable ſmell of dung and urine. Here you find from ten or twelve, to twenty horſes, ſtanding as hot, and every crevice of the ſtable as cloſely ſtoped as if the very external air was infectious, and its admiſſion muſt inevitably propagate a contagion. You obſerve each horſe ſtanding upon an enormous load of litter, that by occaſional additions (without a regular and daily removal from the bottom) has acquired both the ſubſtance and property of a moderate hot bed.

Thus ſtand theſe poor animals, a kind of patient ſacrifice to ignorance and indiſcretion; and what is an additional contribution of folly, each horſe is loaded with a profuſion of body cloths. In this ſtate ſuch horſes are found to be in an almoſt perpetual languid perſpiration, ſo depreſſed and inactive, for want of pure air and regular exerciſe, that they appear dull, heavy, and inattentive, as if conſcious of their impriſonment and bodily perſecutions.

The effect of this mode of treatment ſoon becomes perceptible to the judicious eye of obſervation. The carcaſe ſeems full and overloaded for want of gentle and gradual motion; the legs become ſwelled, ſtiff, and tumified; and terminates in either cracks, ſcratches, greaſe, or ſome other diſorder. The hoofs by being conſtantly fixed in a heat of dung, acquire a degree of contraction indicating hoof-bound lameneſs. The eyes frequently give proof of habitual weakneſs, in a watry diſcharge; the heat of the body, &c. all tending to conſtitute a frame directly oppoſite in health, vigour, and appearance, to thoſe whoſe condition is regulated by a very different ſyſtem of ſtabularian management.

There are alſo other requiſites, as a dung-yard, a pump, a conduit; and if ſome pond or running river were near, it were the better.

STABLE-STAND, [in the foreſt law] a term uſed when a man is found at his ſtand in the foreſt, with a croſs bow or long bow, ready to ſhoot at a deer, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh, ready to let ſlip.

This is one of the four evidences, or preſumptions, by which a man is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's deer, the other three being back-berond, bloody-hand, and dog-draw.

STAG. A red male deer of five years old.

STAG-EVIL IN A HORSE, a diſtemper which is a kind of palſy in the jaws, he being ſometimes ſeized with ſuch a ſtiffneſs in the neck and jaws that he cannot move them, but turns up the white of his eyes, and is ſeized with a palpitation of the heart and beating of the flanks at uncertain intervals, which diſeaſe frequently proves mortal if it ſpreads all over the body.

It chiefly proceeds from the horſe's being expoſed to cold after a great heat.

The firſt remedy is to bleed plentifully, unleſs the horſe be old, low in fleſh, or lately taken from ſome hard duty, when you muſt not take away too much of his blood. After bleeding give the following ball; take of aſſa-fœtida half an ounce; caſtor powdered two drachms; valerian root powdered one ounce: make the whole into a ball, with honey and oil of amber.

This ball may be given twice a day at firſt, and afterwards once, waſhing it down with a decoction of valerian, ſweetened with liquorice or honey.

Care muſt alſo be taken to keep the body open with laxative purges, and emollient clyſters. And after this method has been continued for eight or ten days, the following balls ſhould be given, and waſhed down with the valerian decoction: Take of cinnabar of antimony ſix drachms, of aſſa-fœtida half an ounce; of birthwort root, myrrh and bay berries,

berries, of each two drachms: make the whole into a ball with treacle and oil of amber.

By purſuing this method the horſe, if he ſtands the firſt ſhock of the diſeaſe, will, in all probability, recover, unleſs the diſtemper proceeds from bots in the ſtomach, which is often the caſe when mercurial medicines, laid down in the article bots and worms, are to be uſed; after which the balls may be continued till the convulſions are removed.

It will alſo be neceſſary to chafe and rub the ſeveral parts that are contracted; and alſo to rub into the cheeks, temples, neck, ſhoulders, ſpines of the back and loins, the following liniament: Take of nerve and marſhmallow ointment, of each four ounces, and oil of amber, two ounces: make the whole into a liniament, with a ſufficient quantity of camphorated ſpirit of wine.

In this terrible diſtemper the jaws are ſometimes ſo faſt locked, that medicines cannot be given by the mouth, and then they muſt be given by way of clyſter; for the method too often practiſed, of forcing the jaws open, increaſes the ſymptoms, by putting the creature into the greateſt agony, and therefore ſhould not be attempted. The following infuſion may be given for this purpoſe: take of rue, pennyroyal, and camomile flowers, of each a handful; of valerian roots two ounces; boil theſe in five pints of water till one pint is waſted; ſtrain the liquor from the ingredients, diſſolve it in an ounce of aſſa-fœtida, and add four ounces of common oil. This clyſter muſt be given once a day.

But as the horſe, while he continues in this melancholy condition, cannot feed, he muſt be ſupported by nouriſhing clyſter, made of milk, pottage, broths, and the like, given to the quantity of three or four quarts a day; by which means the creature will be ſupported till the diſtemper abates ſo far as to be able to eat his food.

It has alſo been obſerved, that the ſtiffneſs of the jaws has continued, even after the convulſions has been removed, in which caſe the following medicines ſhould be given: Take of Matthews's pill and aſſa-fœtida, of each one ounce: make the whole into a ball.

This ball will generally be ſufficient to remove the ſtiffneſs: but if not, it muſt be repeated the following day, and the nervous decoctions recommended above, continued.

It is very common to make rowels in this diſeaſe; but they are generally unſucceſsful, and often mortify; ſo that if they are applied at all, they ſhould be made under the jaws and under the breaſt.

STAGGARD [with Hunters] a young male deer aged but four years.

STAGGERS, } IN HORSES, a diſeaſe, be-
STAVERS, } ing a giddineſs in the brain, which when it ſeizes the beaſt often proceeds to madneſs.

It owes its origin to corrupt blood, or groſs and ill humours which oppreſs the brain; ſometimes from its being too ſoon turned out to graſs before he is cold, or by hard riding, or hard labour.

The ſigns of it are dimneſs of ſight, reeling or ſtaggering, and his beating his head againſt the wall, by reaſon of violent pain, and thruſting it into his litter; he will likewiſe forſake his meat, and have wateriſh eyes.

A ſtable keeper aſſerts that he had loſt ſeveral horſes in ſtaggers, when he was perſuaded to keep a he goat in the ſtables, which lived about nine years, and during that time he was free from having the ſtaggers in his ſtables, although it contained a great number of horſes; but the goat dying, in a few months he loſt ſeveral horſes in that diſeaſe, which induced him to get another goat to obtain a prevention of the like misfortune, from which time he never experienced the loſs of a ſingle horſe, and the goat ſtill remains in the ſtable.

For the cure of this diſtemper there are various preſcriptions, ſome of which are, firſt to bleed the horſe, then to diſſolve the quantity of a hazel-nut of ſweet butter in a ſaucer full of wine: then take lint, or fine flax, dip it in it and ſtop his ears with it, and ſtitch them for twelve hours.

Some boil an ounce and half of bitter almonds, two drachms of an ox-gall, half a penny-worth of black hellebore, made into powder, grains of caſtoreum, vinegar and varniſh, of each five drachms, which they boil and ſtrain, which put into his ears as before.

Soleyſel directs to bleed the horſe in the flanks and plate-vein of the thighs, and then to give him a glyſter of two quarts of emetic wine, lukewarm, with four ounces of the ointment of populeum, and afterwards to let him repoſe a little; and when he has voided that glyſter about an hour, to give him the following doſe:

Take two ounces of the ſcoriæ of the liver of antimony, finely powdered, in five pints of beer, after it has had five or ſix warms over the fire, then add four ounces of unguentum roſarum, and inject this lukewarm.

Repeat this often, rubbing his legs ſtrongly with wiſps of ſtraw moiſtened with warm water, to make a revulſion: feed him with bran and white bread, and walk him from time to time in a temperate place.

But if notwithſtanding theſe applications the diſeaſe does ſtill continue, then give him an ounce of *Venice* treacle, diſſolved in a quart of ſome cordial water, and inject the following glyſter lukewarm:

Diſſolve two ounces of ſal polycreſtum and *Venice* treacle in two quarts of the decoction of the ſoftening herbs, and with a quarter of a pound of the oil of rue, make a glyſter. Or,

Take the ſeeds of creſſy, poppies, ſmallage parſley, dill, pepper, and ſaffron, of each two drachms, pound them all to a fine powder, and put them into two quarts of water, boiling hot from the fire, and let them infuſe together for three hours; ſtrain it and give him one quart; ſprinkle his hay with water, and the next day give him another quart faſting; let him have no cold water for four or five days, only white water, unleſs ſometimes a maſh. Or,

Make a ſmall tough oaken or aſhen ſtick ſharp, and make a notch at one end of it, like a fork, to prevent it from running too far into the horſe's head: put it up his noſtril, jobbing it up and down to the top of his head, which will ſet him to bleeding freely.

Then in the morning faſting give him a drink well brewed together, compounded of an ounce of turmeric, and the ſame quantity of aniſe-ſeeds, in a quart of ſtrong beer or ale, a pint of verjuice, and a quarter of a pint of brandy, and ſtop his ears with aqua vitæ and herbage, well beaten together; put of this an equal quantity into each ear, and ſtop flax or hurds upon it to keep it down, then ſtitch up his ears for twenty-four hours.

The next day bleed him in the neck, and give him his blood, with a handful of ſalt in it, ſtirring it well together, to prevent it from clodding; four or five hours after give him ſweet hay, and warm water and bran at night.

Then tie up one of his fore-legs, and ſtrew ſtore of litter under him, and leave him to take his reſt, and he will either recover in a day or two or die.

The vinegar will make him ſtale, and the aqua vitæ cauſe him to ſleep; if he does not come to his ſtomach, give him honey, white wine, and a cordial.

A STALE. A living fowl put in any place to allure other fowls, to a place where they may be taken; for want of theſe a lark or any other bird may be ſhot, his entrails taken out and dried in an oven in his feathers, with a ſtick thruſt through him, to keep in a convenient poſture, which may ſerve as well as a live one.

STALING, or DUNGING, a ſuppreſſion or ſtoppage of theſe may happen to a horſe ſeveral ways; ſometimes by being to high kept, and having too little exerciſe, ſometimes by being travelled ſuddenly after he has been taken up from graſs, before his body has been emptied of it.

The ſigns of knowing this is, that he will lie down and tumble about by reaſon of the extremity of pain, juſt as if he were troubled with bots.

In ſuch caſe to cauſe a horſe to ſtale, do as follows:

Put a quart of ſtrong ale into a two-quart pot, with as many reddiſh roots, waſhed, ſlit and bruiſed, as will fill up the pot, ſtop the pot cloſe, and let it ſtand twenty-four hours, then ſtrain out the liquor, ſqueezing the roots very hard, and give it the horſe faſting; then ride him a little up and down, ſet him up warm, and he will quickly ſtale.

Take three or four ſpoonfuls of burdock ſeeds, bruiſe them, and put them into a quart of

of beer, and a good piece of butter, heat it lukewarm and give it the horſe.

Kill a ſufficient number of bees, dry them well and reduce them to powder, and put them into a pint of white-wine or ale, and give him about an ounce of them at a time; this will open the paſſages of the primary veins, by his having taken two or three doſes, and making him ſtale freely.

STALING OF BLOOD; a horſe ſometimes happens in the midſt of ſummer to ſtale pure blood, by reaſon of immoderate exerciſe; if a veſſel or member be broke, it is mortal; but if it only proceeds from the heat of the kidnies, he may be eaſily cured; for in this caſe, all the urine that is tinged like blood is not blood, for a ſmall flux of blood will give a red tincture to a great quantity of urine.

For the cure: firſt bleed the horſe, then give him every morning three pints of the infuſion of crocus metallorum in white-wine, for ſix or ſeven days ſucceſſively, keeping him bridled four hours before and after it; this will both cleanſe his bladder, and heal the part affected.

If the diſtemper be attended with heat, and beating of the flanks, give him a cooling glyſter; bleed him again, and give two ounces of ſal polycreſtum, diſſolved in three pints of emetic wine, which is to be got ready to be given him in the morning.

If the ſal polycreſtum takes away his appetite, or the emetic wine does not effect the cure, give him the following medicines:

Take two ounces of *Venice* treacle, or (for want of that) of diateſſorum, with common honey and fine ſugar, of each four ounces: incorporate all theſe well together in a mortar, then add aniſe-ſeeds, coriander-ſeeds, and liquorice powder, of each two ounces.

Mingle the maſs well, and give it the horſe, diſſolved in a quart of claret, keeping him bridled for three hours, both before and after; and the next day bleed him.

On the third day inject the following glyſter; take two ounces of the ſcorio, or droſs of liver of antimony, in fine powder; boil it in five pints of cow's milk whey, and as ſoon as the liquor begins to riſe in great bubbles, take it from the fire, and add to it a quarter of a pound of olive oil; give this glyſter lukewarm.

The virtue of theſe medicines have been experienced; but if the diſeaſe ſhould ſtill continue, you muſt againſt repeat the whole courſe.

STALING BLOOD; this diſtremper is often cauſed by a ſtrain: for the cure, bleed the horſe, and give him ſome of the hyſteric liquor, about a large ſpoonful, in a pint of ſtrong beer warm, and it will bring him into order.

STALLION is an ungelt horſe, deſigned for the covering of mares, in order to propagate the ſpecies; and when his ſtones are taken away, and he is gelt, he is called a gelding.

Now in the chuſing ſtone-horſes, or ſtallions for mares, you ought to take great care that they neither have moon-eyes, watery-eyes, blood-ſhotten eyes, ſplents, ſpavins, curbs, nor, if poſſible, any natural imperfection of any kind whatſoever; for if they have, the colts will take them hereditarily from their parents.

But let them be the beſt, ableſt, higheſt ſpirited, faireſt coloured, and fineſt ſhaped; and a perſon ſhould inform himſelf of all natural defects in them, of which none are free.

As for his age, he ought not to be younger, to cover a mare, than four years old, from which time forward he will beget colts till twenty.

Let the ſtallion be ſo high fed, as to be full of luſt and vigour, and then brought to the place where the mares are; take off his hinder ſhoes, and let him cover a mare in hand twice or thrice, to keep him ſober; then pull off his bridle, and turn him looſe to the reſt of the mares, which muſt be in a convenient cloſe, with ſtrong fences and good food, and there leave him till he has covered them all, ſo that they will take horſe no more; by which time his courage will be pretty well cooled.

Ten or twelve mares are enough for one horſe in the ſame year: it will alſo be neceſſary to have ſome little ſhed or hovel in the field, to which he may retreat to defend him from the rain, ſun, and wind, which are very

weak-

weakening to a horſe: let there be likewiſe a rack and manger to feed him in, during his covering-time, and it would not be amiſs if one were to watch him during that time for fear of any accident, and the better to know how often he covers each mare.

When he has done his duty, take him away from the mares, and remove them into ſome freſh paſture.

Take notice, that when you would have mares covered, either in hand or otherwiſe, that both the ſtallion and mare have the ſame feeding, *viz.* if the horſe be at hay and oats, which are commonly called hard meats, the mare ſhould be alſo at hard meat, otherwiſe ſhe will not be ſo fit to hold.

In the like manner, if the ſtallion be at graſs, you muſt alſo put the mare to graſs.

Thoſe mares which are in middling caſe conceive the moſt eaſily; whereas thoſe that are very fat hold with great difficulty; thoſe of them that are hot and in ſeaſon, retain a great deal better; their heat exciting the ſtallion, who, on his part, performs the action with great vigour and ardour.

And when you cover a mare in hand, in order that ſhe may the more certainly hold, let the ſtallion and the mare be ſo placed in the ſtable, that they may ſee each other, keeping them ſo for ſome time, which will animate them both, and then they will hardly fail to generate.

For the ordering of a ſtallion, ſome give the following inſtructions:

Feed the ſtallion for three months at leaſt, before he is to cover, with good oats, peaſe, or beans, or with coarſe bread and a little hay, but a good deal of wheat ſtraw; taking him twice a day out to water, walking him up and down for an hour after he has drank, but without making him ſweat.

If the ſtallion be not thus brought into wind before he covers, he will be in danger of becoming purſey, and broken winded; and if he be not well fed, he will not be able to perform his taſk, or at beſt the colts would be but pitiful and weak ones; and though you ſhould take great care to nouriſh him, yet you will take him in again very weak.

If you put him to many mares, he will not ſerve you ſo long, but his mane and tail will fall away by reaſon of poverty, and it will be a difficult matter to bring him to a good condition of body, againſt the year following.

He ought to have mares according to his ſtrength, as twelve or fifteen, or at moſt not above twenty.

As to foreign horſes: the *Spaniſh* horſe, or *Spaniſh* jennet, is a creature of great fire, of a middle ſtature, and generally well made in his head, body, and legs; and though his buttocks are ſomewhat long, yet they are ſtrong and well ſhaped.

After one of theſe horſes has been well taught, there is none make a better ſhow upon the parade; but he is not a horſe that will hold long in his full ſtrength, becauſe he hath rather too much ſpirit; for about half a mile, there is not a ſwifter creature in a race, but then his ſtrength fails.

A *Spaniſh* horſe is not generally thought fit for action, till he is ſix years old, for they are not till that time grown to their full perfection or beauty, and their too great fire or mettle is not till then abated ſufficient to render him ſerviceable.

The laſt thing that is compleat in *Spaniſh* horſes, is the creſt; the horſes of this breed are naturally inclined to bound and to make faults, raiſing all four feet at once from the ground; but their limbs being weak and ſmall, they are very ſubject to be ſinew-ſtrained, or otherwiſe lamed, in a ſhort time after they are fit for ſervice.

No kind of horſe has ſuch open noſtrils, nor ſnort more in all his goings, than the *Spaniſh* horſe: his trot is ſomewhat long, irregular or waving, for which reaſon ſome jockies have choſe to bring them to the pace or amble.

The *German* horſe: theſe horſes are for the moſt part very tall, and large of body, not very beautiful in make, but ſeem to be of great ſtrength, and being brought into the manage, perform ſome of the moſt difficult leſſons with agility enough: they gallop very ſlow or heavy, and trot very high; but they are ſtrong, and better for the draught or burthen, than the manage.

The *Hungarian* horſe: theſe horſes are generally hook-noſed, and have thick heads, large eyes, broad jaws, but narrow noſtrils; their

their manes are rough and thick, commonly reaching near the ground; their tails, in like manner, are bushy and long; for the most part of lean and thin bodies, and weak pasterns: but although some part of them are not to be liked, yet the deformities are generally so well put together, that, taken all together, the horses are agreeable enough.

They are of a tolerable good courage, and will endure labour and fatigue, and for that reason are serviceable in war.

The *Swedish* horse: these are of small stature, their shape indifferent, and are of but small service.

The horses natural to *Sweden* are, for the most part, either white, dun, or pyed, and wall-eyed; so that unless they are improved by other breeds, they are not to be ranked with them that are of good esteem.

The *Polish* horse: these are much like the *Danish* horse, and are generally about the size of the *Spanish* jennet, are of a middle stature, but their limbs are much better knit together, and are of a much stronger make, than the *Spanish* ones.

This horse is in many respects like our natural *English* horse, except that their heads are somewhat slenderer, like the *Irish* hobby; but their necks and crests are raised upright, and very strong: their ears are very short and small, and their backs capable of bearing any weight; their chines are broad, and their hoofs are judged to be as good as those of any horse in the world.

They are very good for a journey, and will endure long ones, with more ease than any other horses.

Flanders horses: these differ in shape but little from the *German* breed, they are tall in stature, have short and thick heads, bodies deep and long, buttocks round and flat, their legs thick and rough.

These horses and the mares of the same kind, are esteemed chiefly for the draught, in which, for statelines, they excel most horses in *Europe*; but are to be rejected for the saddle, being both sluggish and uneasy.

The *Flanders* horse and mare both have a hard trot, but are much used in the harness with us in *England*.

The *Neapolitan* horse: these horses are highly esteemed for their strength and courage, which, together with their gentle dispositions, make them more valued.

His limbs are strong, and well knit together; his pace is lofty, and he is very docile for the performance of any exercise; but a nice eye may discover that his legs are something too small, which seems to be his only imperfection.

He may be known by his head, which is long, lean, and slender, bending from the eyes to the nostrils, like a hawk's beak; he also has a very full eye, and a sharp ear.

The *Sardinian* horse: these, and those of *Corsica*, very much resemble the *Neapolitan*, but are somewhat shorter bodied, and of a more fiery disposition; but by good management may be brought to very good discipline.

Turkish horses: these horses are originally natives of *Greece*, and bear an extraordinary price with us, partly because of their extraordinary beauty, and partly because of the great expence of bringing them over.

These *Turkish* horses have fine heads, somewhat like *Barbary* ones, beautiful fore-hands, and straight limbs, rather small than large, are of a most delicate shape, their pace is genteel and graceful, and besides, they are horses of good spirit.

Their coats are smooth and short, and their hoofs long and narrow, which is a sign of swiftness; in a word, they are horses of great beauty, courage and speed.

Their colour is, for the most part, grey or flea bitten, though there are some of a bright bay colour; but most of these we have now in *England* are grey.

English horses: the true bred *English* horse, has been accounted a creature of great strength and spirit, and he has been, by some authors, represented as of a very large size; but at present we have hardly any that can be called a true bred *English* horse, or that can be said to be the offspring of an horse and mare, that were both lineally descended from the original race of this country: unless we may account those horses to be such that are bred wild in some forests, and among mountains.

Among them, perhaps, the mares and horses were both of the first *English* race, with-

without mixture: however, it is not certain, but ſome horſes of foreign countries, of which many have been, and ſtill are, frequently brought over, were turned into thoſe wild places, as convenient paſture, and have mixed with the natives of *Britain*.

However, ſeeing we cannot ſeek for *Engliſh* horſes any where elſe than in foreſts, and wild places, we will ſuppoſe thoſe to be the true bred *Engliſh* race of horſes.

Theſe we find to anſwer the character, ſo far as relates to ſtrength and good ſpirit; but they are not large, though very hardy, and will always keep good fleſh on their backs, and thrive, where other horſes can ſcarce live.

It is not improbable but that the race might have been much larger than they now are, becauſe in the firſt time they were at liberty to range any where, and take their pleaſure where it pleaſed them beſt, becauſe all grounds then lay open, or elſe there were but very few incloſures, in compariſon to what there are now. And when they had that plentiful ſhare of food, we may naturally imagine that their bodies were much larger than they are at preſent; for it is a certain rule, that the leſs ſhare of nouriſhment any creature has during the time of its growth, ſo much the ſmaller will he be in ſtature.

But there are now very few of this wild ſort in uſe, in compariſon to what there were a hundred and fifty, or two hundred years ago; and thoſe that are now taken up, are not eaſily tamed: but when they are once diſciplined, they will endure more labour than any horſes in the known parts of the world.

Iriſh hobbies: theſe are alſo of a wild breed, and are generally well made, much after the manner of the *Engliſh* wild horſes; they have fine heads, ſtrong necks, and well turned bodies, quick eyes, good limbs, and other good qualities ſufficient to recommend them; are briſk and courageous, and very ſure footed: but both theſe are ſubject to ſtart, which, I ſuppoſe, proceeds from their wild way of living, where they have not had the opportunity of knowing or ſeeing any thing but trees or buſhes, and therefore every thing elſe ſeems ſtrange and ſhocking to them.

But if they happen to be young, when taken from the foreſt, or other wild paſtures, this may probably be overcome; but if they are not ſo, then I judge it impoſſible ever to break them to it; for they having never known any thing but wild ſcenes, and been a long time habituated to them, every thing that differs from them, will ſeem ſtrange, if not monſtrous, and will ſtrike them with fear and horror, never to be corrected.

We are informed that theſe *Iriſh* horſes are ſo wild, that the only way of taking them, is by aſſembling a great number of people together, and driving the whole ſtud, both horſes and mares, colts and fillies, into a bog, where they caſt halters over the heads of thoſe they think fit for ſervice, letting the others run again into the country.

Our *Engliſh* horſes in foreſts are not taken with leſs labour, for many artful devices muſt be uſed, and a great deal of labour too is required in the taking them.

And after all, great care muſt be taken that they have moſt gentle uſage, to make them as familiar as poſſible; and at the firſt, not letting them have any thing to eat, but what we feed them with out of the hand, till they are grown very well acquainted with their keepers.

It is not to be expected that they will all of a ſudden quit their wildneſs, but thus feeding them, and keeping them awake for ſome time, will tame them by degrees.

It ought to be obſerved, both in the taming or teaching of horſes, that they are to be uſed with tenderneſs, rather than roughneſs, and no paſſionate perſon ought to be concerned in their breaking or management; but a man that undertakes this buſineſs ought to be patient, and a maſter of reaſon; and for want of theſe qualifications being put in practice in the management of them, many a good horſe has been ſpoiled, having either been puſhed on by the paſſion of the rider to over-ſtrain themſelves, or elſe to ſtart and fly out of the way, at the leaſt touch of a whip or ſpur, and thereby endanger the rider; or to hate the rider, and take every opportunity of doing him a miſchief, either in mounting, or when he is on his back, or at diſmounting.

There are many inſtances to prove that horſes

horſes have a memory, and will reſent injuries that have been offered them. I have known ſome horſes would not ſtand ſtill to be ſhod by a farrier, of whom they have before received ſome violent uſage; when at the ſame time would freely ſuffer themſelves to be ſhod by ſtrangers. Others have been ſo provoked at the ſight of a farrier, with a leather apron, that they have endeavoured all they could to do him a miſchief, either by biting or kicking. Nor are we without the knowledge of melancholy accidents that have happened to grooms, who have uſed their horſes with too much ſeverity.

I ſhall conclude what has been ſaid of foreign horſes, the natural bred *Engliſh* horſes, and *Iriſh* hobbies, with ſaying, that when we ſee a fine horſe now a-days which was foaled in *England*, and bred of a mare and horſe that was likewiſe bred in the ſame place, we cannot be certain that ſuch a horſe is of a true *Engliſh* breed, unleſs we could know farther of his generation; his grandſire or grandam might, perhaps be both foreigners.

But we ſay thus much of horſes which have been foaled or bred in *England*, though they are the offspring of foreigners, they will be ſtronger, and have a better ſpirit, than if the ſame had been abroad; becauſe the food in *England* for horſes is more hearty and nouriſhing, than in any other country in *Europe*, eſpecially our graſs, which is the principal food for horſes, is in greater plenty in *Britain* and *Ireland*, than in any other *European* nation beſides.

For which reaſon in the hotter countries, they are forced, for want of graſs, to cultivate clover, ſaintfoin, *&c.* and feed their horſes with theſe and chopt ſtraw and corn; but chopt ſtraw is only for them when they are grown fit for uſe, they having only during their firſt two or three years, clover, ſaintfoin, *&c.*

Of the croſs ſtrains of horſes. It is well known, that in *Britain* have been bred horſes of all kinds before-mentioned, which have not only been as good as thoſe bred in their reſpective countries, but have been allowed to exceed them in ſtrength and beauty.

But this ſhould be remembered, that of every kind of horſe mentioned before, it has been thought proper in our trading, ſporting, and warlike country, to compoſe out of the variety, ſuch horſes as may prove uſeful to every ſort of buſineſs.

We have ſome for carrying burdens, ſome for the road, ſome for hunting, others for ambling, and others for the coach and other carriages; ſome likewiſe for racing, and ſome for the manage, to be trained either for the war, or diverſion of great men.

As to the mixing of breeds, ſome are of opinion, that ſuch horſes deſigned to be trained for the war, ſhould be bred from a *Neapolitan* ſtallion, and an *Engliſh* mare, or of a *Turkiſh* ſtallion, and an *Engliſh* mare.

The next breed to be deſired, is between a *Turkiſh* ſtallion, and a *Neapolitan* mare, which produce a fine race and of great value.

Some ſay that ſtallions of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, coupled with *Turkiſh* mares, will produce a fine breed; and that the *Spaniſh* jennet, and *Flanders* mare, produce an excellent offſpring.

But this we are certain of, that any of the aforeſaid kinds of horſes, covering true born *Engliſh* mares, will beget a better colt or filly, than if they had coupled with their own race, in their own country.

And there is good reaſon for this, becauſe no race of horſes in the world have ſuch hearty feedings as thoſe of *Britain*, where liberty renders every farmer capable of cultivating his lands, and providing plentifully for himſelf, and all about him.

This cauſes all of our breed to be ſtrong and hearty, and when the mare is ſo, the race that proceeds from her muſt be ſo much better as ſhe is ſtronger than the mares that are fed in other countries, where the provender is more coarſe, and leſs nouriſhing.

As to the breeding of horſes for racing, ſome gentlemen chuſe to put a *Barbary* horſe to an *Engliſh* mare; others will have both the ſires and dam to be *Barbs*; others again are for coupling the *Barbary* horſe with the *Turkiſh* mare, and indeed any of theſe couplings do produce horſes of great ſpeed.

The croſs ſtrains of horſes we now have, are not to be numbered; but if we were to trace the breeds of the beſt running horſes, we ſhould find them to proceed from ſuch mixtures.

The many horſe races, ſo frequently the diverſion of our *Engliſh* nobility and gentry, are chiefly performed by ſuch mixtures in breed.

For though one horſe truly bred of one particular country, may be ſwifter than another, yet if he wants ſtrength he will be a loſer in the courſe, and will fall from his ſpeed if the courſe happens to be wet and heavy; but the coupling beforementioned, when brought together by a man of right judgment that way, may produce ſomething admirable at *Newmarket*, &c.

As to hunting horſes, which are chiefly the delight of the *Engliſh* gentry, theſe ought to be nimble, full of courage, and ſtrong.

The original of the beſt we know, have proceeded from a croſs ſtrain, between the *Turkiſh* ſtallion and *Engliſh* mare; and there is great reaſon for this opinion, ſince we are already certain of the ſtrength of our *Engliſh* bred mares, and the good courage and ſwiftneſs of the *Turkiſh* and *Barbary* horſes.

But every one who breeds ſuch horſes, has his peculiar fancy; they employ ſome favourite ſtallion, or favourite mare to raiſe a breed from, and are different in opinion about this: one of any particular breed will not be ſo good as another, although the ſame care ſhould be taken in the coupling the ſire and the dam.

All that can be ſaid is, that a ſtallion of vigour and ſpeed ought to be choſen, and a mare of a ſtrong and healthy body; and from ſuch coupling may be expected well bred horſes of ſtrength and courage.

The pad or ambling horſe, is chiefly deſired for ladies; to produce ſuch, let the ſire be a *Turk*, and the dam a *Scotch* poney, or *Iriſh* hobby, and theſe between them will produce a race that will be natural pacers. And again, a *Turkiſh* ſire, and an *Engliſh* mare of a ſmall ſize, will naturally fall into a pace or an amble.

Then as for the burthen or pack, the *German* horſe will be a good ſire for a *Flanders* or *Flemiſh* dam; theſe will produce a breed ſtrong and tall, fit either for carrying great weights, or war.

If one of this breed happens to be trained for the army, his rider, with his accoutrements, will hardly be leſs than thirty ſtone.

The *Northamptonſhire* breed of horſes are generally coveted for this uſe, the original of which came from a mixture of the kind before-mentioned.

Theſe are alſo good for the draught, either in the coach or cart, and many have been of the opinion, that the mares of this breed are as ſerviceable in ſtrength and action, as the horſes: and the ſtallions and mares of this croſs ſtrain are rather preferable to the original ſires or dams; being more habituated to the food of the country, or as one may ſay, naturalized to the *Engliſh* provender, than thoſe that came from their reſpective native countries.

The croſſing of ſtrains, or coupling one horſe with another, has of late ſo much improved our breed in *England*, that we have them now of all ſorts, and for all uſe, in more perfection, than any other country in the world.

Some *Engliſh* authors have obſerved, that the beſt horſes are rather from the croſs ſtrain, than immediately from the natural breed of any country, for our *Engliſh* mares mend the breed; they ſtrengthen the joints of the *Spaniſh* jennet, the ſlenderneſs of the limbs of the *Turk* or *Barb*, and the too long, and rough hair about the paſtern of the *Spaniſh* breed.

In the latter caſe when the hairs are long upon the paſterns, it would be difficult for their keepers to preſerve them from the malanders or ſcratches, which the *Flanders* horſe or mare is frequently attended with, unleſs that hair was finged or burnt off.

As for the age of a ſtallion; ſome adviſe to try the age and courage of a ſtallion, by taking up part of the ſkin, and if it return quickly to the body, and become ſmooth, it is a ſign of his vigour and youth; and, on the contrary if it remains ſome time without returning to the part whence it was pulled, it is a ſign that the horſe is either old or infirm, but if on the contrary, he is fit for buſineſs.

Another way to try if a horſe be young or old, is to take the ſtern or tail, next the buttock, between the finger and thumb, and preſſing that part hard, if they find the joint there bigger or more prominent than the points of the tail (as big perhaps as a hazel nut) they conclude the horſe to be under

der ten years old; but if that joint be equal with the other joints in the tail, they ſuppoſe the horſe to be paſt that age.

Another way is, to examine the horſe's eyes, whether they be full; his body, whether or not it is in good condition; as alſo whether he has courage; if his coat be ſmooth, and if the hollow of his eyes be full; for if all theſe meet together, expert jockies conclude a horſe is young, and fit for generation. *See* AGE OF A HORSE, MARE, STALLION, STUD.

STALKING-HORSE; without which there is no getting to ſhoot at ſome fowl, by reaſon of their ſhyneſs; which ſtalking-horſe ſhould be ſome old jade trained up for that purpoſe, who will gently, and as you would have him, walk up and down in the water which way you pleaſe, ſlodding and eating of the graſs that grows therein. *See* Plate XV. and ARTICLE TUNNEL-NET.

You muſt ſhelter yourſelf and gun behind his fore-ſhoulder, bending your body low by his ſide, and keeping his body full between you and the fowl; being within ſhot, take your level from before the fore-part of the horſe, firing as it were between the horſe's neck and the water, which is much better than firing under his belly, being leſs perceivable.

But by reaſon of the trouble and time that a real ſtalking-horſe will take up, to make fit for this purpoſe, you may make an artificial one, of ſome pieces of old canvas, ſhaped like a horſe, with his head bending downward as if grazing; it may be ſtuffed with any light matter, and painted of the colour of a horſe, of which the beſt is brown, and in the middle let it be fixed to a ſtaff, with a ſharp iron at the end, to ſtick it into the ground as you ſee occaſion, ſtanding faſt while you take your level.

It muſt alſo be ſo portable, that you may with eaſe bear it with one hand, and move it ſo as it may ſeem to graze as you go.

It muſt neither be too low nor too high in ſtature, for the firſt will not hide your body, and the other will be apt to ſcare away the fowl.

You may, inſtead of this ſtalking-horſe, form out of canvaſs painted, an ox or cow; this change is very proper, after you have ſo beaten the fowl with your ſtalking-horſe, that they begin to find out the deceit (as it frequently happens): then you may ſtalk with an ox or cow, till the horſe be forgotten, and by this method continue your ſport.

In low fenny grounds, the ſtalking with ſtags or red deer is very proper, where ſuch deer do uſually feed, and are more familiar with the fowl, and ſo feed nearer them than either the ox, horſe, or cow: which ſtalking-ſtag, or deer, are formed out of canvas painted, with the natural horns of ſtags fixed thereon, and the colour ſhould be painted ſo lively, as that the fowl cannot diſcern the deceit, by which means you will come within a much nearer diſtance.

There are likewiſe other engines to ſtalk withal, ſuch as an artificial tree, buſh, or ſhrub, which may be made into ſmall wands, and with painted canvas made into the form of the body of a tree, as a willow, poplar, or ſuch trees as grow by rivers, and water-ſides, which are the beſt.

If you ſtalk with a buſh or ſhrub, they muſt not be ſo tall as your tree, but much thicker; which may be made either of one entire buſh, or of divers buſhes interwoven one with another, either with ſmall withy-wands, cord or packthread, that may not be diſcerned: and let not your buſh exceed the height of a man, but be thicker than four or five inches, with a ſpike at the bottom to ſtick into the ground, whilſt you take your level.

If you deſign theſe artificial ſtalking engines for fowls that flock together, eſpecially water-fowl, they will ſoon grow too crafty for thoſe that are unſtuffed; but for pheaſants, woodcocks, and the like, there cannot be a more uſeful and cheaper way, than to uſe thoſe that are unſtuffed; for when you have made the ſhot, you may roll up the engine, and keep it for another occaſion.

Take notice, that theſe ſeveral ſorts of engines before-mentioned, are to be uſed only in the morning, or late in the evening, and are more proper for water than land-fowl; for when the ſun is up, its reflection ſooner diſcovers the imperfections of the engine, which are better hidden by the water.

STANCHING BLOOD; in caſe a horſe, *&c.* happens to be cut or hurt, fill the cut full of the wool of a hare or rabbit, and hold it in ſome time with your hand, or elſe bind it on the part; then burn the upper leather of an old ſhoe, and ſtrew the aſhes among the wool, and let it lie on for twenty-four hours, and it will ſtanch the bleeding. Or,

Boil together honey, wax, turpentine, ſwine's greaſe, and wheaten-flour, ſtirring and mixing them well together, till they are become an ointment, then take it off the fire, and put it up in a gallipot for uſe; but if the cut be of any conſiderable depth, put in a tent of flax, or linen-cloth, dipped in the ointment, and lay a plaiſter of the ſame over it, letting it lie on twenty-four hours.

If a horſe happens to bleed violently at the noſe, ſtamp betony in a mortar with ſalt, and put it into his noſe, applying it to the wound and it will ſtop it: but if he be taken ſuddenly in the highway, *&c.* and you cannot get the herb, ſcrape a felt hat or piece of woollen cloth with a knife, and apply it to the part, and it will ſtanch it.

STARE. } A bird kept for his whiſt-
STARLING. } ling; but the great fault generally is, that they get them too much fledged out of the neſt, which makes them generally retain ſo much of their own harſh notes; ſuch therefore as would have them good, and avoid their own natural ſpeaking tone, muſt take them from the old ones at two or three days old; and this ſhould be done by all birds that you deſign to learn to whiſtle or ſpeak, or would have learn of another bird by hanging under his cage.

STARS; are diſtinguiſhing marks in the foreheads of horſes, and they are uſually made either white, black, or red.

The method of making which is as follows:

If you would have a white one in his forehead, or indeed in any other part of his body, firſt, with a razor, ſhave away the hair of the width or bigneſs that you would have the ſtar to be, then take a little oil of vitriol in an oyſter-ſhell, and dip a feather or piece of ſtick into it, for it will eat both linen and woollen, and juſt wet it all over the place that you have ſhaved, and it will eat away the root of the hairs, and the next that come will be white. It need not be done above once, and may be healed up with copperas water, and green ointment.

STARTING, in the manage a horſe is ſaid to be ſtarting, ſkittiſh, or timorous, that takes every object he ſees to be otherwiſe than it is.

This fault is moſt common to horſes that have defects in their eyes: you ſhould never beat a ſtarting horſe in his conſternation, but get him to advance gently to the object that alarms him.

STAY. To ſtay the hand; to ſtay or ſuſtain a horſe, is to hold the bridle firm and high.

We likewiſe ſtay or ſuſtain a horſe with the in-leg or the in-heel, when he makes his croupe go before his ſhoulders upon volts.

We ſtay a horſe again when we hinder him to traverſe, when we ride him equally, keeping him always ſubject, ſo that his croupe cannot ſlip out, and he can loſe neither his cadence nor his ground, but marks all his times equal.

STEP AND LEAP; is one of the ſeven airs, or artificial motions of a horſe, being, as it were, three airs; for the pace or ſtep in *terra a terra*, the raiſing is a corvet, and the leap finiſhes the whole.

The ſteps put the horſe upon the hand, and gives him a riſe to leap like one that runs before he leaps, and ſo many leaps higher than he that goes every time a leap. For leaps of all kinds, give no help with your legs at all, only hold him with the bridle-hand when he riſes before, that ſo he may riſe the higher behind, and when he begins to riſe the higher behind, then put your bridle-hand a little forwards to hold him up before, and ſtay him there upon the hand, as if he hung in the air; and time the motion of your bridle-hand, ſo as that you may take him, as if he were a ball upon the bound, which is the greateſt ſecret of all in leaping a horſe right.

STERN, [with Hunters] the tail of a grey-hound, or a wolf.

STEW, is a kind of fiſh-pond, contrived for ſerving the daily uſe of a family, ſo that with little trouble the houſe may be furniſhed with fiſh at any time.

This ſhould be ſo ſituated as to be near the

the chief manſion-houſe, and incloſed, the better to be defended from robbers.

If you have two great waters of three or four acres a piece, it will be proper to have four ſtews, of two rods wide and three rods long each.

In the making of theſe the ſides ſhould be cut down ſloping, carrying the bottom in a continual decline from end to end, ſo as you may have a convenient mouth, as horſe-ponds have, for the taking out your nets when you have drawn for fiſh; and if you have room enough you may make a mouth at both ends, and the deepeſt part ſhould be in the middle, by which means your net may be drawn backwards or forwards, and the fiſh ſhould not have ſuch ſhelter as a depth under a head will be.

Add to this, that fiſh delight in coming upon the ſhoals, and in all probability thrive the better.

Theſe may chiefly be reſerved for carp, but not abſolutely; and if you perceive your tench and perch to increaſe and proſper, you may make leſſer ſtews to ſerve them a-part, and ſo you may have them when you pleaſe, without diſturbing the other fiſh.

But remember this, that perch will ſcarce live in ſtews and ſmall water, in hot weather, but will pine, grow lean and thin, if not die; ſo that the ſtews are to be their winter quarters, but in the ſummer they ſhould be in green ponds.

STICKLE-BACK; this fiſh is ſmall, prickly, and without ſcales, and not worth minding, but that he is an excellent bait for trouts, eſpecially if his tail be turned round on the hook, at which a trout will bite more eagerly than at pink, roach or minnow.

The loach is alſo as good a bait as the ſtickle-back, provided you place either right on the hook.

And that you may do it, take this obſervation, that the nimble turning of the pink, minnow, loach, or ſtickle-back, is the perfection of that ſort of fiſhing.

That you may do it the better, take notice that you muſt put the hook into the mouth of any of the aforeſaid baits, and out at their tail, tying him faſt with white thread a little above it, in ſuch ſort that he may turn; after this ſew up his mouth, and you have done.

This way of baiting is very tempting to large trouts, and ſeldom fail the angler's expectation. This fiſh is in ſome places called a bandſtickle.

STIFLE IN A HORSE, a large muſcle, or that part of the hind-leg which advances towards his belly, and is a moſt dangerous part to receive a blow upon.

STIFLING, is a malady that accidentally befals a horſe either by ſome ſtrain, by leaping, or by a ſlip in the ſtable, or on traveling, or elſe by ſome blow or ſtroke, which puts out the ſtifle-bone, or much hurts and ſtrains the joint.

The ſign of this is by the diſlocated bone bearing itſelf out, which will make him go lame, and unwilling to touch the ground, but only with his toes, till it be put in again.

The common method of cure is to ſwim the horſe in ſome deep water or pond, till he ſweats about his ears, which will put the bone into its right place again, and when he is thought to have ſwam enough, to take him out of the water and to throw an old blanket over him, to prevent him from taking cold, and lead him gently home.

Then begin in the ſtable; they put a wooden wedge of the breadth of a ſix-pence between the toe and the ſhoe, on the contrary foot behind, and when they find him thoroughly dry, anoint the part aggrieved with hen's greaſe, or oil of turpentine, and ſtrong beer, of equal parts alike, well ſhaken and mixed together in a phial.

It is to be well chafed in with the hand, one holding at the ſame time a hot bar of iron or fire-ſhovel, to make it ſink in the better: or you may apply to it brandy and common ſoap, and ſtrong beer, mixed together.

Or, tie down the horſe's head to the manger, and faſten a cord to the paſtern of the ſtifled leg, and draw his leg forwards, ſo that the bone will come right by being helped with the hand; keep it in this poſition exactly, and tie the other end of the cord to the rack, ſo that the horſe may not pull his leg back ſo as to diſlocate the bone for an hour or two, till after it has been ſettled and dreſſed.

Then

Then having ready melted pitch in a pot, dip a bit of a clout, tied to a ſtick, into the pitch, anoint the ſtifling with it, to the breadth of three or four inches, and the length of ten; and immediately before the pitch can cool, having ready a ſtrong piece of canvas cut fit for the purpoſe, and very well warmed by the fire, clap it ſo neatly upon the place, that the bone cannot ſlip out again.

Take notice, that this plaiſter muſt not be long-ways towards the foot and flank; but croſs-ways upon the joint, as it were about the thigh; for otherwiſe it cannot hold in the bone.

When you have laid on the plaiſter, anoint it all over with the melted pitch, and while it is warm, clap flax, the colour of the horſe, all over the outſide of the canvas.

Let the plaiſter remain on till it falls off of itſelf; but if the bone be out, then put in a *French* rowel, a little below the ſtifling place, and let it remain fifteen days, and turn it once every day; at the end of fifteen days take it out, and heal up the orifice with green ointment.

STIFF Legs, a diſeaſe in horſes, under which are alſo comprehended dry, decayed, or bruiſed legs.

For the cure: take of ſpirit of wine a quart; oil of nuts, half a pint; butter, half a pound; put them into a glazed earthen pipkin and melt them, covering the veſſel with another that is leſs, exactly fitting to it, lute the junctures well with clay, mixed with horſe dung, or hair; and after the cement is dry, ſet the pot on a very gentle fire, and keep the ingredients boiling up, very ſoftly, for the ſpace of eight or ten hours; then take off the pot and ſet it to cool: when uſed, rub the maſter ſinews with your hand till it grows hot, then anoint it with this compoſition, chafing it in, and repeat the ſame every day.

STIPTIC Powder, is a reſtringent preparation of iron; commonly called *Colebatch's Stiptic Powder*, after the name of its inventor, Sir *John Colebatch*. It is prepared after the following manner:

Upon what quantity of filing of iron you pleaſe pour ſpirit of ſalt, ſo as to cover them to the height of three or four fingers, and let them ſtand in a gentle digeſtion, till the fermentation is over, and the ſpirit of ſalt is become ſweet; then pour off the liquid part, and evaporate it in an iron or glaſs veſſel, till half of it is waſted; then put it into an equal quantity of *ſaccharum ſaturni*, and evaporate it to a dry powder; if the evaporation be ſtopped at its firſt becoming dry, it has exactly the appearance of *Colebatch's Powder*; but if it be continued longer, and the heat raiſed, it will turn red.

This muſt be kept ſtopped up very cloſe from the air, or elſe it will imbibe, and ſo flow as to loſe its efficacy.

Dr. *Quincy* tells us, that he was very well informed that this was the ſtiptic that made ſo much noiſe in the world ſome years ſince, by the author of *Novum Lumen Chirurgicum*, and for the ſale of which a patent was procured, except the oil of vitriol was uſed in that, inſtead of the ſpirit of ſalt in this; and that the difference is very inſignificant.

He ſays alſo, that he kept ſome of this by him, till he found a proper opportunity to try it, when an extraordinary one happened, by a blundering farrier cutting the jugular artery of a very fine young horſe, and that having ſtopped the flux of blood, by griping the part with his hand, till the doctor had diſſolved ſome of this powder in warm water, and with currier's ſhavings of leather dipped in it, he applied it to the part, not one drop of blood followed afterwards, and the part was eaſily afterwards incarnated and healed up.

STIRRUP, a well known iron frame, faſtened to a ſaddle with a thong of leather, for the rider to reſt his foot on.

Let your ſtirrup-leather be ſtrong, as alſo the ſtirrup-irons, which ſhould be pretty large, that you may the ſooner quit them in caſe of a fall.

Stirrup; is a reſt for a rider's foot, compoſed of ſome ſmall pieces of iron, forged into bars, and level below, but arched in the upper part, by which part they are hung in ſtirrup-leathers.

Bear vigorouſly upon your ſtirrup when you have your foot in it, and hold the point of your foot higher than the heel.

When you would ſtop your horſe, you muſt bear upon the ſtirrups.

You ſhould keep your right ſtirrup half a point ſhorter than the left, for in combat the horſeman bears and reſts more upon the right, and to facilitate the mounting of your horſe, the left ſtirrup ſhould be longer than the other.

To loſe one's ſtirrups, is to ſuffer them to ſlip from the foot.

The ſtirrup foot, or the near fore-foot, is the left foot behind.

Stirrup-leather, is a lathe or thong of leather, deſcending from the ſaddle, down by the horſe's ribs, upon which the ſtirrups hang.

Stirrup bearer, is an end of leather made faſt to the end of the ſaddle, to truſs up the ſtirrups when the rider is alighted, and the horſe ſent to the ſtable.

STOMACH-SKINS; there are ſome foals under the age of ſix months, which, though their dams yield abundance of milk, decay, and have a cough, occaſioned by certain pellicles or little ſkins that breed in their ſtomachs, even to that degree as to obſtruct their breathing, and, at laſt, utterly deſtroy them.

To cure this malady, take the bag wherein the foal came out of the belly of its dam, and having dried it, give as much thereof in milk as you can take up with three fingers.

This remedy is alſo good for all diſeaſes that befall them while they are under ſix years of age: but if you cannot have the bag, then take the lungs of a young fox, dry and powder them, and uſe it inſtead of the aforeſaid powder.

STONE Falcon, a kind of hawk that builds her neſt on rocks.

STONE-BRUISING, a misfortune that befalls the cods of a horſe by divers accidents.

For the cure: take honey and freſh butter, of each half a pound, melt them; to which add the juice of green coleworts, one pound; leaves of rue picked from the ſtalks, a good handful; black ſoap, four ounces; and one pound of bean-flour; ſtamp the rue in a marble mortar, then add the honey, and afterwards the juice of coleworts, butter, and black ſoap; mix them well without heat, and make a poultice with the bean-flour, and apply it cold with a hog's bladder, and keep it on with a bandage tied about the horſe's back.

Hard ſwellings may be cured by this method; and removing the dreſſing once a-day and the quantity here preſcribed will probably be ſufficient to perfect the cure, by being applied frequently.

But if the ſwelling be attended with a great inflammation, then add to the whole compoſition two drachms of camphire, diſſolved in three ſpoonfuls of the ſpirit of wine; but if by the bruiſe the tumour be ſeated in the ligaments that are above the ſtone, chafe the part with ſpirit of wine camphorated, and afterwards apply the foreing cataplaſm or poultice.

If you have reaſon to believe that there is matter generated in the ſtones, ſpread *emplaſtrum divinum* on very ſoft leather, about the bigneſs of the palm of your hand, and lay it upon the part affected, even where the matter ſeems to be ſeated, and then apply the poultice, and if the matter be either actually generated, or ready to be formed, the plaiſter will draw it.

You muſt take the plaiſter off once a day and wipe it, but you need not change it; and by following this method the horſe may be cured without gelding.

The horſe muſt be let blood both at the beginning and end of the cure.

STONES-SWELLING, STONES-HARDENING, } [in Horſes] a malady to which they are incident. *See* the Article Cods.

For the cure: take yellow wax, freſh butter, and oil of olives, of each half a pound; ſtrong vinegar half a pint; boil them together till the vinegar be almoſt conſumed, then take the veſſel off the fire, and put in an ounce of camphire powdered; make a poultice and apply it to the ſwelled cods; let it lie on four hours, then lay on another poultice upon the firſt, without taking off the former, or uncovering the part.

If the inflammation be but a ſimple one, it will aſſwage the ſwelling and abate the pain; but if the ſwelling ſhould continue after the heat and pain is removed, and the cods do hang down very low, it is a ſign that the horſe is troubled with a hydrocele, that is, when by a relaxation of the peritonæum, the cods are filled with water, which have been too long retained in the part, by reaſon of the great

great difficulty of expelling it through the pores, may corrupt and ulcerate the ſtones.

For the cure of this ſort of ſwelling, or hydrocele, make a ſort of gruel with barley-meal and vinegar, and when it is almoſt boiled, and half the quantity of chalk, with a ſufficient quantity of oil of roſes and quinces, and two handsful of ſalt, apply this remedy as hot as you can endure it with your hands, and bind it on very carefully:

Or, boil a ſufficient quantity of beans in lees of wine, till they are ſoft and tender, then pound them to a maſh, to every pound of which add a quarter of an ounce of caſtoreum in fine powder; incorporate them well together, and few two pounds of them up in a bag large enough to cover the ſtones; firſt anoint the cods with ointment of the oil of roſes, and then lay on the bag as hot as you can ſuffer it to lay on the back of your hand, binding it on as well as you can; let it lie on for twenty-four hours; then heat the bag again in the ſame lees of wine in which the beans were boiled, and lay it on again; repeat this continually till the ſwelling be abated.

If the *peritonæum*, or rim that holds the entrails, be relaxed, the guts will fall into the cods, which will appear viſible. In this caſe you muſt firſt endeavour to put up the fallen guts, and then apply the following fomentation:

Take of the bark of the pomegranate and oak trees, green oak-apple, *Cyprus* nuts, barberries and ſomach, of each two ounces: aniſe and fennel-ſeeds, of each an ounce; camomile melilot, and pomegranative flowers, of each a handful, and powder of crude-allum four ounces; put them into a bag large enough to cover the horſe's cods (and if this quantity be not ſufficient, double it) ſew it up after the manner of a quilt, and put the firſt quantity with a quarter of a peck (or half for the double) of beans in a pot of ſloe wine, or ſome thick red wine, and boil them for the ſpace of two hours; then apply the bag moderately hot to his cods or ſtones, cleverly faſtening it on with a bandage, put round the flanks, and tied on the rump. Continue this application for ſome time, heating the quilted bag a-freſh every time in the ſame liquor.

But after you have put up the guts, the ſureſt way is to geld the horſe, for then the cods will ſhrink up, and the guts will not any more come down into them.

But if it be a rupture incording or burſtenneſs, which is when the rim, thin film, or caul, which holds up the entrails, is broken, or over-ſtrained, or ſtretched, ſo that the guts fall down either into his cods or flank: then uſe the following remedy:

Take common pitch, dragon's blood, powder of bole armoniac, maſtic, and frankincenſe, of each one ounce, make a plaiſter of theſe, and lay it upon the loins of the horſe, and on the rupture, letting it abide on till it falls off itſelf, and it will cure him; but then you muſt at the ſame time give him ſtrengthening things inwardly, of which there are many preſcribed, as rupture-wort, croſs-wort, valerian, *&c.*

Or, carry the horſe into a place where there is a beam over-thwart, and ſtrew it thick with ſtraw; then put on four paſterns, four rings on his feet together, and he will fall, then caſt the rope over the beam and hoiſt him up, ſo that he may lie flat on his back, with his legs upwards, without ſtruggling; then bathe his ſtones with warm water and butter melted together; and when they are become ſomething warm, and well mollified, raiſe them up from the body with both your hands, being cloſed by the fingers, cloſe together; and holding the ſtones in your hand, work down the gut into the body of the horſe, ſtroking it downwards continually with both your thumbs, till you perceive that ſide of the ſtone to be as ſmall as the other.

Having thus returned the gut to the right place, taking a liſh of the breadth of two fingers, and having anointed it very well with freſh butter, tie his ſtones cloſe together with it, as nigh the body as you can poſſibly, but not too hard, but ſo that you can put your fingers between.

Then raiſe the horſe, and lead him gently into the ſtable, ſet him up, and keep him warm, and let him not be ſtirred for the ſpace of twenty-one days; but do not omit the next day to unlooſe the liſt, and to take it away, and to throw a bowl or two of cold water upon the cods once or twice for that day and

every day after; this will make him ſhrink up his ſtones, and by that means hinder the gut from falling down.

At the end of twenty-one days, in order to render the cure more effectual, take away the ſtone on the burſten ſide, and ſo he will hardly be burſten again on that ſide; and during the cure, let him neither eat nor drink much, and give him his drink always warm.

STOP; is a pauſe or diſcontinuation.

To form a ſtop, is to ſtop upon the haunches: to form a ſtop of a horſe, you muſt in the firſt place, place the calves of your legs to animate him, bend your body backwards, raiſe the bridle hand without moving the elbow, then vigorouſly extend your hams, and reſt upon your ſtirrups, and make him form the times and motions of his ſtop, in falcading his haunches three or four times.

After ſtopping your horſe, make him give three or four curvets.

The oppoſite term of ſtop is parting.

In former times, the ſtop of a horſe was called parade.

Half a ſtop, is a ſtop not finiſhed but a peſade; ſo that the horſe, after falcading three or four times upon the haunches reſumes and continues his gallop, without making peſades or curvets.

STOPPAGE OF URINE IN DOGS, a diſtemper which ſometimes befalls them when their reins have been over-heated, which cauſes in them extream pain, and often endangers their lives, if a preſent remedy be not applied, by reaſon of an inflammation which is cauſed in the bladder, in which a gangrene will enſue; which will then render the diſtemper incurable.

For the cure: boil a handful of marſh-mallows, as much of the leaves of archangel, fennel-roots, and bramble, whole together, in ſome white-wine, till one-third is conſumed, and give it to the dog to drink.

STOTE. A kind of ſtinking ferret.

STRAIGHT; to part or go ſtraight, or right out, is to go upon a tread, traced in a ſtraight line.

STRAIN. } A misfortune that befalls a horſe
SPRAIN. } when his ſinews are ſtretched beyond their due tone, by reaſon of ſome ſlip or wrench, by which means their ſpringingneſs or elaſticity is ſo far deſtroyed, that they cannot recover their proper tone for ſome time.

Theſe accidents are very common, and affect various parts; ſome of which are eaſily cured, and others require a very conſiderable time to cure.

We ſhall conſider the ſeveral parts that are moſt liable to theſe accidents, and lay down the moſt proper method of treating them.

When the ſhoulder of a horſe is ſtrained, he does not put out the leg like the other; but to eaſe himſelf, ſets the ſound foot firmly on the ground to ſave the other. When trotted in hand, he forms a kind of circle with his lame leg, inſtead of putting it forwards; and when he ſtands in the ſtable that leg is advanced before the other.

The firſt thing is to bleed him, and then bathe the ſhoulder thrice a-day with hot verjuice or vinegar, with a piece of ſoap diſſolved in it. But if there be no ſwelling nor inflammation, though the lameneſs ſtill continues, let him reſt two or three days, and then bathe the part well with the following liniment, or opodeldoc: take of *Jamaica* pepper four ounces; of winter's bark, carraway ſeeds, bay and juniper-berries, bruiſed, of each two ounces; of roſemary, marjoram, and lavender flower, of each one ounce; of rectified ſpirits of wine, three pints: let them digeſt in a gentle heat ten days; ſtrain out the tincture, and add to it *Venice* ſoap a pound and an half; of camphire, three ounces; *Barbadoes* tar, four ounces; of oil of turpentine, ſix ounces; and of oil of amber, two ounces; let theſe digeſt in the tincture till the whole becomes a liniment.

This is an excellent medicine, and will do wonders in ſtrains, provided the creature have proper reſt, and a proper bandage be added; for theſe will prove of the utmoſt ſervice, and often do more towards a cure, than the moſt powerful medicines.

When the ſhoulder is conſiderably ſwelled, it ſhould be fomented with woollen cloths, wrung out of hot verjuice and ſpirit of wine which will prove of great uſe, and remarkably facilitate the cure.

Strains of the Knees and Paſterns. This

diſeaſe frequently happens from kicks or blows; accidents that ſhould carefully be avoided. If the part affected be greatly ſwelled, apply the poultice above recommended; and when the ſwelling is aſſuaged, bathe the limb with the medicines mentioned in the foregoing article.

The *French* farriers ſtrongly recommend the following poultice for old ſtrains; and I know from experience that it is a very effectual medicine, and has performed cures when all others have failed: take of common tar one pound; ſtir it together over a fire till it incorporates, then add two ounces of bole armoniac, finely powdered, and a ſufficient quantity of oatmeal, to bring it to the conſiſtence of a poultice, together with lard enough to prevent its growing dry: let this be applied to the part affected ſpread on cloth, and renewed twice a-day.

Strains in the Hock. Let the part be well ſoaked in cooling and repelling medicines; but if the ligaments are hurt and the injury attended with weakneſs and pain, foment them with the cloths wrung out of hot vinegar, or the decoction above-mentioned, with the addition of crude ſal armoniac, and an handful of wood-aſhes boiled in it. If a hardneſs ſhould remain on the out-ſide, it ſhould be removed by repeated bliſterings, for which purpoſe the following ointment ſhould be uſed: take of nerve and marſh-mallow ointment, of each two ounces; of quickſilver one ounce, well rubbed with *Venice* turpentine; of *Spaniſh* flies, powdered, a drachm and a half; and of oil of origanum, two drachms; make the whole into an ointment, and apply it pretty thick to the part affected, after the hair has been cut off as cloſe as poſſible.

For other Strains: take of hogs-lard, nerve-oil, bole armoniac, and *Caſtile* ſoap, of each half a pound: boil them well together, keeping them ſtirring till the compoſition is cold, and put in a pipkin for uſe; and when you have occaſion, anoint the part afflicted with this ointment, warm, rubbing it well in.

For a Strain newly done: take white-wine vinegar, bole armoniac, the whites of eggs, and bean flour, beat all theſe into a ſalve, and lay it on the ſore very hot.

For a ſtrain or grief proceeding from heat: beat the whites of ſix eggs with a pint of white-wine vinegar; oil of roſes and myrtles, of each an ounce; bole armoniac four ounces, as much dragon's blood, and as much bean or wheat flour (the firſt is the beſt) as will thicken them; make it into a ſalve, and having ſpread it upon hurds, lay it upon the part affected, but do not renew the application till the firſt is grown dry.

For a new ſinew-ſtrain; take bole-armoniac in powder one ounce, of common ſoap four ounces, the whites of new-laid eggs, half a gill of brandy, a gill of white-wine vinegar, and a quarter of a pint of new wort, and half a gill of oil of turpentine: incorporate theſe very well together with your hands, and rub and chafe the thinneſt of it upon the part aggrieved, a hot fire-ſhovel being held before it; then daub it all over with the thickeſt in the nature of a charge, or hurds, and bind it up with a linen cloth; and, if you ſee occaſion, you may renew the charge.

The back ſinews are commonly ſtrained, a misfortune eaſily diſcovered by a ſwelling, which ſometimes extends from the backſide of the knee down to the heel; and at the ſame time, the horſe ſets that leg before the other.

The moſt effectual method of removing this complaint, is to bathe the tendon three or four times a day with hot vinegar; and if the part be conſiderably ſwelled, to apply a reſtringent poultice, made with bran or oatmeal, boiled in vinegar, ſtrong beer, or red wine lees, and a ſufficient quantity of lard added to prevent its growing thick. When the ſwelling is removed, bathe with opodeldoc as above-mentioned, or with a compoſition of camphorated ſpirits of wine, and oil of amber; obſerving to roll a proper bandage round the part. Some apply to the part affected, currier's ſhavings wet with vinegar; and others a compoſition of tar and ſpirits of wine: both theſe have been found of great uſe. But an injury of this kind muſt not be expected to be removed immediately; reſt is abſolutely neceſſary; and it would be of great ſervice, if the creature were turned to graſs, as ſoon as the ſwelling is removed, and the

other

other medicines have had a proper time to operate; or,

Put an ounce of *Venice* turpentine into three ſpoonfuls of brandy or ſpirits of wine, ſtir them well together, and rub the ſtrained part well with it, having firſt warmed it over a chafing diſh of coals; repeat this once a day, for three or four days ſucceſſively. If you cannot get *Venice* turpentine, oil of turpentine will do as well.

If the horſe's ſinews are ſo ſtrained, that the limb or member is rendered uſeleſs, take cantharides, euphorbium, mercury, and double the quantity of oil of bays to all the reſt, reduce the hard drugs to a powder, and pound them together with the oil to a ſalve, and apply it to the part aggrieved: and though it makes it ſore, it will give ſtrength and ſtraightneſs to the ſinews.

The ſore may be healed with the ointment of populeum, freſh butter, or deer's greaſe, warm.

A Strain in the Coffin.

If a ſtrain in the coffin joint is not diſcovered in time, the part will grow ſo ſtiff that the horſe will touch the ground only with his toe; nor can the joint be moved by the hand. The only method that can, in this caſe, be purſued with any hopes of ſucceſs, is repeated bliſtering, and then firing the part ſuperficially; or,

Take hog's lard, *Caſtile* ſoap and bole armoniac powdered, and alſo nerve oil, of each equal quantities, boil them together, and keep them ſtirring whilſt they are on the fire; then put the mixture in a gallipot for uſe, and when you uſe it, rub it in well with your hand, and then paſs a hot iron over it: repeat this once a day till the horſe is well.

A charge for the ſame. Take black pitch, *Burgundy* pitch, and common turpentine, of each four ounces, melt them together, and when they are all well mixed, lay the charge or ſalve round the joint, as hot as the horſe can bear it, cover it immediately with flocks, and, when that comes off, lay on another charge, if there be occaſion.

STRANGLES IN HORSES, is not, as ſome ſuppoſe, a quinſey, but an inflammation in a horſe's throat, proceeding from ſome choleric or bloody fluxion, which comes out of the branches of the throat veins into thoſe parts, and there breed ſome hot inflammation, excited by a hard cold winter, or by cold catched after hard riding or labour.

Colts, and young horſes under ſix years of age, are generally the ſubjects of this diſeaſe; and it never returns a ſecond time to the ſame horſe.

It is a hard ſwelling between the horſe's chops, upon the roots of his tongue, and about his throat, which ſwelling, if not prevented, will ſtop his windpipe, and ſo ſtrangle or choak him.

The ſymptoms attending this diſorder are great heat and feveriſhneſs, a painful cough, with great inclination to drink without being able. Some horſes loſe their appetite entirely, and others eat but very little, occaſioned by the pain reſulting from the motion of the jaws in chewing and ſwallowing.

This diſeaſe, though very troubleſome, is dangerous only when the ſwelling turns upward againſt the windpipe and gullet, when the horſe is liable to ſuffocation, unleſs it breaks ſoon; or when the horſe runs at the noſe, a ſure ſign that the diſeaſe is of a malignant nature, and has affected other parts.

The ſtrangles is not, properly ſpeaking, a diſeaſe of itſelf, but a criſis of others; an effort of nature, which has thrown the offending humours on thoſe parts. It therefore follows, that we muſt by all means promote a ſuppuration. This is to aſſiſt nature in her efforts to throw off the load of offending matter, which clogs and diſturbs the animal machine. The ſwellings therefore ſhould be kept conſtantly moiſt with an ointment of marſh-mallows, and the neck and head covered with a warm hood. The following poultice will alſo be of great uſe in promoting a ſuppuration, and therefore a very proper application in this diſeaſe: take of the leaves of marſhmallows, ten handsful; of the roots of white lily, half a pound; of liſeed and fenugreek ſeeds bruiſed, of each four ounces; boil them in two quarts of water till the whole becomes of a pulpy conſiſtence; take it off the fire, and add to it two ounces of the ointment of marſhmallows, and a ſuffi-

cient quantity of hog's lard to prevent its growing ſtiff and dry.

This poultice ſhould be applied hot twice a-day, and will greatly facilitate the maturity of the ſwelling; for the matter will be formed in five or ſix days, and open itſelf a paſſage through the ſkin. If the opening formed by nature be capacious enough to admit a free diſcharge of the morbid matter, there will be no neceſſity to enlarge; but if not, you muſt not fail to do it with a knife or lancet.

When the ſwelling is broke, and the orifice of a proper ſize to diſcharge the matter, dreſs it with the following ointment ſpread on tow; but apply over the dreſſing the above poultice, in order to promote the digeſtion, and remove the remains of hardneſs occaſioned by the inflammation: take of roſin and *Burgundy* pitch, of each a pound and an half; of honey and common turpentine of each eight ounces; of yellow wax, four ounces; of hog's lard, one pound; and of verdigriſe finely powdered, one ounce: melt the ingredients together, but do not put in the verdigriſe till the veſſel is removed from the fire, and then the ointment muſt be continued ſtirring till cold, otherwiſe the verdigriſe will fall to the bottom.

Sometimes the fever and inflammation are at a conſiderable height at the beginning of the ſtrangles; in this caſe it will be neceſſary to take away a moderate quantity of blood, and to dilute the remainder with plenty of water-gruel, or warm water, maſhes, and the like.

If the running at the noſe, which, as already obſerved ſometimes attends the ſtrangles, ſhould continue after the ſwellings are broke there will be danger of weakening the horſe. An ounce of Jeſuit's bark therefore, or a ſtong decoction of guaiacum ſhavings, ſhould be given him for ſome time every day, which will have a very good effect in ſtopping their glandular diſcharges, and drying up ulcers of all kinds in horſes.

When the horſe has recovered his ſtrength it will be neceſſary to purge him; and if any hardneſs ſhould remain after the wound is healed, it may be diſperſed by the mercurial ointment.

The fever may be moderated by cooling and laxative, but not purging, glyſters; or by the ſaline powder, as directed in the article fevers; but be careful to avoid repellants of all kinds.

As ſoon as the fever is moderated, if there is any diſcharge from the noſe, give one ounce of bark every day, and continue it until the diſcharge is abated; and if any hardneſs remains about the part where the tumour was, rub it every day with the ſtrongeſt blue ointment.

The baſtard-ſtrangles is a ſlight degree of the true ſort, in which the horſe is reſtleſs, feveriſh, and will lay down very often, but ſoon and ſuddenly ſtarts up again. Sometimes this name is given to ſwellings on old horſes about the lower, and ſometimes the upper part, betwixt the upper jaw-bones, which ariſes from a poor, bad habit of body, frequent colds, and hard uſage.

But if it ſhould happen to break inwardly, then perfume his head twice or thrice a-day, by burning frankincenſe or maſtich under his noſe, or elſe by putting a hot coal upon wet hay, the ſmoak of which let him receive up his noſtrils; or with a red hot iron thruſt a hole through the ſkin on both ſides the weaſon, and after it has begun to matter, mix butter, tanner's water, and ſalt together, and anoint the ſore with it every day till it is whole: bleeding in the mouth is alſo very good for this diſtemper.

STRANGURY, } *In Horſes*, a diſ-
STRANGUILLION, } temper to which they are incident, which may be known by the horſe's having an inclination to ſtale often, and yet voiding only a few drops.

This may happen to a horſe divers ways; ſometimes by hard riding, or much labour; ſometimes by hot meats and drinks, and ſometimes by an ulceration of the bladder, *&c.*

The firſt application neceſſary is to bleed largely, and after the operation give the following drink, and repeat it two or three times every two hours: take of *Venice* turpentine, well rubbed with the yolk of an egg, one ounce; of nitre, or ſalt prunella, ſix drachms: of ſweet oil half a pint; and a pint of white-wine.

The horſe ſhould have plenty of marſh-mallow

mallow decoction, with an ounce of nitre, the ſame quantity of gum arabic, and two ounces of honey diſſolved in every quart of it: for it muſt be remembered, that the more a horſe drinks of this emollient decoction, eſpecially when improved with nitre, gum arabic, and honey, the ſooner he will recover; as it will greatly tend to remove the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and conſequently to terminate its effects.

Some bathe the horſe's loins with warm water, and then temperate bread and bay-berries with butter, give him two or three balls of it for three days ſucceſſively. Or,

You may uſe powder of flint-ſtone calcined, mixed with an ounce of the powder of parſley-ſeed, and as much of that of ivy-berries, and boil them a little in a pint of claret, and give the horſe, and it will do. Or,

A quart of new milk, and a quarter of a pound of ſugar, brew them well together, and give it to the horſe to drink in the morning faſting, and keep him warm. Or, boil a good quantity of hog's fennel in the water you give him to drink, and it will cure him.

The following poultice applied a-croſs the loins, over the kidneys, hath been followed by good effects.

Take a handful of garlic, freſh gathered; of muſtard-ſeed and freſh horſe-reddiſh root bruiſed, each half a pound; camphire, two ounces; green ſoap, enough to give the whole a proper conſiſtence; ſpread it on a coarſe cloth, and renew it every twenty-four hours until the horſe ſtales eaſily.

STRAPS OF A SADDLE; are ſmall leather ſtraps, nailed to the bows of the ſaddle, with which the girths are made faſt to the ſaddle.

STRIKE A NAIL; is to drive it through the horſe's ſhoe, and the horn or hoof of his foot; and to rivet it for holding on the ſhoe.

STRINGS OR LINES, devices wherewith to take birds both great and ſmall, and even water-fowl; they are made of long ſmall cord, knotted here and there, and containing in length as many fathom as the places or haunts where you are to lay them require: theſe are of great uſe in taking of all ſorts of large wild-fowl, as alſo for plovers of both kinds.

When you are to uſe theſe ſtrings, they muſt be limed with the ſtrongeſt bird-lime; when coming to their haunts, if it be before the evening flight, it muſt be before ſun-ſet; if for the morning flight, at leaſt two hours before day; and having a bundle of ſmall ſticks, about two feet long, ſharpened at both ends, and with a little fork at the upper end, let them be pricked a little ſlantwiſe, ſo that they may be within a foot and an half of the ground; then ſhall theſe lime-twigs be drawn and laid upon the forks, ſome rows higher than others, and higher in one place than another, like water-waves, till every row be filled, and the haunt covered all over; then faſten the end with a ſlipping loop, in ſuch manner that upon any violent ſtrain the whole ſtring may looſen and lap about any thing that touches it, and by this invention great numbers of fowl, eſpecially plovers, may be taken, by reaſon of the great flocks they come in, and they are generally taken at their coming upon the ground, whoſe nature it is to ſweep cloſe, and ſo falling amongſt the ſtrings are taken.

There is no need you ſhould be conſtantly at watch, for being entangled they cannot looſen themſelves; when you have done your ſport, lay them up for another time, only you muſt new daub them with freſh bird-lime: you may make uſe of theſe ſtrings and lines for taking water-fowl, and then uſe the beſt and ſtrongeſt bird-lime you can get, theſe ſtrings being laid over the rivers, ponds, or plaſhes of water where you deſign to take any, which muſt be in ſuch places where their haunts are, and let the ſaid ſtrings almoſt touch the water, and be as thick laid as before directed for land-fowl; and this caution muſt be carefully obſerved, not to uſe ſuch ſtrings in moon-ſhiny nights, for the ſhadow of the light will certainly create a jealouſy in the fowl, and ſo ſpoil your ſport. *See* SPRINGS.

STRING-HALT IN HORSES, an imperfection, which is a ſudden twitching or ſnatching up his hinder-leg, much higher than the other; to this the beſt mettled horſes are, for the moſt part, more ſubject than others.

It ſeizes them after a ſudden taking of cold, after hard riding, or ſore labour; eſpecially by waſhing him while he is hot, which chills his

his blood, and ſo benumbs his ſinews, that it will ſometimes take away the ſenſe and feeling of a limb.

For the cure: take up the hinder vein upon the thigh, and underneath the ſame there lies a ſtring, which you muſt cut away, and then anoint him with butter and ſalt, and he will go well.

Some uſe a particular ointment for this purpoſe, prepared as follows:

Take oil of worm, nerve oil, oil of petroleum, of ſpike, of pitch or patch greaſe, of each two ounces, of *London* treacle four ounces, of hog's greaſe two pounds, ſet all on the fire, and when they are melted take them off, and keep ſtirring it till it is cold, and with this anoint the part affected every day, and bind him with a ſoft thumb-band of hay, from the paſtern to the top of the hoof; repeat this for ten days together, rubbing and chafing in the ointment very well for a long time, holding a red hot fire-ſhovel againſt it.

Then keep the parts warm, litter the horſe well, and make the thumb-bands leſs and ſhorter every day, till you perceive the horſe to ſtand on both legs alike, and be recovering: but he muſt not yet be ridden, ſo as to ſweat much, for a month after: and as ſoon as warm weather comes on, put him to graſs in ſome dry paſture, where he may not want water, but let him be taken out again before cold weather comes, and while he is in the ſtable let him be kept warm, and ſo he will be free from the ſtring-halt.

STUB. A ſplinter of freſh-cut underwood, that gets into the horſe's foot when he runs, and piercing the ſole through the quick, becomes more or leſs dangerous, according as it ſinks more or leſs into the foot.

STUD. A place where ſtallions and mares are kept to propagate the kind, or elſe the word ſignifies the ſtallions and breeding mares themſelves; it is abſolutely neceſſary there ſhould be a ſtud, if you would have an increaſe of the horſe kind; the goodneſs of horſes depend partly on the goodneſs of the ſtud, and their good feeding when they are but young: fine ſtallions, and fine breeding mares, generally produce fine and good colts, which will always continue ſo, if they are well and carefully fed.

Under this head it is not propoſed to ſpeak of any ſort of breed of horſes, but ſuch as are deſigned for labour and draught, and therefore without mentioning thoſe of a great price, and ſuch as are deſigned for the uſe of perſons of the firſt rank; we ſay that a ſtallion for this end ought to have a good coat, be well marked, vigorous, and very courageous: care muſt be had that he have none of the diſtempers upon him that are hereditary, for the foals will certainly be ſubject to the ſame: he ought to be of a docile nature, and he ought not to be made uſe of for covering of the mare before he is ſix years old, for if he is too young he will deceive them.

A good coat is as eſſential to the mares as to the ſtallions, they ſhould be well made, and as near as poſſible to the ſame mein and ſtature as the ſtallion; they ſhould have ſprightly eyes, and be well marked: they ought not to be covered till they are three years old, and then may continue to breed till ten; they ſhould have but one foal in two years, that they may have time to nouriſh and breed them up.

About a month or two before the ſtallion is turned to the mares, he ought to be fed with good hay and good oats, or wheat-ſtraw; and he muſt not be put to any manner of labour, only be walked backwards and forwards, from time to time, for two hours every day; you muſt never give him above twenty mares to cover, unleſs you would deſtroy him out-right, or make him broken winded; and he will continue to propagate his kind from the age of ſix to ſixteen years.

The month of *May* is the uſual time wherein mares are to be covered, to the end they may foal in *April*, for they go eleven months, and as many days over as they are years old; and the reaſon why this month is pitched upon, is, becauſe when they foal, the following year there will be plenty of graſs for them, and conſequently they will have milk enough to nouriſh their young.

It need not be wondered at, that in a ſtud, methodically managed, the mares fail not to produce foals, ſo much as thoſe which are brought to the ſtallion, without uſing theſe precautions which are neceſſary for ſuch an action; for how many perſons are there, who

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as ſoon as the mares come from their labour, take and lead them to be covered, by which means they are very often diſappointed: if you would have your mare keep, you muſt ſuffer her to run for about eight days in good paſture, and then let the ſtallion cover her once or twice the ſame day, if he be inclined ſo to do; and after ſhe is covered let her be conducted to her paſture, and there continue her for four days, after which you may work her, but with much moderation at the firſt.

It is a thing worthy to be obſerved, and what the countrymen ought poſitively to know, whether the ſtallion he would have to leap his mare, is fed with dry meat in the ſtable, or on graſs in the fields; if he is at graſs, and the mares are fed with dry meat, or if he is fed in the ſtable, and that the mares are at graſs, their mares will run a great hazard of caſting their foals, or not conceiving at all, which they will ſeldom do, if uſed to the ſame manner of feeding with the ſtallion.

Before you ſuffer your mare to be covered, hold her in your hand, and for a ſhort time in the ſight of the horſe, ſo as ſhe may alſo look upon him; this will animate her very much, and cauſe the ſtallion to cover her with the more vigour, and be a means to make her keep the better; to bring about this generation work you ought not to have your mare covered but when ſhe is ripe for it; and in order to which give her a peck of hemp-ſeed for eight days ſucceſſively, morning and evening, and in caſe ſhe will not eat them alone, mix them with her bran and oats, or elſe keep her faſting, that ſo hunger may bring her to eat them without any mixture.

A mare muſt never be carried to be covered, whilſt ſhe gives ſuck to her colt; and that ſhe may laſt ſo much the longer, ſhe muſt not foal, as has been obſerved, above once in two years; but for as much as theſe rules are unobſerved by many, and that they will obſtinately have their mares covered almoſt as ſoon as they have foaled, they ought not to do it till eight days are paſt, and even then they ought to uſe all manner of means that ſhe may have an inclination thereto.

Some perſons in treating of this ſubject, have obſerved, that in order to have male colts, you need do no more than to let your mares be covered between the firſt day of the new moon, and the full, and that they cannot fail in their expectations herein, provided the mare has a good appetite to be covered; but M. *Chomel* makes very ſlight of this notion, and gives no manner of credit to it.

When your mares have been covered, you muſt ſet down the day, to the end you may avoid the inconveniencies that may happen when they come to foal, for they often kill their foal, either out of inadvertency, or the difficulty they undergo in foaling, and therefore when the day comes wherein they are to foal, you ſhould narrowly watch them, and ſee whether they want any help to bring forth, either by ſtopping their noſtrils or otherwiſe, making uſe of your hand to facilitate their foaling.

The mare ſometimes foals a dead foal, in which ſhe runs a great hazard of her life, without preſent remedy; and therefore to help her in this condition, you muſt bruiſe ſome polypody in a pint of warm water, and make her ſwallow it; and if this will not do, there muſt be a ſort of midwifery practiſed, and the foal pulled from her, not only upon this occaſion, when no part of it is come out, but even when the feet appear.

When the mares have foaled, they muſt need have ſuffered much, and thereby muſt be much abated, and if they are not quite gone, you muſt endeavour to keep them, by giving them preſently a ſmall maſh of three pints of warm water, wherein you muſt ſteep ſome meal, and into which you muſt throw a ſmall handful of ſalt, and this you are to continue three days, morning and evening, and then turn them into good paſture.

The ſame author exclaims much againſt thoſe who in two or three days after the mare has foaled, put her to work, as if ſhe was then in a condition to bear any fatigue; let them urge what preſſing reaſons they pleaſe, he accounts them murderers of both mare and foal; of the mare by putting her ſtrength to ſuch a trial, and of the foal, who not finding a ſufficient quantity of milk for his nouriſhment, comes on but very ſlowly; and therefore

thoſe who would have their mares to be always in a good condition, after foaling, and have the foal grow up to their entire ſatisfaction, muſt make uſe of a quite contrary method; or elſe they ſhould never have their mares covered, unleſs they allow them a month's reſt at leaſt after their foaling.

As to the time of weaning foals, or colts, authors differ in their opinions: ſome hold that it ought to be done in the beginning of winter, when the cold weather begins to come on, and about *Martinmas*; others maintain, that they ſhould be ſuffered to ſuck all the winter, and that they will be the better for it. Thoſe who are the beſt ſkilled in ſtuds, embrace the latter opinion without any heſitation, who ſay, that to wean the foals ſo ſoon, is the way to make them unſerviceable till they are ſix or ſeven years old; whereas if you ſuffer them to continue longer with their dams, it will harden their mouths, and conſequently innure them the ſooner to live upon dry food, than when they are too tender; a right management of them in this reſpect, will make them fit for ſervice at three or four years old. There are thoſe who hold it proper to let the foals ſuck till they are a year or two old, but this is abuſe, for you are not only thereby deprived of the fruit of their mares, but this practice will alſo make the colts very heavy and ſluggiſh.

As to the method of managing the colts after they are weaned from their dams, as before directed, you are to put them into a ſtable, which ſhould be kept clean, and where the manger and rack is low; you muſt not let them want litter, and contrary to the method practiſed in reference to horſes, they muſt not be tied, and let them be touched as little as may be, for fear of hurting them.

Let them neither want good hay, or bran, which will provoke them to drink, and conſequently make them belly, and let them have oats alſo as uſual. It may be juſtly affirmed, that all thoſe perſons who ſay that oats ought not to be given to colts, for fear it ſhould make them blind, are egregiouſly miſtaken; and ſhould they happen to fall under this inconvenience, when they are fed therewith, the misfortune does not proceed from this food, but from the over hardneſs of the oats which they would chew; and not being able to do it without ſome difficulty, they ſo far extend the fibres which paſs from their teeth to their eyes, that coming at laſt to break, the ſight muſt neceſſarily be damaged thereby; and for the prevention of this, you need only grind the oats a little, and give it them, and you will find they will be in a good condition, and have as good eyes as any in the world.

What has been here advanced, will appear almoſt extraordinary to ſome perſons of the like ſentiments with thoſe we have met with in the world, who when they have weaned their colts, content themſelves to keep them day and night at graſs, thinking this ſort of nouriſhment will be ſufficient to make them grow finely, and be fit for ſervice in due time; but they very much impoſe upon themſelves, as they would do upon others; for fatal experience has ſhewed them, though they have not owned their miſtakes, that theſe colts will never be ſo ſtrong for draught, or otherwiſe, and will not do as good ſervice as thoſe that have been fed with corn.

It is true, that when colts feed upon graſs, their teeth are uſually ſet on edge, and for that reaſon they eat their oats with difficulty, but this is no reaſon they ſhould be deprived of it; you need do no more than to grind them as aforeſaid, and to let them have the oats at the uſual hour; again this work will be of no longer duration than until their mouths are hardened, which will not be above four months, when, by degrees, they may be uſed to eat the oats whole.

Let ſuch perſons who have hitherto been guilty of theſe miſtakes amend them, as being quite contrary to the good of their colts; it is true, graſs is good for them all the ſummer long, but you muſt not omit to give them corn; and when winter comes, they muſt be kept warm in the ſtable, and obſerve the directions aforeſaid.

As to the manner of bringing up colts to work, you are in the firſt place to conſider, that ſo much cannot be expected from a young colt, as from a horſe that has been uſed to labour: the firſt is naturally apt to refuſe you that which he does not know you require of him; whereas the other complies, becauſe he under-

underſtands your meaning; ſome with as little underſtanding as the colts themſelves which they manage, uſe them very roughly to bring them to obey them: but others with more prudence, teach them gently what they would have them learn, and it is this mild way that will do to bring them to.

The firſt time of harneſſing them, keep them in, for fear if they ſhould get looſe, they might uſe ſome effort to drag away the load, which muſt be heavy; for ſhould the ſame be too light, you may have reaſon to be apprehenſive, leaſt they ſhould draw with too much precipitation; having thus harneſſed him three or four times, he will begin to come to.

In the next place make the colt draw a ſmall load but a little way, and never let go the halter, and thus taming him a little one day, more the next, and ſo on, you may manage him ſo, that he ſhall be entirely accuſtomed to the work.

A good ſervant who is dextrous at his buſineſs, whether it be at ploughing or cart, after he has made his colts feel his whip ſeveral times, will afterwards fright them more with his voice than with blows, and will be careful never to over burthen them, and make them draw beyond their ſtrength, eſpecially at the firſt, for it ſpoils them at once; whereas by giving them breath, they will go on well, and perform regularly the work they are put to; that is, ſuch works or draughts as are proportionable to the age and ſtrength of the colts.

Laſtly, it will be neceſſary in the breeding of your horſes, to conſider the commodiouſneſs of the place, and the paſtures where your horſes, *&c.* are to run; for thoſe that breed them in a place unfit for it, loſe their money and their pains, and never will have good horſes; the ground muſt not be too rank of graſs nor too bare, but a firm and ſweet ſoil, ſituate in a clear and wholſome air, where there are hills and running waters, with quickſets and ſpreading trees to ſhelter them from the wind, rain, and ſun; nor muſt they be continued always in the ſame paſtures, but often removed into a freſh, obſerving ſtill to put them into the ſhorteſt feedings in ſummer, and the richeſt in winter; at which time of the year they muſt have a hovel, or hay-rick, or ſome convenient place to ſhelter them from the weather.

Further directions in relation to a ſtud for other ſtrains: the place appointed for this purpoſe muſt by all means be diſpoſed with hills and vallies, that the colts or fillies may be the better uſed to the diverſities of ground and feed; alſo an eſpecial regard ought to be had to the health of all breeding mares; for ſome diſtempers are hereditary, and the offſpring from ſuch will neceſſarily receive it, as well as the imperfections of either ſire or dam, in their colour, ſhape or merit.

There is nothing deſtroys or injures a race of any kind, ſo much as the want of due care in providing the principles from which the offſpring ſhould come.

When a ſtallion is to be choſen, all men of underſtanding in horſe-fleſh recommend beauty of limbs, good courage, and the age to be about five years for the horſe, and the ſame perfections in a mare; but ſhe may be a year younger than the horſe.

Some depend much upon colours; as for example, thoſe that are black they ſay are of a hot and fiery temper and diſpoſition: thoſe of a ſorrel colour are more wanton, and diſpoſed to venery: the cheſnut and brown bay, are reckoned to have ſtrength and ſpirit: the white are always reckoned tender, and as much ſubject to venery as the ſorrel, and for this reaſon it has frequently been obſerved, that in coupling of horſes with mares of theſe colours, the mares have ſlipped or failed in their productions.

As to greys, it has been obſerved, that thoſe which tend the moſt to black, are ſtronger than the brighter greys.

There are beſides theſe, other colours in horſes, as the roan, which ſeems to be the offſpring of the bay and white, or the bay and grey.

The ſorrel and white, ſeem to be the authors of the dun and cream colour; and as for thoſe horſes which are called flea-bitten, or ſtrawberry, they probably proceed from a coupling between a bright grey and a bay, and perhaps have ſuffered much in their younger time by ticks, eſpecially if they have been neglected upon the foreſt, among woods,

or have not been taken up till they were three years old.

There are alſo ſome horſes mottled or red, (commonly called pye-bald) either black and white in ſpots, or chefnut and white.

How this accident happens, is one of the moſt curious queſtions among philoſophers, and a certain ingenious naturaliſt hath attempted to reſolve this nice queſtion; but as from one caſe in nature nothing can be determined, he therefore has recourſe to other ſubjects, which ſeem to him to be nearer allied, and inſtances in the ſeveral caſes following:

A variegated or ſtriped plant, he takes to be ſomething like the pying or ſpotting of a horſe, or any other cattle, and that it may (as ſome imagine) very probably proceed from the like cauſe; or the white in the hairs of beaſts, or the white in the feathers of fowls.

The queſtion then is, whether the white in the hairs of beaſts, or feathers of fowls, is not a ſign of weakneſs, as the colour certainly is when it appears in the leaves of plants?

If it be, then all horſes or cows, that happen to be of a white colour, would be weak in their joints, or be ſomewhat diſtempered from ſome indiſpoſition in the bodies of their progenitors. But this is not yet determined.

It is therefore neceſſary to be careful in examining into the deſcent of a horſe and mare, from which you deſign to have a breed.

One thing, which he thinks might come near towards a ſolution of this queſtion, would be to inquire into thoſe families where black men have coupled with white women, or white men coupled with black women, in order to know if the father was black, whether the child was of that colour, or whether the child was black, if the mother was of that colour.

And, moreover, whether the croſs ſtrain will not produce ſometimes white, and ſometimes black children; or ſometimes thoſe of a tawny colour, or mulattoes; as alſo it would be requiſite to know, whether black children in two or three generations, do not produce children of a tawny or olive colour; or whether the offſpring of the blacks with the whites, inſtead of wool, do not bring long black hairs on their heads, or perhaps white hairs, and a tawny complexion.

He imagines that the people of *Barbary*, and of all the coaſts of *Africa* lying oppoſite to *Europe*, are of the olive colour from the coupling between the *Moors* and *Europeans*, while they were endeavouring to make their progreſs into *Europe*, but in *Spain* eſpecially; for there are found upon all the *African* ſide of the *Mediterranean*, a people of the mulatto complexion, ſome of them with very black beards and hair, and others very white, as moſt people about *London* obſerved inſtances of in the ambaſſadors and their retinue, in the year 1728.

One remarkable ſubject relating to the caſe is, that ſome years ſince a perſon was brought over from the *Weſt-Indies*, who was pied in his ſkin white and black, and it is ſuppoſed that this man was the offſpring of parents who were of different colours, the one white and the other black.

But to take a little further notice of the various colours in animals, ſuch as the mottlings and ſpottings of all creatures in their hair, feathers, *&c.* they ſeem to be occaſioned by croſs couplings. For (ſays this author) I know a gentleman near *Farnham* in *Surry*, who had a breed of white kine for many years, without any croſs colour mixing with them, and theſe to this day produce calves of the ſame colour.

And another gentleman had a breed of white fowls for about forty years, that has not once ſhewn the leaſt diſcoloured feather.

He informs us likewiſe, that himſelf had a breed of white pheaſants, which till they came to be mixed with pheaſants of the common colour, always produced poults of a white feather; and as ſoon as they brought young ones from the croſs couplings, the breed was altered, and the feathers of the young fowls did partake of the common colour, as well as of the white; *i. e.* they were generally mottled or pied, unleſs now and then all white, according (as he ſuppoſes) the white pheaſant cock had been the impregnator of an egg, which he ſuppoſes he got at with ſome difficulty; for the common pheaſant cock was maſter of the pheaſant pen, and uſed com-

commonly to drive the others from the pen.

Again, thoſe who breed *Canary* birds know very well, that when they begin with a white cock and hen, they will not have birds of any other colour, unleſs they couple thoſe with others of the common colour.

In like manner in warrens firſt ſtocked, either with all white or all black rabbits, the breed will be accordingly either all white or all black, unleſs they come to a croſs-coupling.

So alſo pigeons which are of a white feather, will produce a breed of the ſame colour conſtantly, unleſs they couple with pigeons of other colours, and then they will produce a mottled race, or ſuch as are of a mixed colour.

The ſame author tells us, that a gentleman of great curioſity and candour, aſſured him, that for more than eighty years, there had not been any other than white horſes belonging to his family, except ſuch as were bought in from other breeds.

That the originals of his race were a white horſe and a white mare; which, at the time of their coming into his ſtud, were accounted great beauties.

And that a gentleman, a neighbour to the foregoing, had his ſtud furniſhed many years before with horſes and mares of a black colour, and that keeping his breed conſtantly without mixture of any other colour, the offſprings are all black like the ſire and dam.

The ſame author inſtances in the variegated or ſtriped jeſſamin among plants, that if the white is on the edge of the leaf, that colour and diſpoſition will never be loſt in any that are raiſed from it, but every one will be like the original plant.

Again, that if the common jeſſamin happens to be ſtained with yellow on the leaves, or pied or ſpotted with that colour, (which is what the gardeners call a blotch or bloch) all the deſcendants of that plant will be the ſame.

He likewiſe informs us, that a certain curious gentleman ſtocked a pond with tench, partly from a running water, and partly from a fenny water, and in ſome courſe of time he had a mottled breed, between the black and the gold colour; the river tench being generally of a bright and golden colour, and thoſe of the lakes are of a darker colour, and tending to black.

An author of good credit, treating of the mixture of breeds in cattle, and eſpecially in horſes, adviſes, with a good deal of reaſon, to take care of the good qualities of the horſe and the mare.

He ſays, that an ill-bred horſe may beget a colt that may have a fair colour and ſhape, appearing beautiful; he may alſo be ſtrong and vigorous, but of a vicious diſpoſition, which may render him incapable of ever being brought to rule, without half deſtroying him.

Sometimes the fault of a colour is corrected by a ſort of dying or ſtaining, which art ſome of our jockies have got, eſpecially upon greys, whites, and duns; and ſome noblemen have employed ſome country people to buy them horſes of a certain ſtandard in body, colour and mark, to match with their ſets, did, in a few months, when the horſes had ſhed their coats, find greys and other colours inſtead of blacks.

It is true, that we cannot ſay that the dying the hair of horſes will do the horſes themſelves any harm (for that they have been healthful and ſtrong, long after they received their original colours) any more than that chymical water uſed by perſons to change the natural colour of the hair from red to black (which has been frequently practiſed) does injure their heads.

As to the choice of a ſtallion, a perſon of great ſkill ſays, that the dapple bay, the bright bay, and the dapple grey, are to be preferred; but does allow of a horſe of a pure black, provided he has a white ſtar, and a white foot; but in the judgment of others, he ſhould be all of one colour.

We find in many caſes, that a horſe of a bright bay colour, with a black mane and tail, are good as well as beautiful, and theſe have commonly the tips of their ears, and the extreme parts of the legs, black: it is alſo common for a dapple bay to have a white mane and tail, with the former mentioned extremes white, ſuch as the tips of the ears, and the extreme part of the legs: but for

other coloured horſes, except the dun, we ſel dom find their manes and tails of a colour different from that of the body; but in a dun horſe the long hair in the main and tail is commonly black, and for the moſt part there is a black liſt down the back, which is not a little remarkable, as it is not obſerved in any other creature except the aſs or mule, that I know of.

In a horſe indeed it is only a plain ſtraight liſt, but in the aſs there is always a croſs ſtroke of black over the ſhoulders, ſo that if the ſkin was to be opened and ſpread, the black would exactly repreſent the figure of a croſs, as it is repreſented in paintings or carving for a crucifix.

Some pretend to tell us, as to the croſs upon an aſs's ſkin, that aſſes were not thus marked before the Chriſtian æra, and that none are now without the ſign; but upon what good authority they aſſert this, I know not.

Some are of the opinion that the black liſt down the back, is a token of ſtrength, becauſe the aſs that is marked with it is accounted the ſtrongeſt creature in the world among animals, according to his ſize.

And for this reaſon aſſes are uſed for carrying heavy burdens, and drawing heavy loads.

If this liſt then is a mark of ſtrength in an aſs, we may well ſuppoſe it is no leſs ſo in a horſe; and likewiſe we may judge it is alſo a ſign of ſtrength in mules, and as they are produced by couplings between the horſe and the aſs, we may well ſuppoſe that this liſt, generally ſpeaking, comes from the aſs.

In the choice of a ſtallion, great regard ſhould be had to his age, which ſome ſay ſhould not be under five, nor above fourteen or fifteen years when he covers a mare; for during that time a horſe is in full ſtrength, and it is therefore reaſonable to conclude, that colts got by him in his prime, will likewiſe ſhare of his vigour.

Indeed it is no unuſual thing in ſeveral parts of *England*, to let a horſe cover a mare at two or three years old, but ſuch couplings ſeldom ſucceed well: for in the firſt place they are apt to fail or miſcarry, if either the horſe or mare is ſo very young, and ſometimes the mare is entirely ſpoiled for breeding; or if ſhe does happen to bring a colt or filly from ſuch a coupling, it will never be either of large ſtature, or of great ſtrength.

Nor ſhould horſes be put to cover mares till they are ſix years old, leſt the colts got by them ſhould be liable to the ſame imperfections as thoſe that are got by too young horſes.

Mares indeed will breed till thirty-five years of age.

An horſe that is kept for a ſtallion, will be fit to cover mares the longer, the leſs ſervice of that ſort he is put to.

A certain gentleman affirmed, that a ſtallion of an extraordinary ſort, which his family had kept above thirty years to ſerve only about four or five of his own mares, was then in as good plight as ever, while other ſtallions about him, which had been let out to any body that wanted them, were incapable of this ſervice at twenty years with certainty, and that if the leap was certain, the colts ſurely failed in their eyes.

STUMBLING IN A HORSE, comes either naturally or accidentally, and is known by the ſight and feeling, by reaſon that the fore-legs are ſomewhat ſtraight, ſo that he is not able to uſe his legs with that freedom and nimbleneſs he ſhould. The way to cure him is, to cut him the cords; that is, to make a ſlit upon the top of his toes, and with your coronet raiſe up the great ſinews; then cut them aſunder, and heal them up again with ſome good ſalve, whereby he may have the uſe of his legs ſo perfectly, that he will ſeldom or never trip more. Such as comes accidentally, is either by ſplent or wind-gall, or by being foundered, pricked, ſtubbed, gravelled, ſinew-ſtrained, hurt in the ſhoulder or withers, or by careleſsly ſetting him when hot, which makes him go very ſtiff, which ſtiffneſs cauſes ſtumbling.

SUMPTER-HORSE. A horſe that carries proviſions and neceſſaries for a journey.

SUPPLE, to ſupple a horſe in the manage, is to make him bend his neck, ſhoulders and ſides, and to render all the parts of his body more pliable.

SURBATING IN Dogs, a malady with which they are often affected, being ſurbated in their feet, by running long in hot weather

upon

upon hard, dry, uneven ways, among rocky and ſharp gravels.

For preventing this, their feet are to be frequently examined, and if their feet are become ſore, they ſhould be waſhed with beer and freſh butter lukewarm, and then a ſort of ſalve made of young nettles chopped ſmall, and pounded into an ointment, ſhould be bound to the ſoles of their feet.

Alſo ſoot finely powdered, and incorporated with the yolks of eggs, and applied to their feet, is alſo very good, or the juice of mouſe-ear is alſo very good for the like uſe.

SURBATING IN HORSES, an imperfection.

An horſe is ſaid to be ſurbated, when his ſole is worn, bruiſed or ſpoiled, by travelling without ſhoes, or being badly ſhod; ſometimes it comes by a horſe being travelled too young, before his feet are hardened, which often cauſes foundering; ſometimes it is cauſed by the hardneſs of the ground, or the horſe's lifting up his feet high; and thoſe horſes that are flat hoofed, have their coffins ſo tender and weak, that they cannot avoid being ſubject to this diſorder.

The ſigns of this imperfection are, that the horſe will halt on both his fore-legs, and go ſtifly and creeping, as though he were half foundered.

As for the cure: take a couple of new-laid eggs, prick the horſe's fore-feet well, and break the eggs raw into his ſoles, then ſtop them with ox or cow dung, and he will be well the next morning.

Or, melt ſugar candy with a hot iron, between the ſhoe and the foot, and when it is hardened, take nettles and bay ſalt ſtamped and lay to his ſoles.

Or, you may firſt pare his feet to cool them, and ſtop them with bran and hog's-greaſe boiled together, very hot, covering the coffin round with the ſame; or elſe ſtop them every night with cow-dung and vinegar, melted together.

Or, firſt pare the hoof, then open the heels wide, then take a good quantity of blood from the horſe's toes, and having tacked on a ſhoe ſomething hollow, then roll a little fine cotton-wool, or bombaſt, in frankincenſe, melt it into the foot, between the toe and the ſhoe, with a hot iron, till you have filled up the orifice, out of which the blood was taken, then melt half a pound of hog's-greaſe, and mix it with wheat bran, making it as thick as a poultice, and ſtop up his foot with it, as hot as he can endure it, and then cover it with a piece of an old ſhoe, and ſplent it, cauſing the horſe to ſtand ſtill for three or four days, and if you ſee occaſion, renew it till the cure is perfected.

SURFEIT IN A HORSE. A ſurfeit is nothing more than the effect of ſome diſeaſe ill cured; and therefore what is called a ſurfeit in horſes, is very different from the diſeaſe of the ſame name in the human body; the latter being the beginning of a diſeaſe, and the former the relics or remains of it.

When a horſe has a ſurfeit his coat will ſtare, look of a ruſty colour, and even dirty, though the greateſt pains have been taken to keep him clean. His ſkin will be covered with ſcales and dander, appearing like meal among the hair: and when cleaned off will be followed by a continual ſucceſſion of the ſame matter, occaſioned from the common perſpiration being obſtructed. Some horſes will be covered with a kind of dry ſcab, others with a moiſt ſcab, attended with heat and inflammation, and the humour ſo very ſharp, and cauſing ſo violent an itching, that the creature is inceſſantly rubbing himſelf, and by that means makes himſelf raw in ſeveral parts of his body. Some horſes have neither ſcales, dander, or ſcabs; but look dull, ſluggiſh, and lazy; ſome are hide bound; and others afflicted with flying pains, and a temporary lameneſs. In ſhort, the ſymptoms are various, and almoſt as numerous as thoſe of the ſcurvy itſelf.

As the ſymptoms are various, ſo are alſo the cauſes: ſome are ſurfeited by high feeding, and a want of proper exerciſe; by which a bad digeſtion is produced, and ill humours generated. Some are ſurfeited by unwholeſome food; ſome by hard riding; ſome by drinking cold water when they are hot; and others by bad and improper phyſic.

The firſt operation in curing ſurfeits is bleeding, when three or four pints ſhould be taken away; after which the following purge ſhould be given:

Take

Take of ſuccatrine aloes, one ounce; of gum guaiacum in powder, half an ounce; of powder of myrrh, and diaphoretic antimony, of each two drachms; make the whole into a ball, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of buckthorn, and liquorice powder. Or,

Take aloes, ſix drachms; gum guaiacum, half an ounce; honey or treacle enough to make a ball.

One of theſe balls may be given once a week for ſome time; and in the intervals an ounce of the following powder in his morning and evening feeds:

Take of cinnabar of antimony in fine powder, half a pound; of crude antimony and gum guaiacum finely powdered, of each four ounces; mix the whole well together, and put an ounce of it into his feed as before directed.

If the horſe be of ſmall value, inſtead of the above powder, common antimony and ſulphur may be given in his feeds, and will have a very good effect.

Sometimes common purges are ſufficient to perform a cure, eſpecially if the ſcabs are rubbed with the following ointment:

Take of quickſilver, half an ounce: and rub it in a mortar, with half an ounce of turpentine, till the quickſilver entirely diſappears, adding by degrees one pound of hog's lard, and continuing the rubbing till the whole is incorporated.

But if the horſe be of value, I would adviſe the practitioner to purſue the firſt method; though it will be often neceſſary, even then, to have recourſe to the above ointment, which will cauſe the ſcabs to peel off, and cleanſe his ſkin. But care muſt be taken to keep the horſe dry when it is uſed; give him only warm water while the ointment is applied, which ſhould be about once in three days; and when the horſe is entirely free from ſcabs, a doſe or two of phyſic ſhould be given him.

When the ſcabs are moiſt, and a ſharp humour flows from them, it is properly a running ſcurvy; and the diſeaſe muſt be cured like the former, by bleeding and purging, and then uſing external medicines of a repelling quality, particularly vitriolic and aluminous waters. But I would have every practitioner, into whoſe hands this uſeful work may fall, to be upon their guard againſt ſuch dangerous methods of practice; and after bleeding, as already directed, to give the following purge:

Take of lenitive electuary, and of Glauber's ſalts, of each four ounces; of freſh jalap in powder, one drachm: make the whole into a ball, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of marſhmallows, liquorice powder, and forty drops of oil of amber, and give it the horſe in a morning faſting, after his body has been well opened with ſcalded bran.

When you have given the horſe three or four of the above balls, mix two ounces of liquorice powder, to make it into a ball; and nitre, with a ſufficient quantity of honey, and give him one every morning for a fortnight; which in all probability will entirely finiſh the cure: Or,

Take diapente made with the roots of ariſtolochia of both ſorts, fine myrrh, bay-berries, ſhavings of ivory or hart's horn, and the roots of gentian, of each two ounces; dry them gently, powder them finely, and keep them in a glaſs bottle in a dry place.

Take of this three quarters of an ounce, and give it the horſe in a quart of ſtrong beer, and add to it half an ounce of *London* treacle, and four ounces of freſh butter; let it be milk-warm.

SWAIN-MOTE. } A court that ſits about
SWAINI-MOTE. } matters of the foreſt, held thrice a year before the verderors as judges, and as requiſite in a foreſt as a court of pie-powder in a fair.

SWAN. A known royal fowl, concerning which there is a law, that whoever ſteals their eggs out of the neſt, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for a year and a day, and be fined according to the king's pleaſure.

Where they build their neſts they muſt be left undiſturbed.

Theſe birds are very uſeful for keeping ponds and rivers clear of weeds, upon which and the graſs they only feed, and not upon fiſh, as ſome imagine; and are neither chargeable nor troubleſome to keep, if they have but room enough.

They commonly lay ſeven or eight eggs, but ſeldom take pains to hatch them all, four or five being their uſual number.

The hen ſits brooding about ſix weeks, and if during that time oats be ſet once a day in a trough near her (in caſe ſhe has not plenty of weeds juſt at hand) it will prevent her leaving of her eggs; as alſo if you ſet up ſome boughs, or other ſhelter, to ſcreen her from the heat of the ſun.

SWAYING OF THE BACK IN HORSES, an injury that may be received ſeveral ways:

1. By ſome great ſtrain, ſlip, or heavy burthen.

2. By turning him too haſtily round, *&c.*

The pain uſually lies in the lower part of the back, below his ſhort ribs, and directly between his fillets.

The malady may be perceived by the reeling and rolling of the horſe's hinder parts in his going, he being then ready to fall to the ground by his ſwaying backwards and ſidelong; and when he is down, he cannot riſe but with great difficulty.

The cure: take two ounces of the fat of the fruit of the pine-tree; of *Olibanum* four; of roſin and pitch as many; one of bole armoniac, and half an ounce of dragon's blood, which all muſt be well incorporated together, and laid plaiſterwiſe all over the reins of his back, where you are to let it remain till it falls off.

Another good remedy for theſe infirmities, is to adminiſter ſome ſtrengthening things inwardly: as common turpentine made into balls, with the powder of bole armoniac, and that of the dried leaves of clary; and to apply outwardly, all over the reins of his back, a charge of *Oxicroceum* and *Paracelſus* melted together, or colewort in ſallad oil made thick, a poultice with the powder of bole armoniac and bean-flour:

Or, take two pounds of blood from the veins, then chafe his back with a warm hand, and apply two ſcarifying cupping-glaſſes, one on each ſide, where the pain ſeems chiefly to lie, or where the extravaſated blood is lodged.

Then put the horſe into a frame and hang him up, or by ſome other way incloſe him in grates, that he may not be able to move his body; and thus let him be kept for five or ſix weeks; then mix equal quantities of ſpirit of wine, and oil of turpentine together, by ſhaking it in a phial, till it looks white like milk upon his back, rubbing it in. In the next place apply the red honey charge, adding to it half an ounce of galls at every application; applying a freſh charge every time, without taking away the former:

Or, inſtead of the honey charge, you may uſe the ointment of *Montpelier* for two or three days, and then proceed to fomentations; but if the horſe voids blood ſtill at the mouth and noſe, give him of ſal polycreſtum, and juniper-berries, of each an ounce, pounded to powder, in a pint of red wine every day, for eight days ſucceſſively; and for the laſt four days give him an anodyne glyſter, after his fundament has been firſt raked:

Or, if none of the former methods ſucceed, make two or three inciſions with a large iron ſlice, and ſeparate the ſkin from the fleſh on the reins, about the breadth of half a foot on each ſide the back-bone, till you come to the hip-bone.

Stop the holes with ſlices of hog's lard, about the thickneſs of half-a crown, ſo as to hinder the ſkin from ſticking to the fleſh.

Then rub the ſeparated ſkin with an ointment made with equal parts of populeon, and ointment of marſhmallows, and cover all the part with a lamb-ſkin, the woolly ſide inwards, laying a ſaddle-cloth over that.

Then hang the horſe in ſuch a poſture that he cannot ſtir, and give him a glyſter of ſal polycreſtum every night, and a pint of wine every day for eight days, and after forty-eight days you may uncover the ſore, and if you find it to be much ſwelled, it is in a fine way towards a cure.

Then take out the lard, and preſs out the reddiſh matter, and put in a piece of freſh lard, chafing all the part with the ointment above-mentioned; then cover the ſore as before, dreſſing it after the ſame manner for twelve days, once every forty-eight hours: and inſtead of the lard dreſs it with the duke's ointment every day, till the ſore is healed.

You may take away the lamb-ſkin twenty-two days after the beginning of the cure, and ten days after you may allow the horſe to ſtir a little.

Inſtead of ſeparating the ſkin, you may give him the fire (which is an eaſier remedy) piercing

piercing the ſkin with a red-hot iron, and making holes at the diſtance of an inch one from another, all over the ſame; then apply a good plaiſter, and two ſheets of paper over it: hang the horſe up for a month; and when the ſcales are fallen off, dreſs the ſores with the duke's ointment, and proceed as before.

To SWEEP [in Falconry] is uſed of a hawk who wipes her beak after feeding, and therefore they ſay ſhe ſweeps.

SWELLED LEGS IN A HORSE, an infirmity he is ſometimes ſubject to, by hard riding or much labour, when he is too fat, or carelefsly put to graſs, or ſet up in the ſtable too hot, whereby he takes cold, which cauſes the blood, greaſe, and humours, to fall down into his legs, and to make them ſwell.

Sometimes it comes by long ſtanding in the ſtable, when the planks where his fore-feet ſtand, are higher than where his hinder legs are; which uneaſy poſture makes the blood ſettle in the hinder legs, whereby they are unhappily brought to ſwell.

There are ſeveral preſcriptions for the cure of this malady.

Some uſe nerve oil, black oil, ſoap, and boar's greaſe melted, and anoint the place therewith; or elſe bath his legs with butter and beer, or with butter and vinegar melted together.

Some bathe them in water in which ſage, mallows, and roſe-cakes have been boiled, putting in butter and ſallad oil; or boiling roſin, frankincenſe, and freſh greaſe, of each a like quantity, then ſtrain it, and uſe it once a-day, as there is occaſion.

You may alſo waſh the horſe's legs in cold fountain water, or the horſe may be left every day to ſtand up to the knees in running water, till the ſwelling is aſſuaged.

Others bathe horſe's legs with ſheep's foot oil, train oil, or urine and ſaltpetre mingled together, and wetting hay ropes in the ſame liquor, roll them from the paſtern to the knee; but care muſt be taken not to bind them too hard.

Others boil primroſes, violet leaves, and ſtrawberry leaves, of each a handful, in new milk, adding nerve oil, petroleum, and populeon, of each an ounce, and anoint the horſe with this for four or five days ſucceſſively.

Others boil pitch, virgin's wax, roſin, galbanum, myrrh, zedoary, bdellium, *Arabian* ſtorax, and the juice of hyſſop, and when it is cold, they add bole armoniac and coſtus finely powdered; theſe being well incorporated with the other ingredients, they boil them all over again, and when they uſe it, they ſpread it on a plaiſter and wrap it about the ſwelling, letting it remain there till it drops off of itſelf.

But when a horſe's legs are much ſwelled, becauſe of the ſcratches, boil a handful of bay ſalt, a quarter of a pound of ſoap, with a good quantity of ſoot, and a good handful of miſſetoe chopped, in a quart of urine or more, and with this bathe his leg, very warm, twice or thrice a-day, and wetting a cloth with it, wrap it cloſe about his legs, and it will aſſuage the ſwelling. *See* REMOLADE.

SWELLED PIZZLE IN HORSES, is a kind of hardneſs which proceeds from the parts being bruiſed by riding, and is cured in the following manner:

Take holly-hock, houſe-leak, and a little plantane, ſtamped together with freſh butter, and anoint his pizzle with it twice a day, and if the pizzle be ſore, you muſt caſt him, and waſh his ſheath and pizzle very well with white-wine vinegar; and if there be any cankers, or holes in the yard, then you muſt put ſome burnt allum to the vinegar, and waſh it very well; and he will mend without fail in three times dreſſing.

SWELLED VEINS; that which the *French* call *varice*, is a crooked vein, ſwelling with corrupt blood in the temples, belly, or legs of a horſe.

The cure: Open the ſkin of the horſe, and burn it with a hot iron; then rub and chafe it well for ten days with milk and oil, and if the diſeaſe is not removed, let him blood, and this will effect the cure.

A Poultice to diſſolve a Swelling in Horſes.

Take garden orrice-roots, and white-lily roots, of each an ounce; marſhmallows, pellitory, penny-royal, origanum, calamint, and rue,

rue, of each a handful; camomile, mellilot, and elder-flowers, of each half a handful; green anise-seeds, common fennel, and cummin-seeds, of each half an ounce; boil all these together to a mash, in water and white-wine vinegar; then pound them in a stone mortar to an even smooth mass, adding to them of the meal of lupines, and of beans, of each an ounce and a half, oil of camomile an ounce and a half, oil of orrice the same quantity; mix them well in the mortar, and then heat them again, and apply this to the part affected, in greater or lesser quantity, according to the heat of the part.

This is a medicine extraordinary useful in all tumours, and is the more necessary, since tumours or swellings are so frequent in horses, by reason of hurts and bruises they are so often liable to, which if not timely taken care of, and that judiciously, do degenerate into incurable fistulas, and cancerous ulcers; for it is allowed by all surgeons, that the safest way to cure all swellings (to which they give the name of tumours) except such as are malignant, is by dissolving them, if possible, which is the most successful, and which ought to be used as soon, and as much as possible; but if that cannot be done, then you ought to endeavour to ripen them as soon as possibly can be.

Another Receipt for mollifying, softening, ripening, and bringing to Suppuration, a Swelling.

Take the roots of marshmallows, and those of white lilies, of each a quarter of a pound; the leaves of groundsel, common mallows, brank-ursin, and violet plants, of each a handful; the flour of linseed and fenugreek-seeds, oil of lilies, and goose fat, of each three ounces; wash the roots and slice them, then boil them in water, and after some time put in the leaves, and boil all till the whole mass becomes perfectly tender and soft; then strain out the decoction, and pound the substance that remains in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, till it comes to be a pulp; then put both the decoction and pulp into a skillet, mixing with them the flour or meal of senaseed, and fenugreek-seed, oil of lilies, and goose fat; boil all together over a moderate fire, stirring the ingredients from time to time, till the mass is come of a sufficient consistence.

This is a very useful medicine, because dangerous consequences do frequently happen to swellings, or tumours in horses, that will not be discussed, that is, not go away of themselves, or that such a poultice has been wanting to bring them to a speedy suppuration.

For if a swelling or tumour that cannot be discussed, should remain too long before it be brought to a suppuration or ripening, it generally putrefies and turns to a fistulous ulcer, which, very rarely, admits of a cure.

SWINE PIPE. A bird of the thrush kind.

SWINE. Early in the morning when you unstye them, give them draffe, pulse, or other garbage, with swillings in the troughs; and when they have eaten it, drive them to the field, where they may graze and root for their food; marshy grounds are the best, where they may get the roots of sedge-reeds, rushes, knotgrass, &c. which is wholesome for swine; and, at the fall of the leaf, it is best to drive them to hedges, where they may get haws, hips, sloes, crabs, &c. which are very wholesome; then the poorer sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their swine with all the winter. In the evening drive your swine home, and fill their troughs with swillings, &c. and when they have filled their bellies, stye them. Once a fortnight give them, in the swillings, some raddle or red oker, which prevents the measles, and other inward disorders. The cure for the measles is to mix red oker with old urine till it be thick, let there be about an ale quart of it, then mix it with about a gallon of warm whey, and give it the swine to drink in the morning. If the swine vomit up their meat, give them split beans to eat, which will strengthen their stomachs. If your swine are bitten by dogs, to prevent the impossthumation of the sore, you shall anoint it with vinegar, soap and tallow, mixt together, and it will cure the part.

TAIL. The train of a beast, fowl, fish, &c.

TAIL OF A HORSE, should be firm, the dock or stump of it should be big, stiff, and placed

placed pretty high; thoſe which have it ſet too low have ſeldom good reins; on the other hand, ſome of them have it ſet too high, which make their buttocks appear pointed and unſeemly.

A great many affirm, that the dock of a horſe's tail ſerves to point out his ſixth or ſeventh year, pleading that at that time the black ſpeck, or eye of a bean, begins to diſappear, and the cavity to be filled, the dock of the hair becomes longer, by reaſon that the vigour of the young years begins to abate, and nature has not ſtrength enough to nouriſh and keep up the joints or knots that form the dock, ſo that when the horſe is ſix years old, one of theſe joints ſlackens and begins to fall down, and a year after another deſcends in like manner.

But this relaxation or downfalling, happens ſooner to ſome than others, according as they have been well or ill kept, with reference to feeding, houſing, and working. Accordingly we find the marks of a horſe's age, taken from the tail, are ſo erroneous, that we ſee a great many jockies maintain, that the firſt joint deſcends when he is nine, and the ſecond when he is ten years old.

TAPASSANT [Hunting term] uſed of a hare when ſhe is lurking or ſquatting.

To TAPPY [with Hunters] to lie hid as a deer may do.

TEAL. A delicate fowl for the table; but thoſe that buy them ought to be very careful in chuſing them; to know them, obſerve if the birds feel thick and hard upon the belly, if ſo they are fat; but if thin upon the belly, lean; if they are dry footed, they have been long killed; but if limber footed, new killed.

TEDDER, } a rope, wherewith the leg of
TETHER, } a horſe is tied, that he may graze within a certain compaſs.

TEETH. Are little bones in a horſe's jaws, which ſerve not only to facilitate the nouriſhment, but likewiſe to diſtinguiſh the age of horſes.

A horſe has forty teeth, including the tuſhes, which are diſtinguiſhed as follows:

Twenty-four of them are called grinders, which are placed at the bottom of the mouth, beyond the bars; twelve on each ſide of the channel, *viz.* ſix above, and ſix on each ſide.

Theſe teeth continue, and do not fail to give place to new teeth in their room, ſo that they are of no uſe in diſtinguiſhing a horſe's age.

However, they are ſubject to wolves teeth.

With reference to the other ſixteen, twelve of them are called in their infancy, milk or foal teeth, and the remaining four go by the name of tuſhes.

The twelve foal teeth are ſhort, ſmall and white, ſeated on the fore-part of the mouth, ſix above and ſix below.

Theſe change and caſt, to give place to others; which, in proceſs of time, become long, large, and yelloviſh.

Theſe new teeth are diſtinguiſhed by the different names given them, according to their putting forth, and it is the manner of their coming forth, that gives us to know the firſt years of a horſe.

Now of theſe twelve, four are called nippers, four are called middling teeth, and four go by the name of corner teeth.

The four nippers are ſeated on the fore-part of the mouth, two above, and two below.

When a horſe has put forth theſe, we conclude that he goes from two and a half to three years.

The middling teeth are placed near the nippers, or gatherers, one above, and one below, on each ſide of the jaws.

They come out and appear between three and a half and four years.

The corner teeth are placed yet more forward in the mouth, one above and one below, on each ſide of the jaws.

Theſe begin to ſhoot between the fourth and the fifth year, and are got above the gum at five years.

When ſurmounting the gum at that age, they become hollow, and mark commonly till ſeven or eight years.

By marking we mean, that in the hollow or cavity of the corner teeth, a little black ſpeck is formed; which, from its reſemblance, we call the bud or eye of a bean.

But when the horſe paſſes ſix, the cavity begins to fill, and the black mark diſappears by

by degrees; yet this diminution of the cavity and the mark, continues from six till seven and a half.

At eight years the cavity is filled up, and the black mark gone, and in regard that the tooth is then full, even as if it had been shaved, we then say that the horse has razed; which happens a little before the eighth year, and after that the horse does not mark; so that the surest knowledge of his age is then took from his tushes.

The tushes are placed beyond the corner teeth upon the bars, two on each side of the jaws, *i. e.* one above, and one below, without being preceded by any foal teeth.

The two under tushes cut sometimes at three years, sometimes at three and a half, sometimes at four; but the two upper tushes appear sometimes at four, and sometimes at four and a half; sometims before, and sometimes after the corner teeth, without any certain rule; and till the age of six they are chamfered within.

About ten years of age the two upper tushes appear much worn, which serves for that age.

After that they grow out in length, and become bare of flesh, because the gum shrinks and retires; and at last, about the fifteenth or sixteenth year, the horse shells.

A horse is not capable of any great fatigue till his tushes have cut the skin.

Most of the *Dutch* horses are very sick when their tushes come forth; mares have them but seldom, and when they have them they are but very small. *See* SHELL-TOOTHED *and* COUNTER-MARKED.

TEGG [Hunting term] a doe in the second year of her age.

TEIGNESS IN HORSES, a distemper in the foot, when the frush moulders away in pieces, and it goes the length of the quick, for then the itching pain is so great, that it will often make the horse halt.

TENCH; a delicious fresh water fish, that has but small scales, yet very large and smooth fins; he has a red circle about the eyes, and a little barb hanging at each corner of the mouth.

This fish delights more among weeds in ponds, than in clear rivers, and covets to feed in very foul water, yet his flesh is nourishing and pleasant.

His slime is said to be of a very healing quality to wounded fish, and upon that account has obtained the title of the fishes physician; nay, the devouring pike is said to be so sensible of his virtue, that he will not hurt a tench, though he will seize upon any fish of his size that comes in his way; and when the pike is sick or hurt, he applies to the tench, and finds cure or relief, by rubbing himself against his body.

TENCH FISHING; the proper time of angling for the tench, is early and late, both morning and evening, in the months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, or all night in the still parts of rivers.

This fish is observed to be a great lover of large red worms, and will bite most eagerly at them, if you have first dipped them in tar: he also delights in all sorts of pastes, made up with strong scented oils, or with tar, or paste made with brown bread and honey; he will also bite at a cad-worm, lob-worm, flag-worm, green-gentle, cad-bait, marsh-worm, or soft-boiled bread-grain.

To take Tench out of a muddy Pond.

You must provide yourself with a very good large casting-net, well leaded, and let not the meshes, from the crown to a full yard and a half, be too small, for then, if the pond be any thing of a depth, the fish will strike away before the net comes to the ground.

The whole net ought to have a large mesh and deep tucked.

Make the place clean from stakes and bushes, and try the net before you go upon the sport; for if it happens to hang, all your pains would prove ineffectual: therefore you must be sure, before you cast in your net, to clear and cleanse the place twice or thrice with a rake.

Then take a quarter of a peck of wheat, baking it well in an oven, putting in near three quarts of water: when it is well baked, take five pints of blood and mix the wheat and blood well together, adding to it as much bran as is sufficient to make a paste of it, and that it may the better hold together, mix it up with some clay; knead it well together, with a quart of lob-worms chopped in pieces,

and wrought into a paſte, as has been before directed: make it up into balls as big as a gooſe egg, and throw it into the pond, within the circumference of your caſting net, and between times throw in ſome grains; when you think the fiſh have found out the baiting-place, come in the cloſe of the evening (having baited very early in the morning) and caſt your net over the baited place, taking a long pole, with a large fork made for that purpoſe, and ſtir all about the net, for the carp or tench are ſtuck up above their eyes in mud, and ſtand exactly upon their heads; but let the net lie for half an hour, ſtill ſtirring with the pole, if the place be not too deep, and after having covered the fiſh, you may go into the pond and take them out with your hands; but if the water be deep when you find them begin to ſtir, lift the crown of the net-bolt upright with a long ſtaff, that ſo the fiſh may play into the tuck of the next.

Obſerve, if you ſhould draw up your net ſuddenly, after you have caſt it in, it is a hundred to one odds whether you take one of them; but letting the net lie, the mud will choak them, if they remove not out of it.

TERMS *for the Lodging of* BEASTS OF CHACE, *&c.*

A badger *eartheth.*	A hare *ſeateth*, or *formeth.*
A boar *coucheth.*	A hart *harboureth.*
A buck *lodgeth.*	A martern *treeth.*
A coney *ſitteth.*	An otter *watcheth.*
A fox *kenneleth.*	
A roe *beddeth.*	

For the Diſlodging them.

A badger, *to dig.*	A hare, *to ſtart.*
A boar, *to rear.*	A hart, *to unharbour.*
A buck, *to rouze.*	A martern, *to untree.*
A coney, *to bolt.*	An otter, *to vent.*
A fox, *to unkennel.*	

For their Noiſe at Rutting Time.

A badger *ſhrieketh.*	A hare *beateth*, or *tappeth.*
A boar *breameth.*	
A buck *groaneth*, or *troateth.*	A hart *belleth.*
A fox *barketh.*	An otter *whineth.*
A goat *rattleth.*	A roe *belloweth.*
	A wolf *howleth.*

For their Copulation.

A boar *goeth to brim.*	A hart *goeth to rut.*
A buck *goeth to rut.*	An otter *hunteth for his kind.*
A coney *goeth to buck.*	A roe *goeth to tourn.*
A fox *goeth a clicketting.*	A wolf *goes to match* or *make.*
A hare *goeth to buck.*	

Terms when they are in Company one with another.

A *herd* of harts, and all manner of deer.	A *brace* or *leaſh* of bucks, foxes, or hares.
A *bevy* of roes.	
A *founder* of ſwine.	A *couple* of rabbits.
A *rout* of wolves.	A *couple* of coneys.
A *richneſs* of marterns.	

For their Footing and Treading.

A boar, the *track.*

A buck, and all fallow deer, *the view.*

Of all deer, if on the graſs, and ſcarce viſible, then it is called *foiling.*

Of a fox, the *print*, and of other ſuch vermin the *footing.*

Of a hare diverſly; for when ſhe is in open field, ſhe is ſaid to *ſore*, when ſhe winds about to deceive the hounds, ſhe *doubles*; when ſhe beats on the hard highway, and her footing can be perceived, ſhe *pricketh*; and in the ſnow her footing is called the *trace.*

Of the hart, the *ſlot.*

Of an otter, the *marks.*

Terms of a TAIL.

A boar, the *wreath.*

A buck, the *ſingle.*

A coney, the *ſcut.*

A fox, the *bruſh* or *drag*, and the tip of the end, is called the *chape.*

A hare, the *ſcut.*

A hart, the *ſingle.*

A wolf, the *ſtern.*

For their ORDURE.

Of a boar, the *leſſes*.
Of a deer, *fewmets*, or *fewmiſhing*.
Of a fox, *blittering*, and all other ſuch the *fuants*.
Of a hare, *crotiles*, or *crotiſing*.
Of a hart, the *fewmets*, or *fumiſhing*.
Of an otter, the *ſpraints*.

Terms in HUNTING, *&c.*

When a hart breaks herd, and draws to the thicket, or coverts, they uſually ſay he *takes his hold*, or *goes to harbour*.

All kind of deers fat is called *ſuet*, and yet you may ſay this deer was a high *deer of greaſe*.

The fat of a boar is called *greaſe*. The fat of a roe only is called *heavy greaſe*.

Of a deer they ſay, *ſhe is broken up*, of a fox and hare is *caſed*.

Of fox cubs, they ſay *a litter*; of rabbits, *a neſt*; of ſquirrils, *a dray*.

Terms for the ATTIRE *of* DEER.

Of a ſtag, if perfect, the *bur*, the *pearls*, (the little knobs on it) the *beam*, the *gutteres*, the *antler*, the *ſur-antler*, *royal*, *ſur-royal*, and all at the top the *croches*.

Of a buck, the *bur*, the *beam*, the *brow-antler*, the *back-antler*, the *advancer*, *palm*, and *ſpellers*.

If the croches grow in form of a man's hand, it is then called a *palmed-head*, heads bearing not above three or four; three croches being placed aleft of one height, are called *crowned-heads*. Heads having doubling croches, are called *forked-heads*, becauſe the croches are planted on the top of the beam like forks.

If you are aſked what a ſtag bears, you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to expreſs an odd number: for if he has four croches on his near horn, and five on his far, you muſt ſay, *he bears ten*, a falſe right on his near horn (for all that a beam bears are called *rights*). If but four on the near horn and ſix on the far horn, you muſt ſay *he bears twelve*, a double falſe right on the near horn; for you muſt not only make the number even, but alſo the horns even with that diſtinction.

Terms for flaying, ſtripping and caſing all manner of CHASES.

Of a hart and all manner of deer, they ſay *they are ſkin* Huntſmen uſually ſay, *take off that deer's ſkin*.

Of a hare, they ſay ſhe is *ſtripped*, or *caſed*; the ſame term is alſo uſed of a boar.

A fox, badger, and all manner of vermin are ſaid to be *caſed*, beginning at the ſnout, or noſe of the beaſt, his ſkin being turned over his ears down to the body, till you come to the tail.

Proper Terms for the Noiſes of HOUNDS.

When hounds are firſt caſt off, and find ſome game, or chace, we ſay they *chal'enge*.

If they are too buſy before they find the ſcent good, it is ſaid they *babble*.

If they run it end-ways, orderly making it good, and then hold it together merrily, they are ſaid to be *in full cry*.

When ſpaniels open in the ſtring (or a greyhound in his courſe) they ſay, they *lapſe*.

When hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the ſcent, or place, they ſay, *they plod*.

When they have either earthed a vermin, or brought a deer, boar, or the like, to turn head againſt them, they are ſaid *to bay*.

Different Terms for HOUNDS *and* GREY-HOUNDS.

Of greyhounds, two make a *brace*; of hounds, a *couple*; and of greyhounds three make a *leaſh*; and of hounds *a couple and a half*; they ſay *let ſlip a greyhound*, and *caſt off a hound*.

They call the ſtring, wherein a greyhound is led, a *leaſe*; and that of a hound, a *leam*, *liam*, or *lyome*.

The greyhound hath his *collar*, and the hound his *couples*.

Of hounds they ſay a *kennel*, and of beagles a *pack*.

Thoſe

Thoſe places are called *entries* where they find a deer has lately paſſed into thickets, by which they gueſs at their largeneſs, and then put the hounds or beagles thereto for their view.

A *layer* is a place where any deer has repoſed or harboured.

When the hounds or beagles hit the ſcent of their chace contrary, as to hit him up the wind, when they ſhould hit it down, they ſay *they draw a miſt.*

When hounds or beagles take freſh ſcent, hunting another chace, until they ſtick and hit it again, they ſay *they hunt change.*

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, they ſay *they hunt counter.*

When the chace goes off, and comes on again, traverſing the ſame ground to deceive the hounds or beagles, they ſay *they hunt the foil.*

When they ſet hounds in readineſs, where they expect the deer will come by, and then caſt them off, when the other hounds are paſt by, they call that *a relay.*

When hounds or beagles have finiſhed their chace, by the death of what they purſued, and then in requital, are fed by the hands of the huntſman, or others, it is called *a reward.*

When huntſmen go drawing in their ſprings at hart-hunting; and uſually make dew rounds, they are called *ring-walks.*

When deer caſt their horns, they are ſaid *to mew.*

When a deer has been hard hunted, and then betakes himſelf to ſwimming on any river, &c. they ſay *he takes ſoil.*

The firſt head of a fallow deer is called *the prick.*

When huntſmen endeavour to find a hart by the *ſlot*, and then mind his ſtep, to know whether he is great and long, they then ſay they know him by his *gait.*

When deer, after having been hard ran, turn head againſt the hounds, they are ſaid *to bay.*

When hounds or beagles run long, without making any cry, they are ſaid *to run mute.*

When hounds or beagles at firſt finding the ſcent of their game, preſently open and cry, they are then ſaid *to challenge.*

When hounds run at a whole herd of deer, they are ſaid *to run riot.*

When the hounds touch the ſcent, and draw on till they rouze or put up the chace, they ſay *they draw on the ſlot.*

When a roe croſſes and doubles, it is called *trajoining.*

When a hare, as ſometimes, (though ſeldom) takes the ground like a coney, they then ſay *ſhe goes to the vault.*

When they beat the buſhes after a fox, they call it *drawing.*

When a hare runs on rotten ground, or in a foreſt ſometimes, and then it ſticks to her feet, they ſay *ſhe carries.*

When a fox has young ones in her, they ſay *ſhe is with cub.*

When beagles bark and cry at their prey, they ſay *they yearn.*

A red male hart of a year old, is called a *ſpitter.*

A rein deer is a beaſt like a hart, but hath its head fuller of antlers. Thoſe engines that deer are taken with, are called *toiles.*

When hounds or beagles are ſet in readineſs, expecting the chace to come by, and then caſt off before the reſt come in, it is called *a vauntlay.*

When they ſtart a hare, they cry *that that*, or *there there.*

When hounds or beagles find where the chace hath been, and made a proffer to enter, but return, they call it *a blemiſh.*

To a deer they ſay *bow.*

A leſſon blown on the horn to comfort the hounds, is termed *a cail.*

A *recheat* is a leſſon blown on the horn.

The *mort* or *death*, is blown at the death of any deer.

A hind in the firſt year is called a *calf*, in the ſecond year a *hearſe*, and ſometimes we ſay a *brocket's ſiſter*, &c. and the third year a *hind.*

A hare is the firſt year called a *leveret*, the ſecond year a *hare*, the third year a *great hare.*

The fox is the firſt year called a *cub*, the ſecond a *fox*, the third year an *old fox.*

A coney is called the firſt year a *rabbit*, and afterwards and *old coney.*

When you ſee about twenty deer, of what ſort ſoever, together, it is a *ſmall herd*; about forty

forty is a *middle-herd*; fixty or eighty is a *great herd*, whether they be male or female.

Upon view of a hart, if he be a goodly deer, do not call him *fair*, but great; and ſo a *great hind* and a *great buck*; but a *fair* and *comely doe*.

When a deer eateth in a corn or graſs field, he is ſaid to *feed*, otherwiſe to *browze*; and if he ſtayeth to look on any thing, he is ſaid to *ſtand at gaze*; when he forceth by upon force, he *trippeth*; and when he runs a pace he *ſtraineth*.

When he is hunted and leaves the herd, then he *ſingleth*; and when he foams at the mouth, he is *emboſſed*; when he ſwelleth or venteth any thing, they ſay he hath this or that in the *wind*; when he holds out his neck at the full length inclining, they ſay *he is ſpent*; and being dead, *ſay he is done*.

When a huntſman beats a wood to find a chace, it is called *drawing of the covert*; and when he ſees where any deer hath been, they ſay *here he breaketh*.

When ſome few hounds are ſet in readineſs, by any place where it is ſuppoſed the chace will paſs, it is termed a *vauntlay*; and when they tarry until the reſt of the hounds come in, it is called an *allay*; but if they hold till the kennel be paſt, it is called *a relay*.

When a hart entereth a river or pool, which is termed the *ſoil*, ſay *ſhe deſcendeth*; when you ſee him ready to enter water, ſay *he proffereth*; and if he doth it the ſecond time, then ſay *he re-proffereth*; and after he hath once deſcended, and you ſee where he hath trod, the water filling his footſteps, then ſay *here the hart defouleth*; and the ſlot or view that is found of ſuch a deer on the other ſide of the water, is to be termed *as a deer defoulant the ſoil*.

The hart, buck, and boar, oftentimes take ſoil without being forced, and all other beaſts are only ſaid to take water, except the otter, and he is ſaid to *beat the ſtream*.

When they caſt about a grove or wood with the blood-hound, they *make a ring*: when they find where the deer hath paſſed, and plaſh any bough downwards for a mark, then they ſay *they blemiſh*, or *make blemiſhes*.

When they hang up any paper, clout, or mark, it is called *ſweling*, or *ſetting of ſewels*.

When a hound meets a chace and goes away with it far before the reſt, they ſay *ſhe foreloyneth*.

When a hound hunts backwards the ſame way the chace is come, then they ſay *he hunts counter*; and if he hunts any other chace but what he firſt undertook, then he is ſaid to *hunt change*.

When any deer, or other chace, uſeth ſubtilties to deceive the hounds, then he is ſaid to *croſs or double*.

When a hart or ſtag breaks herd, and draws to the covert, they ſay *he goes to harbour*, or *taketh his hold*, or *he covereth*; and when he cometh out again, then *he diſcovereth himſelf*.

There is a great difference between the *frith* and the *fell*; the *fells* being taken for the *vallies*, green *compaſtures*, and *mountains*, and the *friths* for *ſprings* and *coppices*.

There is alſo a difference between the word *ways* and *trenches*; for by the firſt is meant the high and beaten ways on the outſide of a foreſt or wood; and by the word *trench*, a very ſmall way, not ſo commonly uſed.

There is likewiſe a difference between a *trench* and a *path*, which is a place where a deer has only left *ſlot* or *view*.

Blemiſhes, are the marks to know where a deer hath gone in or out, and they are little boughs plaſhed or broken to hang downwards; for any thing that is hung up, is called a *ſewel*.

Terms in HAWKING, *&c.*

Arms, the legs from the feet to the thigh.

Bate, } is a term uſed of a hawk, when ſhe
Bateth, } flutters with her wings from the perch to the fiſt, endeavouring to fly away.

Bathing, is waſhing herſelf.

Beak, the upper crooked part of her bill.

Beam Feathers, the long feathers in the wings.

Beavy of Quails, a brood of young ones.

Bewits, the leathers, with bells, button about hawk's legs.

Bowet, } a young hawk that draws any
Boweſs, } thing out of her neſt, and endeavours to get on the boughs.

Bowſing, is a hawk's drinking often, and yet deſires more.

Brayle

Brayle, a piece of leather slit to put upon her wing to tie it up.

Bracker, a young hawk, newly taken out of the nest, which can hop from bough to bough.

Cage, that on which hawks are carried, when designed for sale.

Cancellering, or *cancellaring*, signifies stooping.

Carrying, a hawk is said so to do, when she flies away with her quarry.

A *Cast of Hawks*, are two.

Casting, is what is given her to purge or cleanse her gorge.

Cataract, a disease in a hawk's eye.

Cauterizing irons, are used in searing.

Cawking-time, treading or coupling time.

Check, is when she forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pyes, or the like, that cross her in her flight.

Clap the nether part of the beak.

Coping, is paring.

Coping-irons, are those used for coping or paring her pounces or talons, when they are over-grown.

Cowring, is quivering or shaking, in testimony of obedience towards the old ones.

Covey of Partridges, a brood that always accompany together with the old ones till pairing time.

Crabbing, is when hawks that stand near one another, fight.

Cray, a disease in a hawk.

Creance, a small long line of small, fine, even packthread, that is fastened to the lease of a hawk, when she is first lured.

Crivets, *Crinets*, } the small black hairs about the } lears or eye-lids.

Crock, a disease in a hawk.

Disclosed, is when the young ones just peep through the shells.

Dropping, is when she muteth downwards in several drops, and not yerking it straight forward.

To Endew, *To Endue*, } is when she digesteth her meat, } not only discharging her gorge of it, but also cleansing her pannel.

Engouth, when the feathers have black spots.

To Enseam, is to purge her of her glut and gleam.

To Enter, a term used of a hawk, when she begins first to kill.

Eyes, a young hawk just taken out of the nest.

Eyrie, the place where they build and hatch their young.

Fauking, is whiping her beak after feeding.

Filander, a disease in a hawk.

Flags, the feathers next the principal feathers in her wings.

Flying on head, is when she misses her quarry and betakes herself to the next check, as crows, pyes, &c.

Formale, the female hawk.

Formica, a disease in hawks.

Frownce, a disease in hawks.

Gleam, a term used after a hawk hath cast and gleameth, or throweth up filth from her gorge.

Glut, the slimy substance that lies in the pannel.

Gorge, the crop or craw of a hawk, or other fowl.

Gurgipting, is said of a hawk when she is stuffed up.

Hack, a place where a hawk's meat is put.

Hac-Hawk, that is a tackler.

Haggard-Hawk, one that has preyed for herself, and is taken after *Lent*.

Jack, a male hawk.

Jesses, the small straps of leather that are fastened to her legs, and so to the leash, by the varvels.

To Imp, is to put a feather into a hawk's wing, in the place of one that is broken.

Jake, the neck from the head to the body, of any bird a hawk preys upon.

Intermewing, is from the first exchange of her coat, till she turns white.

To Jonk, is to sleep.

To Lean, is to hold to you.

Lease, *Leash*, } the small long leather thong fastened to the jesses, by which she is held fast on the fist, it being wrapt about the fingers.

Lure, that which is cast up by Falconers, to bring a hawk down.

A Make-Hawk, *A Quarry-Hawk*, } an old staunch hawk made use of to enter young.

Mails, the breast feathers of a hawk.

Manning

Manning a hawk, is making her endure company.

To Mantle, is to ſtretch one wing after one one leg, and the other after the other.

Mew, the place where a hawk is ſet down, the time ſhe raiſeth her feathers.

Mewting, the dung of long winged hawks.

Nares, the little holes in a hawk's beak.

Pannel, the pipe next her fundament, where ſhe digeſteth her meat from her body.

Perch, a place on which a hawk is ſet to reſt.

Pelt, the dead body of any fowl ſhe has killed.

Pendant feathers, thoſe behind the thighs.

Petty ſingles, a hawk's toe.

Pill, *Pelf*, } that which a hawk leaves of her prey after ſhe is relieved.

The *pin*, a diſeaſe in hawks.

Plume, the general mixture of colours and feathers, by which the conſtitution of a hawk is known.

Plumage, the ſmall feathers given a hawk to make her caſt.

Pluming, is after a hawk has ſeized her prey, and diſmantles it of it's feathers.

Pounces of a hawk, her claws.

Poult, that is, killing poultry.

In *Pride*, is to be in good fleſh and heart.

To *Prune*, is to pick herſelf.

Put over, a term uſed when ſhe removes her meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traverſing with her body; but chiefly, with her neck.

Quarry, the fowl a hawk flies at, either dead or alive.

Quarry-Hawk, an old, entered, and reclaimed hawk.

To rake, a term uſed when ſhe flies out too far from the game.

Ramage, or *ſoar-hawk*, is one that can fly, having preyed for herſelf.

Rangle, is when ſhe has gravel given her to bring her to a ſtomach.

To *reclaim a hawk*, is to make her gentle and familiar,

Retrieve, is when partridges having been ſprung, are to be found again.

To *rouze*, is to lift up, and ſhake herſelf.

To *ruff*, is to hit the prey, and not to truſs it.

Ruſter-hood, a large, wide, and eaſy hood, open behind, being the firſt that is made uſe of

Rye, a diſeaſe in hawks.

Sails, the wings of an hawk.

Sear, the yellow betwixt her beak and eyes.

Seeling, is when being firſt taken ſhe is blinded, with a thread run through her eyelids, ſo that ſhe ſees but little, or not at all, that ſhe may the better endure the hood.

Seizing, is when ſhe gripes the prey with her talons.

Setting down, is when ſhe is put into the mew.

Slice, is the dung of a ſhort winged hawk.

Sliceth, ſignifies ſhe mewteth a good diſtance from her.

Slimeth, that is, ſhe meweth without dropping.

Staunch hawk, one well entered for the game.

Stooping, is when ſhe is aloft upon the wing, and deſcends to ſtrike the game.

Summed, is when ſhe is in all her plumes.

Swival, that which keeps a hawk, from twiſting.

Taſſel, a male hawk.

Tiring, is when you give her the leg or pinion of a pigeon, or the like to pluck at.

Towereth, is when ſhe lifts up her wings.

Train, the tail of a hawk.

Train, ſomething alive or dead, tied to the lure to entice her with it.

Truſſing, is when ſhe raiſes a fowl aloft, and ſoaring with it, at length deſcends with it to the ground.

Varvels, little ſilver rings at the end of *jeſſes* on which the owner's name is engraven.

Unreclaimed, is ſaid of a hawk while ſhe is wild.

To *unſtrike the hood*, is to draw the ſtrings that it may be in readineſs to be pulled off.

Unſummed, is when her feathers are not fully grown,

Urives, nets to catch hawks with.

To *weather* a hawk, is to air her.

TERRA-A-TERRA, is a ſerious of low leaps, which a horſe makes forwards, bearing ſide-ways, and working upon two treads.

In this motion, a horſe lifts both his forelegs at once; and when theſe are upon the

point of deſcending to the ground, the hinder legs accompany them with a ſhort and quick cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon the haunches; ſo that the motions of the hinder quarters are ſhort and quick; and the horſe being always well preſſed and coupled, he lifts his fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder-legs keep always low, and near the ground.

This manage is called *terra-a-terra*, becauſe in this motion the horſe does not lift his legs ſo high as in corvets.

TERRAIGNOL. A horſe ſo called, is one that cleaves to the ground, that cannot be made light upon the hand, or put upon his haunches, that raiſes his fore-quarters with difficulty, that is charged with ſhoulders, and, in general, one whoſe motions are all ſhort, and too near the ground.

TERRAIN, is the managed ground upon which the horſe marks his piſte or thread; this horſe obſerves his ground well; he keeps his ground well; he embraces his ground well, without enlarging or narrowing more to one hand than to another.

TERRIER. A kind of mongrel grey-hound, uſed chiefly for hunting the fox or badger; ſo called, becauſe he creeps into the ground, as the ferrets do into the coney-burrows, and there nips and bites the fox and badger, either tearing them in pieces with his teeth, or elſe hauling and pulling them by force out of their lurking holes: or at leaſt driving them out of their hollow harbours, to be taken by a net, or otherwiſe.

The huntſmen have commonly a couple of terriers, to the end they may put in a freſh one, as occaſion ſerves, to relieve the other.

The time proper for entering theſe terriers is, when they are near a year old; for if it be not done within that time, they will hardly after be brought to take the earth, and this entering and fleſhing of them may be performed ſeveral ways.

1. When foxes and badgers have young cubs, take your old terriers, and enter them in the ground; and when they begin to bay, hold every one of your young terriers at a particular hole or mouth of the earth, that they may liſten, and hear the old ones bay.

After you have taken the old fox or badger, ſo that nothing remains within but the young cubs, couple all your old terriers, and put the young ones in their ſtead; encourage them by crying, *to him, to him.*

And if they take any young cub within the ground, let them alone to do what they will with him; and do not forget to give the old terriers their reward, which is blood and livers fried with cheeſe, and ſome of their greaſe, ſhewing the heads and ſkins to encourage them.

Another way is, to take an old fox or badger, and to cut his nether jaw away, leaving the upper to ſhew the fury of the beaſt, though he can do no harm with it, or elſe break out all his teeth; then dig an earth in ſome convenient place in the ground, making it wide enough, that the terriers may the better turn therein, and have room enough for two to enter.

Cover the whole with boards and turf, firſt putting the fox or badger in, and then your terriers, both old and young; which when they have bayed ſufficiently, begin to dig with ſpades and mattocks, to encourage them, againſt ſuch time as you are to dig over them: afterwards, take out the fox and badger, with the chumps or pincers, killing it before them; or let a greyhound kill it in their ſight. *See* HARRIER.

TETTER, otherwiſe called flying worm or ring-worm, a very bad ſorrance, which runs up and down a horſe's body; from whence it received it's name; ſometimes proceeding from the heat of the blood, and engenders a hot and ſharp humour, and ſometimes from bad and foul feeding, and is moſt commonly found in his rump, which runs down the joint till it runs into the tail; and if it continues there long, will turn into a canker; but yet it will now and then ſettle upon ſome fleſhy part of the body, which will ſo trouble him with itching, and rubbing againſt walls and poſts, that it will bring away the hair, ſkin and fleſh; he will tear with his teeth, if he can come at it, the itching is ſo violent.

This diſtemper may be known by the falling away of the hair, and by his continual rubbing; but if it gets into the joint, between the top of his rump and the tail, then it is known by a ſcab, which you may feel with your finger; and if it be ſcraped or picked away, a thin

thin water will come out of it by degres, which being left long to run, will, in time, get into his tail, and become a canker, as aforesaid.

Things generally used in the cure of this disorder, are, water found in the decayed hollow of a beech-tree, wherewith it is rubbed: the juice of the leaves and roots of stinking gladwin, one pint of plantain-water, two of beef-brine, boiled together, and clarified, is good to kill them; so are many more things; but particularly, take two drachms of precipitate, put into a small glass vial, with fair water, much more than will cover the powder, and kept close stopped; with which wash it thrice a-day, and after you have dressed the sorrance, shake the glass, and let it stand till next dressing; but if it be in any fleshy part, you may kill it by bathing the place with the juice of southern-wood, maudling, and rue, of each a like quantity, and put them into three quarts of urine, with two handsful of bay-salt; let it boil till one quart be consumed: then take it off, and with a clout fastened to a stick, wash the sorrance very hot, four or five mornings together.

THIGHS OF A HORSEMAN, the effect of the rider's thigh is one of the aids that serves to make a horse work vigorously in the manage.

As soon as the horseman closes with his thighs, you see the horse is enlivened and alarmed, as preparing himself for doing what is demanded of him, and disposing himself for the manage.

THROSTLE, OR THRUSH; of this bird there are five sorts: 1. The mistle-throstle, which is much bigger and larger than any of the others; her food far different, and very few of them to be seen; and though she is exceeding beautiful, yet she sings but little, except she breeds near a place where there is a quantity of mistletoe, and if it be possible in a thicket, or in some pit; for she is a very melancholy sort of bird: she makes as large a nest as the jay, and lays as big an egg, building the outside commonly with rotten heaps, and the inside with dead grass, hay, or moss, that she peels from trees: she seldom lays above five eggs, but most commonly four; breeds but ewice a year; has three young ones, never more than four; feeds all her young ones with the berries of mistletoe, and nothing else, as can be perceived; for which reason some esteem the flesh of the throstle as an excellent remedy against convulsions and the falling sickness. The young birds of this kind, taken about fourteen days old, are easy to be brought up, being very hardy; they are fed with bread, hemp-seed, and a little sheep's heart between whiles. But their song is confused and rambling, not lavish, and therefore they are not worth rearing, yet they will breed like pigeons, if rightly managed.

2. The northern throstle or fieldfare; which comes to us after *Michaelmas*, continues all winter, and departs the first of *March*; his food is hips and haws in hard weather; and in open weather, worms and young grass, lying altogether upon meadow and pasture-grounds: they come in very great numbers, and also go away in flocks: their breeding-place is assigned to be near the sea-side in *Scotland*, where they are in abundance, and have young three or four times every year: they may be taken by bird-lime, and are better for the spit than the cage, being excellent meat when very fat, which is in hard weather; but in open weather their flesh is bitter, and not worth eating.

3. The wind throstle, which comes along with the last mentioned bird, but she is much smaller, with a dark red under wing; she breeds in woods and shaws, as the song-throstle in *Scotland* does, and has an indifferent song, far exceeding the two former: in *January*, in fine weather, the sun-shining, they will get a great many together upon a tree, and sing two or three hours, yet they are not melodious, and so not worth the pains of keeping, especially since they will not sing above three months.

4. The wood-song throstle, which is a very choice song-bird, for the great variety of his notes, for lavishness in his song, and for his continuing longer than any bird in song, it being at least nine months in the year. The hen builds her nest the beginning of *March*, upon the stump of an old tree or side of the coppice by a ditch, according as she finds food, and stuff most convenient for her

building, as alſo meat for her young. She faſhions her neſt round and deep, with moſs or dry graſs; and when ſhe has completed the firſt part, ſhe wonderfully, and after a moſt exquiſite manner, daubs the inſide with a ſort of earth called loam; doing it ſo ſmooth and even, and all with her bill, that it is beyond the art of man to perform the like with any tools: whereas this bird commonly leaves a hole at the bottom of her neſt in the middle, it is ſuppoſed to be to this end, that it may not be drowned upon any ſudden violent ſhowers, or long continuance of rain: they generally breed three times a year, if they meet with no diſturbance or caſualties by the way; and if the weather be fine and warm, they go very ſoon to neſt. The firſt commonly is hatched in *April*, and ſometimes the latter end of *March*, the ſecond in *May*, and the third in *June*; but the firſt birds generally prove the ſtouteſt and beſt: they may be taken from the neſt at fourteen days old, but muſt be kept warm and neat, not letting them ſit upon their dung, if it fall into their neſt, but to order it ſo, they may dung over their neſt, while they are young and ſmall. They ſhould be fed with raw meat, and ſome bread chopped and mixed together with hempſeed bruiſed; which bread is to be wet and mingled with the meat. When they begin to be well feathered, put them into a large cage, with ſome dry moſs in the bottom, and let them have two or three perches, that they may ſit and lie at pleaſure; for if not kept clean, they are ſubject to the cramp, and will never ſing, nor delight in themſelves: you may, by degrees, leave off giving the ſheep's heart, for bread and hempſeed will do; but be ſure to let them have freſh water twice a week, that they may bathe and prune themſelves.

5. The heath-throſtle, the ſmalleſt of the three ſorts we have in *England*, and is known by his dark breaſt: in ſome countries they are called Maviſes; for they differ in their colour, ſong, and way of breeding: the cock heath-throſtle hath much ſweeter notes than the wood-ſong throſtle, is neater in his plume, and ſo to be preferred before him. The hen builds by the heath ſide, either in a furze-buſh, or by a ditch ſide, in the ſtump of an old hawthorn, and ſeldom haunts the woods and ſhaws, as the other does; her neſt is very difficult to be found, which ſhe builds with long green ground moſs, making it much deeper, and leſs than the former: ſhe begins not to hatch till the middle of *April*; breeds twice a year, and is a fine, tame, neat bird, if well fed, and kept clean from dung and vermin. Her young are to be brought up in every reſpect after the ſame manner as is here ordered for the other ſort.

There are ſeveral methods laid down to diſtinguiſh the cock from the hen; but to avoid needleſs particulars, firſt view his gullet, whether it be white, with black ſtreaks on each ſide; then if he hath large and black ſpots upon his breaſt, and the colour of his head of a light ſhining brown, with black ſtreaks under the eye, and upon the pinion of the wing; if you find theſe marks, you are right in your choice; but if you would not fail, bring up the whole brood, and as you will find in a ſhort time after they feed themſelves, that they all record to themſelves; yet take notice, that the hen does it with ſhort catches and jerks, and continues it not long; whereas the cock is full, and you perceive his gullet to extend much more than the others, and to ſing much oftener than the hen. Having made this obſervation two or three times, take him out of the cage, mark him, and then put him in again.

THRUSH. Commonly called the Running Thruſh, is a voricous ſtate of the frog, which, becoming perforated in different parts, bears the appearance of rapid decay and rottenneſs, frequently occaſioned by the ſhoeing of a horſe. To inattention the complaint is generally owing, and by early care is as generally cured. The bottom of the foot ſhould be frequently waſhed with warm water, particularly after coming into the ſtable; and, when dry, the whole frog moiſtened ſlightly with the tincture of myrrh. The feet ſhould be conſtantly ſtopped with a compoſition of the following proportions: cow-dung, ſeven pounds; vinegar and chamber-lye of each one pint, mixed.

TICK, an infirmity in a horſe, when he preſſes the edge of the manger with his upper teeth, and gives a kind of belch through the

the throat, by which means he loſes part of his oats.

TICKLISH IN THE MANAGE. A horſe is ſaid to be tickliſh, that is, too tender upon the ſpur, and too ſenſible, that does not freely fly the ſpurs, but in ſome meaſure reſiſts them, throwing himſelf up, when they come near and prick his ſkin.

TIRING. If this befal a horſe in travelling, or a hunting-match, or the like, the beſt help you can give him, is warm wine to drink, and bleed him in the mouth, and to let him lick up and ſwallow the ſame; and if there are nettles to be had where you are, rub his mouth, and ſheath him well with them, and afterwards ride him gently to his reſting place, and ſet him up warm, and before you go to bed give him half a dozen ſpoonfuls of aqua vitæ, with as much provender as he will eat; the next morning rub his legs with ſheep's-foot oil, and it will cauſe a freſh agility in his limbs.

Some bleed the horſe in the neck vein, and the next day give him a glyſter, with an ounce and a half of ſal polycreſtum, and afterwards cauſe him to drink a pound and half of olive oil, and keep him bridled for two hours after.

TIT. A little horſe, and ſome call a horſe of a middle-ſize a double tit.

TIT-LARK. This bird is ſhort in his ſong, and no variety in it, yet ſome fancy him for his whiſking, turning, and chewing, ſinging moſt like the canary-bird of any bird whatſoever. He commonly appears the beginning of *April*, and leaves us at the beginning of *September*.

When they are taken, they are fed as the nightingale is; they muſt be crammed at firſt, for they will not feed themſelves, by reaſon they always feed on live meat in the field; for which cauſe he is unacquainted with the meat we offer him: when he comes to feed of himſelf, he will eat what the wood-lark eats, or almoſt any other.

There is no taking the old ones but with a net, ſuch as all other birds are catched with.

This bird breeds about the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*, and builds her neſt on the ground by ſome pond ſide, or ditch-ſide, or in a garden in high graſs, and makes her neſt of dead graſs and a few ſmall roots; commonly lays ſix eggs, or five at leaſt, and has her young by the middle of *May*, which ſhe feeds with caterpillars and flies.

Theſe birds are very eaſily brought up, being hardy, and not ſubject to colds and cramps as other birds are, but live long if preſerved with care.

TOE BEFORE, AND QUARTER BEHIND, [with Farriers] a rule which they obſerve in ſhoeing horſes, or, as it is commonly expreſſed, *before behind*, and *behind before*.

By toe before is meant, that you may give the nails a good hold upon the toe of the fore-feet; becauſe there the horn is very thick, which it is not in the quarters of the fore-feet, for there the horn is thin, and you would hazard the pricking the horſe. *See* QUARTER BEHIND AND OPENING A HORSE'S HEELS.

TONGUE OF A HORSE, ſhould be ſmall, or elſe it will be difficult to keep the bit from preſſing it; which cauſes the tongue to extend over his bars and to cover them, will render his feeling of the preſſure of the bit dull, by hindering its operation and effect upon the bars.

TONGUE-HURT, is what befals a horſe by accident, or by a bit, halter or the like.

For the cure; ſome boil water in leaves of woodbine, primroſe, blackberry and knot-graſs, with ſome honey, adding a little allum; with this they waſh the horſe's ſore of his tongue two or three times a-day, with a clout tied to a piece of ſtick, the liquor being lukewarm.

Or anoint it with mel roſatum; but whenever you dreſs either tongue or mouth, do not fail to tie the horſe up to the rack for an hour after it.

Some take red honey, the marrow of powdered pork, quick lime and pepper, made into fine powder, of each a like quantity, and boil them together till they come to an ointment, and rub the part with it twice a-day.

TOP-ANGLING, with a worm, requires a line without float or lead. The bait muſt be drawn up and down the ſtream on the top of the water. This method ſhould only be

uſed

uſed when the weather is fine, and the water clear; it is ſometimes ſucceſsful in fiſhing for a trout and ſalmon-ſmelts.

TORCHENISS, is a long ſtick with a hole at the end of it, through which we run a ſtrap of leather; the two ends of which being tied together, ſerve to ſtraighten cloſely and tie up a horſe's noſe, as long as the ſtick is ſtaved upon the halter or ſnaffle.

This is done to keep the horſe from being unruly when they go to dreſs him, or upon any other occaſion.

TOWRUS [with Hunters] a roebuck, eager for copulation, is ſaid to go to her towrus.

TRACE OF A HARE, is her footing in the ſnow, diſtinct from her other treadings, called doubling, ſoaring and pricking.

TRACES, are alſo the treads of ravenous beaſts, or wolves, wild bears, &c.

TRACT [with Huntſmen] the footing of a wild boar.

TRAILING. For trailing no rules can be laid down with certainty, it depends on the judgment of the huntſman, and his juſt knowledge of the ſeveral good and bad properties of his dogs. A kennel of the beſt hounds in Great Britain, is not all alike: ſome are good for trailing and ſtarting; others excellent when the hare is on foot; others again, for hitting off defaults, running the double, or hot foil, or making good the hard ways.

Some huntſmen, the inſtant they find where a hare has relieved, trouble themſelves not at all about trailing to her, but proceed with the company to threſhing the hedges for a wide compaſs, many of whom, being ſo ſparing of their pains, as often beat over, as beat a hare up. But trailing fairly and ſtarting, is the niceſt part of the whole paſtime, provided wind and weather permit.

It is an undetermined point at trail or cold hunting, whether the dogs challenge from any particular effluvia that tranſpired from the feet of a hare, or remains of breath, that in her feeding and exerciſe intermixed with and ſoiled the paſture and herbage. Was it from the foot alone, the moiſt path would be eaſier to challenge upon than the verdant ſward.

If the hounds challenge on the relief, it is a point of judgment not to let them puzzle and ſtick, but to rate them together, and to make it good round the fences the ſooner the better. Now the huntſman muſt depend abſolutely on his dogs; the tender noſed hound generally hits it firſt, and is very often unjuſtly deemed a babbler, becauſe a tougher dog does not make good what he opens upon; whereas the difference too often is, that one hound's noſe is ſo exquiſitely delicate, as to enjoy a ſcent twice as ſtale as another.

Obſerve ſome one or two open cheerily, the whole pack runs in, not one, for want of equal talents, approves. But as they proceed to warmer ſcent, if others gravely undertake to peruſe the caſe, and, on due conſideration, challenge but in ſingle notes, the whole kennel from every quarter hurry, and, with general yelp, confirm the report; whilſt the aſſiduous huntſman, glad at heart, in oratory of his own, proclaims it good.

It is ſurprizing what a notable confidence preſides among hounds, in proportion to the reality of each other's aſſurances. The moſt rigid ſincere perſon upon the earth, cannot deteſt or leſs credit the notorious cheat or liar, than a ſtaunch hound one that opens falſe, or ſpends his tongue free to little purpoſe.

The notes of the hounds are certain language in the ears of the huntſman, and what he depends upon more than the judgment of all his friends in the field.

According to the length of time a hare has been gone to form, do they more or leſs aſſure him of their likelihood to ſtart. At the moſt diſtant part of her morning's exerciſe, where the tendereſt noſed dog can but touch of the ſcent, the true muſical hound opens ſingle: perhaps a long holding note, or (according to the dog) only what ſome people call a chop. As they gather on towards her, each old ſophiſter confirms his opinion by an additional note, and doubles his tongue. When near her form, and the ſcent lies warm and ſtrong, all double and treble their notes.

Beware of the counter-trailing, which may happen when dogs are caſt off, ſo as to challenge about the middle of her works, or nearer the form than the feed; there the ſcent lies

ſo equal, that the dogs, over eager and buſy, often hit the heelway, or draw amiſs; this the huntſman muſt judge of by the notes his dogs firſt challenge in. If they double and carry it on counter, they will ſoon ſignify their error, by opening only ſingle; for inſtead of the ſcent lying hotter, and increaſing upon their noſes, it is the contrary, and dwindles to no ſcent at all.

Young hares tread more deep and heavy than old ones, becauſe the younger they are the weaker the joints. At full moon they make moſt work, and go a great diſtance, relieving upon any ſort of feed; eſpecially that which grows within ſhade of the hedge-rows and trees. At this time the buck and doe often aſſociate together.

About this time the huntſman, if he is clever and lucky in this particular, it not only proceeds from eſteem, but that deſirable token of it, field money, which makes many a man neglect his dogs too much, in good trail, to myope in the hedges and brakes, in expectation of a ſo-ho! To eſpy a hare no rules can be laid down, ſhe generally forms uncertain; whoſoever looks for her, muſt have the idea of a hare ſeated ſtrongly pictured in his mind.

They very ſeldom chuſe to form in high woods in autumn, becauſe the leaves, acorns, and beech-maſt, are continually falling; and in wet weather drops from the trees diſturb them. They rather prefer the dry brake, hedge, or ſtubble.

In *January*, *February*, and *March*, gentlemen hunt in ſome parts till the twenty-fifth, the ſeat moſt uncertain, and wander ſuch a vaſt circuit, an indifferent huntſman may trail all day long, and not ſtart. What adds to their uncertain forming, beſides the ſeaſon of bucking, is, they are ſo liable under warm dry hedges and brambles to be peſtered with piſmires, or moleſted with vipers, and ſuch vermin, that they prefer the open fields and plowed lands.

The huntſman ſhould now in-lay his dogs well; rather whiſper than bellow to them, till they undertake it, and go on full cry. Follow at a due diſtance, and as occaſion requires, recheat them: if you have not a horn call them two or three times together, ſoftly! ſoftly! for nought but general emulation reigns, fire with ion, and ſon with fire contend; impetuous drive the dogs. Beware the unexperienced ſportſman, whether on foot or horſeback, be ſure check his forwardneſs; many people think a chief part of hunting conſiſts in hollowing loud, and running, or riding hard, but they are miſtaken, and ſuch perſons, gentle or ſimple, muſt not be offended if the huntſman ſwears at them; he has a right to do ſo. No tongue can be allowed but his, nor, at this time, no foot more forward than his own.

A cloſeneſs on the dogs, it is well known, hurries them too much, being apt of themſelves, in their firſt heat of mettle, to overſhoot the game. Many hours ſad ſport has happened from driving the hounds too faſt, and confounding them with the hollowing of the company, or a noiſy blockhead of a huntſman or whipper in.

As puſs takes her circuit, judgment is often made of her gender. A buck gives ſuſpicion by beating the hard paths, ſtony highways, and taking a ring of a large extent in proportion to the compaſs of his feed and exerciſe, which may be gueſſed at, from the quantity of ground the dog trailed over. It being worthy of notice, that in the progreſs of the chace, a hare will go over great part of the trailed land, and viſit her works of the preceding night and morning, unleſs ſhe takes endways, which after a ring or ſo, a buck is apt to do; and loiter a vaſt way on freſh ground, without offering to return.

The doe now and then doubles in a ſhort ſpace, and ſeldom holds an end, unleſs knit; or at the end of the ſeaſon has kindled. At ſuch times ſhe often runs forward, and ſcarce ever returns to her young, or eſcapes with life; being naturally weak and unfit for fatigue.

Yet notwithſtanding all that can be advanced, both ſexes regulate their conduct much according to the ſeaſon and weather. After a rainy night, in a woody country, neither buck nor doe cares to keep the covert, the wet and drops that hang on the ſprays offend them: therefore they hold the highways or ſtoney lanes, for as the ſcent naturally lies ſtrong; they beat the roads that take the leaſt; not

that

that a hare judges upon what ſoil the ſcent lies weakeſt, it is her ears that chiefly direct her; for the hounds being often at default on the hard paths than the turf, ſhe finds herſelf not ſo cloſely purſued, by being not much alarmed with the continued cry of the dogs at her heels. The larger the cry, the more ſhe is terrified, and faſter ſhe ſpeeds; the certain effect of which is a heart broke ſooner than with a kennel, in number and goodneſs equal, that ſpent their tongues leſs free.

The ſame principle directs her to ſeek the covert in autumn, when the ground is dry, and wind bleak and cold at north or eaſt; then puſs runs the paths that are covered with leaves, which are ſo continually falling and blowing about, the beſt hound can make but little of her; therefore her alarms being not of long continuance, but ſeldom and ſhort, ſhe reſts contented where ſhe is leaſt diſturbed.

If a hare is trailing to form, on that depends great part of the ſucceſs of the hunt if ſhe is beat up, the firſt ring is a foundation for the ſucceeding paſtime, all the tucks and doubles ſhe afterwards makes, being, in a great meaſure, like the firſt.

According to the ground ſhe runs, the fieldmen are to ſtation themſelves, no two are to ſtand prating together; let each purſue the method he thinks beſt for aſſiſting the dogs, and his own diverſion. This is the time to give proof of good judgment.

If any perſons are lying back, or guarding the foil, it is recommended to ſtand alone, as quiet and private as poſſible. Above all, obſerve the wind. Whoever ſits in the wind an hundred to one he does not ſee the hare, unleſs, at a great diſtance, ſhe drops back, or leaps aſide, for the reaſons before obſerved.

On ſight of the hare, and ſhe happens to *quat*, ſilence will be an argument of great prudence; if the dogs are at default, let them remain ſo, but if ſhe goes forward and will ſpeed, the ſingle view hollow, if the huntſman is within hearing, is allowable, in order to encourage and give him information what part ſhe bears for.

Beware, above all things, the vile practice of hollowing off the hounds, to lay them in after a view; leaving unhunted ground is the worſt thing that can poſſibly happen. Beſides, it not only ſpoils the dogs, and accuſtoms them at every fault to liſten for the hollow, but it is foul ſport and condemnable.

By this means, if ſhe doubles, he will certainly prick her upon ſome of thoſe places again and again, and be of ſingular uſe to the hounds, in drawing the hot foil. As he pricks her, let him bruſh it out, and reſmooth the places; this is the beſt method of treading a foil, and if done with judgment, no hare that holds her foiling can eſcape, if the huntſman is allowed to put it in practice.

It is a rule among ſportſmen, when a hare runs the double, to ſet people to it backwards, in order to meet, and oblige her to take freſh ground, the conſequence of which often has been, that having met and hooped her, ſhe has redoubled back a few rods, and leaped off into ſome hedge or brake, and there *quat*, till the dogs (confounded in the midſt of two equal burning heats) paſs her, and come to the dead default.

TRAIN SCENTS [with Hunters] a dead hare or cat dragged along the ground for the training of hounds.

TRAMEL, a machine for teaching a horſe to amble, which is formed after the following manner:

The ſide ropes muſt be made of the beſt, fineſt, and ſtrongeſt packthread, ſuch as *Turkey* thread, and twiſted by the rope-maker into a delicate ſtrong cord, yet muſt not be above the bigneſs of a ſmall jack line, with a nooſe or loop at each end, as ſtrong as poſſible can be made; neither ſhould they be twiſted too hard, but gently and with a yielding quality, which will bring the motion more eaſily on, and prevent the tramel from breaking.

The ſide ropes muſt be in length thirty-ſix inches for a horſe of an ordinary ſtature, and either longer or ſhorter, according to his ſize, and ſo equal one with another, that you cannot diſcern any difference.

1. The horſe which muſt be placed in the ſmall of the fore-leg, and the ſmall of the hinder-leg above the paſtern-joint, muſt be made of fine girth-web, that is ſoft and pliant, and joined with double cotton.

Over the girth-web muſt be faſtened ſtrong tabbs of white neat's-leather well tallowed, ſuited

ſuited to an even length, and ſtamped with holes at equal diſtances, which may paſs through the nooſes of the ſide ropes, and be made longer or ſhorter at pleaſure, with very ſtrong buckles.

Theſe hoſe are alſo to be made faſt about the horſe's legs, with ſmall buckles, and the hoſe of the girth ſhould be four inches in length, and the long tabbs with the large buckles ten inches.

2. The back-band which is fit for no other uſe but to bear up the ſide-ropes, ſhould, if you tramel all four legs, be made of fine girth-web, and lined with cotton; but if you tramel but one ſide, then a common tape will ſerve, taking care that it carries the ſide-ropes in an even line, without either riſing or falling: for if it riſes it ſhortens the ſide-rope, and if it falls there is danger of its entangling.

As to the Uſe of the TRAMEL; bring the horſe into an even ſmooth path, and he being made faſt about his legs, untie the long tabbs of his near fore leg and near hinder-leg; then put to them the ſide-rope, and take care that the horſe ſtand at that juſt proportion, which nature herſelf has formed him in, without either ſtraining or enlarging his limbs, and in that even and juſt length, ſtay the ſide rope by the ſmall tape faſtened up to the ſaddle; then with your hand on the bridle, ſtraightning his head, put him gently forward, and (if there be occaſion) let another perſon put him forward alſo, and ſo force him to amble up and down the road with all the gentleneſs that may be, ſuffering him to take his own time, that he may thereby come to underſtand his reſtraint, and what motion you would have him perform.

And although he ſhould ſnapper or ſtumble, or perhaps fall now and then, yet it matters not; do you only ſtay his head, give him leave to riſe, and put him forwards again with all gentleneſs, till the horſe finding his own fault, and underſtanding the motion, he will become perfect, and amble in your hand to your ſatisfaction.

For the doing this with the more eaſe and leſs amazement to the horſe, it will not be amiſs if you give the ſide-ropes more length than ordinary at his firſt tramelling, both that the twitches may be leſs ſudden, and the motion coming more gently, the horſe may ſooner apprehend it.

But as ſoon as he is arrived at any perfection in the pace, put the ſides to their true length, for an inch too long is a foot too ſlow in the pace, and an inch too ſhort, will cauſe rolling, a twitching up of the legs, and indeed, a kind of downright halting.

When the horſe will thus amble in your hand, perfectly with the tramel on one ſide, you may then change it to the other ſide, and make him amble in your hand as before; and thus you muſt do, changing from one ſide to another, till with this half-tramel he will run and amble in your hand without ſnappering or ſtumbling, both readily and ſwiftly.

Having attained to this, which may be effected in two or three hours labour, if there be any tractableneſs, you may put on the whole tramel, with the broad, flat back-band tramelling both ſides equally, and ſo run him in your hand at the utmoſt length of the bridle along the road ſeveral times; then pauſe, cheriſh him, and to it again; and ply him thus, till you have brought him to amble ſwiftly, truly, and readily, when, where, and how you pleaſe.

Then put him upon uneven and uncertain ways, as up hill and down hill, where there are clots and roughneſs, and where there is hollowneſs and falſe treading.

When the horſe is become perfect in your hand upon all theſe motions, you may ſet a boy or groom upon his back, making him amble, while you ſtay his head to prevent danger, or to obſerve how he ſtrikes.

Afterwards mount yourſelf, and with all gentleneſs encreaſe his pace more and more, till he becomes perfect; and as you did before with your hand, ſo do now on his back, firſt with the half tramel, then with the whole, changing the tramel often from the one ſide to the other, and alſo change the ground, which ſhould be done two or three times a day.

When you have brought the horſe to perfection, you may lay aſide the tramel and ride him without it; but do this in a high-way, and not in a private ſmooth road, which affords but a deceitful pace, and will be left upon every ſmall wearineſs; therefore pace him

on the highway three or four miles in a morning, and in case you find him forsake his gait, either through weariness, peevishness, or ignorance, always carrying the half tramel in your pocket, alight and put it on; and thus continue to exercise him, giving him ease now and then, and at last bring him home in his pace.

TRAMEL. An instrument, or device, sometimes of leather, more usually of rope, fitted to a horse's legs, to regulate his motions, and form him to amble.

TRAMELLED. A horse is said to be tramelled that has blazes or white marks upon the fore and hind-feet on one side, as the far foot before and behind.

He is so called from resemblance of the white foot to the horses of a half tramel.

Cross-TRAMELLED Horse, is one that has white marks on two of his feet that stand cross-wise, like St. *Andrew's* cross; as in the far fore-foot, and the near hind-foot; or in the near foot before, and the far foot behind.

TRAMEL-NET, is a long net for the taking great and small fowl by night, in champaign countries; much like the net used for the low-bell, both in shape, bigness and meshes.

It is to be spread on the ground, so that the nether or father end of it, plumbed with small plummets of lead, may lie loose thereon; then bearing up the other part, by the strength of men at the foremost ends, only trail it along the ground, not suffering that end which is bore up to come near the ground by at least a yard; when this is done, at each side of the net must be carried great blazing lights of fire, by which men should go to raise the birds, and as they rise under the net, so take them; after which manner you may pass over the whole corn-field, or rather champaign ground. *See* Low-Bell *and* Hand-Net.

TRANCHEFILE, is the cross-chain of a bridle that runs along the bitt-mouth from one branch to the other.

TRAVELLING-HORSE. A horse fit for journeying, the choice of which consists chiefly in his strength; you are to observe that his joints be strong, his pasterns short and straight, without bending in his going, his hoofs tough and hollow: let his nature be temperate, neither too furious nor too dull; and being thus qualified, let him be fed with good hay in the winter, and good grass in the summer; let his provender be good dry oats, pease, or bread, according to his stomach, whereof in time of rest, half a peck at a watering is sufficient, but in time of labour, as much as he can eat with an appetite.

When you travel him, let him be watered two hours before you ride; then rub, dress, and lustily feed him, after which bridle and let him stand half an hour before you back him; and on your journey let him be fed betimes for all night, that he may the sooner take his rest; and in the morning travel him moderately, till his wind be racked, and his limbs be warmed, and then proceed as your affairs require; but at night be sure to water him two miles before you come to your journey's end, then the warmer you bring him to his inn the better; neither walk nor wash him, the one begets cold, and the other foundring, in the feet or body, but set him up warm, well stopped and well rubbed, with clean litter; and give him no meat while his outward parts are hot, or moist with sweat, as the ear-roots, the flanks, the neck, or part under his chops; but being dry, rub him, and feed him according to the goodness of his appetite, which to get him, change his food, or wash his tongue, or nostrils with vinegar, wine, salt, or warm urine: again, stop not his feet with cow dung, till he is sufficiently cold, and that the blood and humours which were dispersed be settled in their proper places.

Look well to his back that the saddle hurt him not, the girths that they do not gall, and his shoes that they are large, fast on, and easy: let him neither eat nor drink when hot, nor presently after travel; as to the labouring of him, let it be moderate, when the weather is neither extreme hot or cold, that so you may avoid extreme heats, and sudden colds, and travel him not too late, that you may see him well dried and fed, before you take your own rest; neither take the saddle suddenly off his back.

He may be fed with horse bread, made of clean beans, pease and vetches, are very good, and all his meat and drink should be exceeding

ing clean and ſweet; ſtanding water is better for him than river water, which is too piercing: he ſhould be tied in the ſtable with two reins, and often rid on ſtony ways, in order to his better feeling his feet, and hardening his hoofs.

The beſt litter is a bed of wheat-ſtraw, above his knees, though barley-ſtraw is the ſofteſt, but a horſe will covet to eat that which is not wholeſome for him; whereas wheat-ſtraw, though it be not ſo ſoft to lie upon, yet it is wholeſome for him to eat; and as for oat-ſtraw, it is the beſt to lie upon.

As for the dreſſing part, let him be curried twice a day, and be rubbed well with the hands with a rubber; his head ſhould be rubbed with a wet cloth, and his cods rubbed with a dry one, to prevent his being ſcabby between his legs; and his foretop, mane and tail ſhould be combed with a wet mane-comb, obſerving where the horſe's hair is thinneſt, to curry the gentleſt.

He ſhould be clean and dry in the ſtable, no ſwine lying near it, nor any poultry ſuffered to come within it; and for the ſtable it ſhould always be light, towards the ſouth and north, yet ſo that the north windows in winter may be ſhut cloſe at pleaſure; the planchers ſhould lie even and level, that the horſe may ſtand at his eaſe, and not prove lame by too much oppoſing his hinder-feet; there ſhould be no mud-wall within his reach, for he will naturally covet to eat it, than which nothing is more unwholeſome.

In feeding give him ſome chopt wheat-ſtraw amongſt his provender, it being a great cleanſer of the body, and let the hay-bottles be ſmall, but tied very hard; for ſo your horſe will eat with a better ſtomach, and make leaſt waſte; and as it will prove to be very wholeſome to ſprinkle water upon his hay, ſo fenugreek is ſovereign upon his provender, the firſt being good for wind, and the other for worms. Let him be exerciſed daily, which will beget him a good appetite to his meat.

You may once a year purge him with graſs or green blades of corn, called forrage, for fifteen days together; but before you purge him in any caſe, let him blood, and while he is purging, let him have no provender: and as a horſe after travel has always more blood than any other beaſt whatever, it is therefore good to take blood from him, in order to prevent the yellows or other diſtempers which may enſue.

In caſe you ſhould come late to your inn, ſo that the journey be great and preſſing, and that the horſe refuſes to eat till he has drank, though he be hot, then let his drink be milk given him in the dark, leſt the whiteneſs make him refuſe it, this being both cordial and pleaſant; but if you cannot get milk enough, then mix it with water lukewarm; and if the horſe by labour or any ſurfeit be brought low, lean and weak, give him to drink mare's milk for many days together, which will ſtrengthen him very much.

When he is at reſt in the winter, water him between ſix and ſeven in the morning, and four and five in the evening, but it is not good to waſh him when he is hot, yet he may be waſhed above his knees, provided you do not waſh his belly, and that you ride him afterwards, and ſo ſet him up and dreſs him, and the purer the water wherein he is waſhed is, the wholeſomer it is, ſo that it be not extreme cold; if the horſe be ſick, he muſt have his water at four times, and not as much as he will drink at once; let him ſtand two or three hours every day without meat; and always obſerve that rubbing much, hard and well, does preſerve and keep both legs and body in ſtrength, and he delights much therein, and it does much better than a great deal of meat.

In travelling, alight at every ſteep hill, both to refreſh the horſe and yourſelf, look often to the ſaddle, and his ſhoes; and after his journey, pick and cleanſe the ſoles of his feet, ſtuffing them well with ox-dung, as before directed, and anoint his legs with greaſe, tar, and turpentine. *See* JOURNEY.

TRAVES, a kind of ſhackles for a horſe, that is in teaching to amble or pace.

TRAVERSE, a horſe is ſaid to traverſe when he cuts his tread croſswiſe, throwing his croup to one ſide, and his head to another.

TRAVE, } A place incloſed with rails for
TRAVISE, } ſhoeing an unruly horſe.

TRAVICE, is a ſmall incloſure or oblong quadrangle, placed before a farrier's ſhop, and conſiſting of four pillars or poſts kept tother by croſs poles; the incloſure being de-

ſigned for holding and keeping in a horſe that is apt to be unruly or diſorderly in time of ſhoeing, or of any operation.

TREAD OF A HORSE is good, if it be firm and without reſting upon one ſide of the foot more than upon the other, or ſetting down the toe or heel one before the other: if he ſets his heel firſt to the ground, then it is a ſign that he is foundered in his feet, but if he ſets his toes firſt to the ground, it ſhews that he has been a draught horſe: therefore the whole foot ſhould be ſet down equally at the ſame inſtant of time, and turned neither out nor in.

TREES. A compoſition having been invented by Mr. *William Forſyth*, for the preſervation of fruit and foreſt trees, and an examination having taken place, which proved its efficacy. On *May*, 11, 1791, His Majeſty, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant a reward to *Mr. Forſyth*, for diſcloſing the method of making and uſing that compoſition; and the following directions for that purpoſe are publiſhed accordingly:

Directions for making a compoſition for curing diſeaſes, defects, and injuries in all kinds of fruit and foreſt trees, and the method of preparing the trees, and laying on the compoſition, by William Forſyth.

Take one buſhel of freſh cow dung, half a buſhel of lime rubbiſh of old buildings (that from the ceilings of rooms is preferable,) half a buſhel of wood aſhes, and a ſixteenth part of a buſhel of pit or river ſand. The three laſt articles are to be ſifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a ſpade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the ſtuff is very ſmooth, like fine plaiſter uſed for the ceilings of rooms.

The compoſition being thus made, care muſt be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the freſh ſound wood; leaving the ſurface of the wood very ſmooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife, or other inſtrument, perfectly ſmooth, which muſt be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaiſter, about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been ſo cut away, finiſhing off the edges as thin as poſſible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood aſhes, mixed with a ſixth part of the ſame quantity of the aſhes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and ſhake the powder on the ſurface of the plaiſter, till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to abſorb the moiſture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder, till the whole plaiſter becomes a dry ſmooth ſurface.

All trees cut down near the ground ſhould have the ſurface made quite ſmooth, rounding it off in a ſmall degree, as before-mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be uſed afterwards, ſhould have an equal quantity of powder of alabaſter mixed with it, in order the better to reſiſt the dripping of trees, and heavy rains.

If any of the compoſition be left for a future occaſion, it ſhould be kept in a tub, or other veſſel, and urine of any kind poured on it, ſo as to cover the ſurface, otherwiſe the atmoſphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbiſh of old buildings cannot be eaſily got, take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been ſlaked a month at leaſt.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaiſter, by raiſing up its edges, next the bark, care ſhould be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with your finger when occaſion may require (which is beſt done when moiſtened by rain), that the plaiſter may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wood.

A way to prevent hares, rabbits, &c. from peeling off the bark of young trees.

Provide a quantity of greaſe, put it over the fire, and boil it with tar, ſtirring in the latter till they are well mixed; then take a bruſh, and rub the mixture over the body of your tree, higher than the reach of the animals. This ſhould be done in the month of *November*,

ber, as it is in the winter time only that animals are obliged, through hunger, to feed on the bark of your trees.

TREPINGER; is the action of a horſe who beats the duſt with his fore-feet in managing, without embracing the volt: and who makes his motions and times ſhort, and near the ground, without being put upon his haunches.

This is generally the fault of ſuch horſes as have not their ſhoulders ſupple, and at liberty, and withal have ſcarce any motion with them.

A horſe may trepinger in going upon a ſtraight line.

TRIDE, a word ſignifying ſhort and ſwift.

A tride-pace, is a going of ſhort and ſwift motions, though united and eaſy.

A horſe is ſaid to work tride upon volts, when the times he makes with his haunches are ſhort and ready. Some apply the word only to the motion of the haunches.

TRIP, OR STUMBLE; a horſe is ſaid to trip when he makes a falſe ſtep.

TRIP [with Hunters]. A herd, or company of goats.

TRIP. A ſhort journey.

TRISTA, } A privilege by which a per-
TRISTIS. } ſon is freed from his attendance on the Lord of a foreſt, when he goes a hunting; ſo as not to be obliged to hold a dog, follow the chace, or ſtand at a place appointed.

TRIMMER-ANGLING is very uſeful in a meer, canal, or pond, and even in the ſtill part of a river. This requires a round cork, ſix inches in diameter, with a groove on which to wind up your line, except ſo much of it near the hook as will allow the bait to hang about mid-water, and likewiſe ſo much of the other end as will reach to the bank, or a buſh, where it is to be faſtened. In this poſition you may leave it to take its chance, whilſt you are angling elſewhere. As ſoon as the pike takes the bait, and runs away with it, the line unwinds itſelf off the trimmer, without giving him the leaſt check. However, when you come to take up your line, give it a jerk, as in other fiſhing, and then your prey will be more ſecure. This is a good method of fiſhing in the night. *See* ANGLING.

To TROAT, [with Sportſmen] ſignifies to cry as a buck does at rutting-time.

TROACHINGS, [with Hunters] the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

TROLL. A certain way of fiſhing for pike with a rod, the line of which runs out in a reel. *See fiſhing for* PIKE.

TROT; is one of the natural paces of a horſe, which is two legs up in the air, and two upon the ground, at the ſame time croſs-wiſe, or in the form of a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs.

As in the amble, the horſe is to be ſtayed upon the hand, and preſſed forward with the calves of the legs of the rider, one after the other; ſo, on the contrary, if the horſe be walking, and you would have him trot, you muſt ſlack your bridle-hand, and preſs him on with both your calves, at one and the ſame time; which will oblige him to advance the hind-leg of the ſide, with which he did not lead, ſooner than otherwiſe he would do, and ſo move at the very ſame inſtant with the fore-leg of that ſide with which he began to lead, which is the true action of the trot; that is, the hind-leg of one ſide and fore-leg of the other, at one and the ſame time.

The TROT OF A HORSE is good if it be firm, without reſting upon one ſide of the foot before the other, or ſetting down one toe or heel before the other: ſome horſes, notwithſtanding they raiſe, ſtay, and tread well, have a bad walk, and therefore you are to take notice whether he walks quickly, and alſo lightly on the hand, not preſſing or reſting too much on the bit, but always changing a point, keeping his head high, with a quick motion of his ſhoulders.

He walks eaſily when his fore and hind feet make but as it were one motion; and ſurely, when he treads firm and ſure, and lifts up his legs indifferently high; but if he does not bend them enough, he will be cold in his walk (as they call it) and apt to ſtrike upon the ſtones and clods,

TROUSSEQUIN, is a piece of wood, cut archwiſe, raiſed above the hinder bow of a great ſaddle, which ſerves to keep the bolſters firm.

There are ſome *Dutch* ſaddles, called *ſelles razes*, which have a low trouſſequin.

TROUT. A delicous freſh water fiſh, which

which is obſerved to come in, and go out of ſeaſon, with the flag and buck, and ſpawns about *October* and *November*, which is the more admirable, becauſe moſt other fiſh ſpawn in warm weather, when the ſun by it's heat has cheriſhed the earth and water, making them fit for generation. There are ſeveral ſorts of this fiſh highly valuable: ſuch as the fordage-trout, the armerly-trout, the bull-trout, in *Northumberland*, &c. but it is obſervable, that the red and yellow trouts are the beſt; and as to their ſex, the female has the preference, having a leſs head and deeper body than the male: by their large back you may know that they are in ſeaſon, with the like note for all other fiſh. The trout is of a more ſudden growth than other fiſh; he lives not ſo long as the pearch and divers other fiſhes do, as *Sir Francis Bacon* hath obſerved in his hiſtory of life and death.

They are all the winter ſick, lean, and unwholeſome, and often found to be louſy: theſe trouts-lice are a ſmall worm, with a big head, ſticking cloſe to the fiſh's ſides, and ſucking moiſture from him that gave them being; neither is he freed from them till the ſpring, or beginning of ſummer, at which time his ſtrength increaſes; then he deſerts the deep ſtill waters, and betakes himſelf to gravelly ground, againſt which he ceaſes not rubbing himſelf, till he is cleanſed from that louſineſs; from that inſtant he delights to be in ſharp ſtreams, and ſuch as are ſwift, where he will lie in wait for minnows and *May* flies; at the latter end of which month he is in his prime, being fatteſt and beſt.

They are uſually caught with a worm, minnow, or fly, either natural or artificial. There are ſeveral ſorts of worms which are baits proper for the angler; as the earth-worm, dung-worm, the maggot or gentle; but for the trout, the lob-worm and brandling are accounted the beſt, or ſquirrel-tail, having a red head ſtreaked down the back, and a broad tail. Take notice, that with whatſoever ſort of worms you fiſh, they are better for keeping, which may be in an earthen pot with moſs, which muſt be changed once in three or four days in the ſummer, and in twice as long time in the winter.

To avoid confuſion, it may be neceſſary to remark, that the ſame kind of worm is, in different places, known by different names: thus the marſh and the meadow-worm, are the ſame; and the lob-worm, or twachel, is alſo called the dew-worm and the garden worm; and the dock worm is, in ſome places, called the flag-worm.

The tag-tail is found in *March* and *April*, in marled lands or meadows, after a ſhower of rain, or in a morning, when the weather is calm, and not cold.

To find the oak-worm, beat an oak-tree, that grows over a highway or bare place, and they will fall for you to gather.

To find the dock-worm, go to an old pond or pit, and pull up ſome of the flags; ſhake the roots in the water, and amongſt the fibres that grow from the roots you will find little huſks, or caſes, of a reddiſh or yellowiſh colour; open theſe carefully with a pin, and take from thence a little worm, pale and yellow, or white, like a gentle, but longer and ſlenderer, with rows of feet down his belly, and a red head: this is the dock or flag-worm. An excellent bait for grayling, tench, bream, carp, roach and dace.

You are to take notice, that of the winds the ſouth wind is ſaid to be beſt. Next to that, the weſt wind is believed to be the beſt. The fiſh lies or ſwims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water in winter than in ſummer; and alſo nearer the bottom in any cold day, and then gets neareſt the lee-ſide of the water.

Fiſh for him with a long line, and not a little hook, and let him have time to gorge your hook, for he does not uſually forſake it, as he oft will in the day fiſhing: and if the night be not dark, then fiſh ſo with an artificial fly of a light colour, and at the ſnap: he will ſometimes riſe at a dead mouſe, or a piece of cloth, or any thing that ſeems to ſwim acroſs the water, or to be in motion.

The trout delights in ſmall purling rivers and brooks, with gravelly bottoms and a ſwift ſtream; his haunts are an eddy, behind a ſtone, a log, or a bank that projects forward into the river, and againſt which the ſtream drives; a ſhallow between two ſtreams, or, towards the latter end of the ſummer, a mill-

a mill-tail. His hold is usually in the deep, under the hollow of a bank, or the root of a tree.

The trout spawns about the beginning of *November*, and does not recover till the beginning of *March*.

Walton has been so particular on the subject of trout fishing, that he has left very little room to say any thing by way of annotation with respect to baits, or the method of taking this fish; yet there are some directions and observations pertinent to this subject, which it would not be consistent with the intended copiousness and accuracy of this work to omit.

When you fish for large trout or salmon, a winch will be very useful: upon the rod with which you use the winch, whip a number of small rings of about an eighth of an inch diameter, and at first about two feet distant from each other; but afterwards diminishing gradually in their distances, till you come to an end: the winch must be screwed on to the butt of your rod, and round the barrel let there be wound eight or ten yards of wove hair or silk line: when you have struck a fish that may endanger your tackle, let the line run, and wind him up as he tires.

You will find great convenience in a spike made of a piece of the greater end of a sword blade, screwed into the hither end of the butt of your rod: when you have struck a fish retire backwards from the river, and, by means of the spike, stick the rod perpendicular in the ground; you may then hold on the line, and draw the fish to you, as you see proper.

When you angle for a trout, whether with a fly or at the ground, you need make but three or four trials in a place; which, if unsuccessful, you may conclude there are none there.

In the night the best trouts come out of their holes; and the manner of taking them is on the top of the water with a great lob or garden-worm, or rather two, which you are to fish with in a place where the waters run somewhat quietly, for in a stream the bait will not be so well discerned. In a quiet or dead place near to some swift, there draw your bait over the top of the water to and fro, and if there be a good trout in the hole, he will take it, especially if the night be dark: for then he is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or water-rat, or mouse, that swims betwixt him and the sky; these he hunts after, if he sees the water but wrinkle, or move in one of these dead holes, where these great old trouts usually lie, near to their holds; for you are to note, that the great old trout is both subtil and fearful, and lies close all day, and does not usually stir out of his hold, but lies in it as close in the day, as the timorous hare does in her form: for the chief feeding of either is seldom in the day, but usually in the night, and then the great trout feeds very boldly.

Further Directions for taking a Trout.

If you would do this with ground bait, in the first place you must have a neat taper rod, light before, with a tender hazle top. You may angle with a single hair of five lengths, the one tied to the other, for the bottom of the line, and a line of three haired links for the upper part; and so, if he have room enough, you may take the largest trout in the river.

He who angles with a line made of three haired links at the bottom, and more at top, may take trouts; but he who angles with a single hair, shall take five to his one; for this fish is very quick-sighted, therefore the angler must keep out of sight, whether it be day or night, and he must angle with the point of his rod down the stream.

He must begin to angle in *March*, with ground baits all day long; but if it prove clear and bright, he must take the morning and evening, or else his labour will be in vain.

He that angles with ground-bait, must fit his tackle to his rod, and begin at the upper end of the stream, carrying his line with an upright hand, feeling his plummet running on the ground some ten inches from the hook, plumbing his line according to the swiftness of the stream that he angles in; for one plummet will not serve for all streams.

For his bait: let him take the red knotted worm, which is very good where brandlings are not to be had.

The minnow (or as some call it, the penk)

is a ſingular bait for a trout, for he will come as boldly at it, as a maſtif dog at a bear. It will be advantageous to him to uſe a line of three ſilks, and three hairs twiſted for the uppermoſt part of the line, and two ſilks and two hairs twiſted for the bottom, next the hook, with a ſwivel near the middle of his line, with an indifferent large hook.

The minnow is not eaſily found and caught till *March*, or in *April*, for then he appears firſt in the river, nature having taught him to ſhelter and hide himſelf in the winter in ditches that are near to the river, and there both to hide and keep himſelf warm in the mud or in the weeds, which rot not ſo ſoon as in a running river; in which place if he were in winter, the diſtempered floods that are uſually in that ſeaſon, would ſuffer him to take no reſt, but carry him headlong to mills and wears to his confuſion. And of theſe minnows, firſt you are to know, that the biggeſt ſize is not the beſt; and next, that the middle ſize and the whiteſt are the beſt: and then you are to know, that your minnow muſt be ſo put on your hook, that it muſt turn round when 'tis drawn againſt the ſtream; and that it may turn nimbly, you muſt put it on a big-ſized hook, which is thus: put your hook in at his mouth and out of his gill, then having drawn your hook two or three inches beyond or through his gill, put it again into his mouth, and the point and beard out at his tail, and then tie the hook and his tail about very neatly with a white thread, which will make it the apter to turn quick in the water: that done, pull back that part of your line which was ſlack when you put your hook into the minnow the ſecond time; ſo that it ſhall faſten the head, and the body of the minnow ſhall be almoſt ſtraight on your hook; this done, try how it will turn by drawing it acroſs the water or againſt the ſtream, and if it do not turn nimbly, then turn the tail a little to the right or left hand, and try again till it turn quick; for if not, you are in danger to catch nothing; for it is impoſſible that it ſhould turn too quick: and in caſe you want a minnow, then a ſmall loach or a ſtickle-back, or any other ſmall fiſh that will turn quick, will ſerve well.

If you fiſh for a trout by hand on the ground, take a lob or garden-worm, and put your hook into it a little above the middle, and out again a little below the ſame; then draw your worm above the arming of your hook, making your firſt entrance at the tail, that the point of the hook may come out at the head.

When you fiſh with the minnow, chuſe the whiteſt and middle-ſized, thoſe being the beſt, and ſo place him on your hook, that he may turn round when he is drawn againſt the ſtream.

The beſt way of baiting with the minnow is thus: put your hook in at his mouth, and out at his gill, drawing it through above three inches; then put the hook again into his mouth, and let the point and beard come out at his tail; then tie the hook and his tail about with a fine white thread, and let the body of the minnow be almoſt ſtraight upon the hook: thus done, try againſt the ſtream whether it will turn; which it cannot do too faſt: for want of a minnow, a ſmall loach, or ſtickle-back will ſerve.

The angler muſt angle with the point of his rod down the ſtream, drawing the minnow up the ſtream by little and little, near the top of the water; the trout ſeeing the bait, will come moſt fiercely at it; but the angler muſt not then preſently ſtrike; this is is a true way without lead, for many times they will forſake the lead, and come to the minnow. When you fiſh for a trout with a worm, let your line have ſo much, and not more lead than will ſit the ſtream in which you fiſh, that is to ſay, more in a great troubleſome ſtream than in a ſmaller that is quieter; as near as may be, ſo much as will ſink the bait to the bottom, and not more.

How to angle with a Fly for a Trout.

In the firſt place let the angler fit himſelf with a hazle of one piece or two, ſet conveniently together, light and pliable.

The lower part of his line, next the fly, muſt be of three or four haired links; but if he can attain, as aforeſaid, to angle with a ſingle hair, he will meet with more profit and pleaſure.

Before he begins to angle, having the wind on his back, let him try how far he can caſt his

his line, or what length his fly, and let him take care that the fly fall firſt on the water; for if any of the line light on the water, he had better to have ſtood ſtill, than to have thrown at all.

He muſt always caſt down the ſtream, with the wind behind, and the ſun before him; it is a great advantage to have either ſun or moon before him.

March is the month for beginning to angle with the fly; but if the weather prove windy or cloudy, there are ſeveral ſorts of palmers that are good at that time: the firſt is the black palmer, ribbed with ſilver: the ſecond a black palmer with an orange tawny body: thirdly, a palmer whoſe body is all black: laſtly, there is a red palmer ribbed with gold, and a red hackle, mixed with orange crewel.

Theſe flies ſerve all the year long, morning and evening, whether windy or cloudy weather, but if the air proves ſerene, he may then imitate the hawthorn fly, which is all black and very ſmall; the ſmaller the better.

He may alſo uſe other flies, as the *May* fly, *&c.* as his fancy leads him. *See the article* FLY.

TROUT COLOURED HORSE, is a white, ſpeckled with ſpots of black, bay, or ſorrel, particularly about the head and neck.

TRUSSED. A horſe is ſaid to be well truſſed, when his thighs are large, and proportioned to the roundneſs of the croup.

A horſe is ſaid to be ill truſſed, when his thighs are thin, and bear no proportion to the breadth of the croup.

TUEL. The fundament of a horſe.

TUEL [with Hunters]. The fundament of any wild beaſt.

The TUMBLER. The name of this dog is derived from the *French*, *Tumbier*, which ſignifies to tumble; and is called *vertagus* in *Latin*, from *vertere*, to turn or tumble, and ſo they do; for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the the beaſt, do ſuddenly gripe it at the very entrance or mouth of their holes and receptacles, before they can make any recovery of ſelf-ſecurity.

This dog uſeth alſo another craft and ſubtilty; namely, when he runneth into a warren, or fetches a courſe about a coney-borough, he hunts not after them, nor does any way affright them, he ſhews no ſpite againſt them, but diſſembling friendſhip, and pretending favour, paſſes by with quietneſs and ſilence, marking their holes diligently, where he is ſeldom deceived.

When he comes to a place where there is a certainty of conies, he couches down cloſe with his belly to the ground, provided always that by his ſkill and his policy, that the wind be againſt him in that enterprize, and that the conies diſcover him not where he lurketh, by which means he gets the ſcent of the conies, which is carried to him by the wind and air, either from going to their holes, or coming out; either paſſing this way, or running that way, and by this circumſpection ſo orders his matters, that the ſilly coney is debarred quite from his hole (which is the haven of his hope, and harbour of his ſafety) and fraudulently circumvented and taken, before he can reach his hole.

Thus having caught his prey, he immediately carries it to his maſter, who waits for the return of his dog in ſome convenient lurking place.

Theſe dogs are ſomewhat leſſer than the hounds, being lanker, leaner, and ſomewhat prick-eared.

By the form and faſhion of their bodies, they might be called mungrel greyhounds, if they were ſomewhat bigger.

But though they do not equal the greyhound in ſize, yet they will in the compaſs of one day, kill as many conies as ſhall be a ſufficient load for a horſe; for craft and ſubtilty are the inſtruments whereby they make this ſpoil.

Tumours or hard Swellings in the Legs.

When the tumours are hard, and of long continuance, take a pint of the horſe's own urine, or that of a cow: half an ounce of flour of brimſtone, and a drachm of allum, boil it away to the conſumption of one half; with this chafe the tumour every morning and evening, then dip a rag into it, and wrap it about it. Or,

If there are hard tumours in the leg or thigh, either in the ſpring, autumn, or before *Chriſtmas*, take five pounds of green mallow-root

(at other times three pounds of the dried roots) pound them to mash, boil them gently with five quarts of water in a kettle for two hours, then pour in as much hot water as was boiled away, adding a handful and a half of sage leaves, and continue to boil it an hour and an half, or two hours longer; then taking the kettle off the fire, incorporate the whole with a pound of honey, and half a pound of black soap.

Let it cool till you can bear to thrust your finger into it, and then add to it a pint of strong brandy.

Foment the swelling daily with this bath, and chafe it with a handful of the dregs of it, and walk the horse for half an hour after it.

If you perceive it tends to a suppuration omit both, and apply basilicon.

TUNNEL-NET. A net for taking partridges, which should not exceed fifteen feet in length, nor be less than eighteen inches in breadth, or open for the entrance: *see* the annexed cut, which shews a tunnel spread, its length is from the letter A to G, it must be made narrow toward the end A, so as to have no more than five or six inches in height.

This net must be made with a three twisted thread, that must not be too thick, dye it of a green, yellow, or russet colour; the meshes should be an inch and an half, or two inches broad, the lower should be three, more or less, according to the bigness of the meshes. *See* Plate XV.

To carry on your works, instead of mesh G to proceed with, take that on the other side, at H, and continue working round, and so to the sixth or seventh row, where you are to take two meshes at once in one place only, in order to diminish the net; you are to do the same thing every fourth row, that the net may become more narrow by degrees, and when it comes to the point or end, have no more than eight or ten meshes round.

When the net is finished, you must put into the hind meshes at the larger end, a pretty smooth wooden rod, about the bigness of a fuzee or musket rammer, of which you must make as it were a hoop, and tie both ends together on one another, to keep it tight; you must add other smaller ones by degrees, at the place marked with the letters F, E, D, C, B, which must be set at such distances from one another, as suits the proportion of the length of tunnel; they choose to make use of these circles rather than any other form, because they may easily be placed in the bottom, between two ridges of corn or fallow ground: now in order to join or fasten the circles to the net, it will be proper to put them into the row of meshes round, and with that some thread to tie both ends of the hoop together, that they may always be in a good posture; you must fasten to both sides of the circle of entrance, two stakes or pegs, to keep the extended net straight enough; you must place another at A, of a foot long, at the end of the net to keep it straight and stiff enough; you must make two plain halliers to accompany the tunnel net, whose meshes must be lozenge wise, or four square; each hallier must be seven or eight fathoms long, and when they are made, fasten to them, at two feet distance, the pegs M, N, O, P, H, I, K, L, about the thickness of a little finger, and a foot and a half long, that so they may be set on both sides of the tunnel, when you intend to use it.

In order to apply this net for the use intended, of taking partridges, when you have found out a covey, take a compass, and so pitch the net at a good distance from them, but sometimes farther, and at other times nearer, according as the ground happens to be; and then surround them with your stalking horse, or ox, and gently drive them towards the net, not coming on them in a direct line, but by windings and turnings, and sometimes standing still, as if the horse grazed; if the partridges make a stand and look up, it is a sign they are afraid, and intend to take wing, therefore make a stand, or a little retreat, and when after a little respite you find them quiet, and that they are busy in seeking for food, which is a sign they are not afraid, you may move nearer to them, and if a single partridge lies remote from the rest, he must be fetched in by taking a circumference about him, and thus they may be driven as it were like a flock of sheep into a pen: but a live horse fitted for the sport, far exceeds the artificial stalking horse, or ox.

The wings of the tunnel must not be pitched

ched in a direct line, but inclining to a semicircle: when the partridges are at the mouth of the tunnel, the old ones will ſtand a while as if to conſider, but preſſing gently on, ſome of the young ones will venture in, and then all the reſt will follow; upon which make haſte to ſecure them from returning back, and making their eſcape.

It will be proper to obſerve here, that the letters Q, R, S, T, V, repreſent the partridges in the cut, and as to the ſtalking horſe, or ox, or cow, repreſented by the ſecond figure, it ought to be made of a piece of canvaſs, or linen cloth; X, R, G, H, denote the four feet; they ſew ſmall pieces of the ſame cloth at the four corners X, Y, H, E, F, the pieces muſt be two inches broad and ſquare to put into them, and to hold the two ſticks O, P, that croſs one another, and the top of the fork; the ſticks muſt be long enough to keep the cloth well ſtretched, and are to be tied together where they croſs.

The fork ought to be four feet and an half long at the leaſt, having a ſharp pointed end at I, that goes into the ſmall bit of cloth K, the fork and the two ſticks are tied in the middle at L, a piece of cloth G, Y, if ſewed to the ſide like a cow's head, and on the ſame colour with the reſt of the cloth, having an eye and two horns, if it repreſents an ox, or cow, made of ſome pieces of hat; the tail is made of ſome ſmall twine, thread or any ſuch thing; at the other end X, there ſhould be a ſtick above at X and Y to keep up the head and tail, which laſt ſhould be at ſome diſtance from the body, that it may wag in moving. M and N are two holes to ſee the partridges through. *See* PARTRIDGE and STALKING-HORSE. *See* Plate XV.

TURKIES. *See* POULTRY.

TURN. A word commonly uſed by the Riding-Maſters, when they direct their ſcholars to change hands. *See* CHANGE and ENTIRE.

TURNING STRAIGHT [in the Manage] an artificial motion of a horſe: of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts, but I ſhall here only ſpeak of two of them, from which all turnings are derived.

1. Is when a horſe keeps his hinder parts inward, and cloſe to the poſt or center, and ſo coming about make his circumference with his fore-parts, oppoſing his enemy face to face: in order to which you muſt, to the ring of the hinder-part of the caveſſion, fix a long rein of two fathoms or more, and to the other two rings two ſhorter reins; then having ſaddled the horſe, and put on his bitt, bring him to the poſt: put the reins of his bitt over the fore-part of the ſaddle, bolſters and all, and fix them at a conſtant ſtraightneſs on the top of the pommel, ſo as the horſe may have the feeling of the bitt and curb.

If you would have him turn to the right hand, take the ſhort rein on the left ſide or the caveſſon, and bringing it under the fore-bolſter of the ſaddle up to the pommel, fix it at ſuch a direction, that the horſe may rather look from than to the poſt on the right ſide: this being done, ſome ſkilful groom, or attendant, ſhould hold the right ſide rein of the caveſſion, at the poſt governing the fore-part of his body, to come about at large.

After that, taking the long rein in your hand, and keeping his hinder-parts inwards with your rod on his outſide ſhoulder, and ſometimes on his outſide thigh, make him move about the poſt, keeping the hinder parts as a center, and making his fore-parts move in a circumference.

Thus you may exerciſe him for ſome time on one hand, till he attains to ſome perfection, and then changing the rein of the caveſſon, make him do the like to the other hand; ply him in this manner ſeveral mornings, and cheriſh him in his exerciſe according to his deſert, till you have brought him to ſuch readineſs, that he will, upon the removing of the rod, couch his hinder parts in towards the poſt, and lapping the outward fore-leg over the inward, trot about the poſt moſt ſwiftly, diſtinctly, and in as ſtraight a compaſs as you can deſire, or is convenient for the motion of the horſe.

From trotting he may be brought to flying and wheeling about ſo ſwiftly, that both the fore-legs riſing and moving together, the hinder parts may follow in one and the ſame inſtant.

When you have made him thus perfect in your hand, mount his back, appointing ſome ſkilful groom to govern the long rein, and

another the ſhort: by the motion of your hand upon the bitt, and ſoft rein of the caveſſon, keep the horſe's head from the poſt; and by means of the calf of the leg laid on his ſide, and your rod turned towards his outward thigh, to keep his hinder-parts to the poſt; labour and exerciſe him till he be brought to the perfection required.

Then take away the long rein, and only exerciſe him with the help of the ſhort rein of the caveſſon, and no other; afterwards take both reins of the caveſſon into your hands, and exerciſe him from the poſt, making him as ready in any place where you would ride him, as at the poſt.

2. The other ſtraight-flying turn, is to keep the horſe's face fixed on the poſt as on his enemy, and to move about only with his hinder-parts, for which you are to take the ſame help of the long rein, and the ſhort rein of the caveſſon, and to govern them as before ſhewed; only you are to give the ſhort rein to the poſt-ward, as much liberty as before, but to keep his head cloſer to the poſt, and following his hinder parts with the long rein, by means of your rod, make him bring his hinder-parts round about the poſt; and obſerve, as he did before lap one fore-foot over another, ſo now he muſt lap the hinder-legs one over another.

Continue to exerciſe him till he be perfect, as before, then mount and labour him in like manner.

Laſtly, leaving the poſt, and all other helps, ply him only in ſuch open and free places, as you ſhall ſee convenient.

TUSHES; are the fore teeth of a horſe, ſeated beyond the corner teeth, upon the bars, where they ſhoot forth on each ſide of the jaws, two above, and two below, about the age of three, and three and a half, and ſometimes four: and no milk or foal teeth ever comes forth in the place where they grew. *See* TEETH.

TWIST; the inſide, or flat part of a man's thigh: upon which a true horſeman reſts upon horſeback.

TWISTED. A horſe reduced to the ſame ſtate of impotency with a gelding, by the violent wringing or twiſting of his teſticles twice about, which drives them up, and deprives them of nouriſhment.

VARISSE IN HORSES. An imperfection upon the inſide of the ham, a little diſtant from the curb, but about the ſame height: there is a bone ſomewhat high and raiſed: that part of the ham which is below the ſaid bone ſometimes ſwells by a diſcharge from the great vein, and is termed *variſſe*; this does not make the horſe halt, but ſpoils his ſale by growing exceſſive large. Reſt and eaſe (eſpecially if the part be bathed with ſpirit of wine) will ſo bind and reſtrain it as not to be perceived for the time.

VARVELS. Small ſilver rings about a hawk's legs, having the owner's name engraven on them.

To VAULT A SHOE, is to forge its hollow, for horſes that have high and round ſoles, to the end that the ſhoe, thus hollow, may not bear upon the ſole that is then higher than the hoof.

But, after all, this ſort of ſhoes ſpoils the feet; for the ſole being tenderer than the ſhoe, aſſumes the form of the ſhoe, and becomes every day rounder.

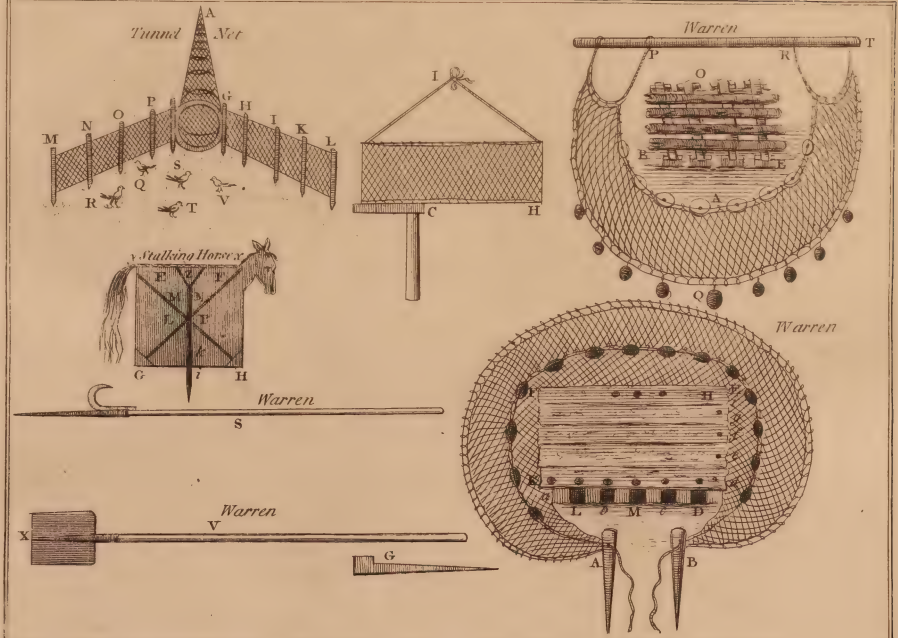
VAUNTLAY [with Hunters]. A ſetting of hounds or beagles in a readineſs where the chaſe is to paſs, and caſting them off before the reſt of the kennel come in.

VENOMOUS BITES. Much have been ſaid on this ſubject, and great ſtreſs hath been laid on particular medicines; but, to what Dr. *Mead* hath propoſed, no valuable addition hath been made. The Doctor's method of treating the bite of a mad dog is as follows:

Bleed immediately, and that freely; then give three quarters of an ounce of the following powder, every night and morning, for ten days; at the end of which, plunge the horſe into cold water, every morning, for a month or longer.

Take aſh-coloured ground-liverwort, two parts; black pepper, one part; powder, and mix them well together.

It ſhould be obſerved, that the firſt ſigns of madneſs in moſt animals is a trembling: but, as to a dog, his being mad is thus known. In the


Tunnel Net
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Stalking Horse
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the firſt ſtage of the diſtemper he hath great hunger and thirſt, his eyes become more and more fierce and flaming, he hangs down his ears, thruſts out his tongue, froths at his mouth, barks at his ſhadow, runs along with ſeeming ſadneſs and anxiety, often breathes as if tired with running, draws his tail between his legs, runs againſt all that is in his way, biting whatever he meets with, and ſeems to be in haſte, but his courſe is uncertain.

Every healthy dog is ſo ſagacious as to diſcern when another is mad, whether they ſee him, or hear his barking, and carefully ſhun him.

A ſalivation, by means of the turbith mineral, hath been ſaid to have the beſt effect, even when the ſymptoms of the hydrophobia are become very conſiderable. The turbith may thus be given to dogs:

On the firſt night give twelve grains of turbith; it probably may paſs off by vomiting, purging, or both; the next night give twenty-four grains; and, on the third, forty-eight, and ſo on until it ſalivates. A copious ſalivation is what is depended on, therefore give more or leſs of the turbith as it may be neceſſary thereto.

To a horſe, the turbith muſt be given in larger quantities; ſuch as from twenty to forty grains, and repeated as required, obſerving the directions given for its uſe, and in ſalivations, under the article FARCY.

VENERY. The art or exerciſe of hunting wild beaſts, which are called beaſts of venery; as alſo beaſts of foreſt; and they are the hart, hare, hind, boar, and wolf.

VERDEROR. An officer of a foreſt, *&c.* whoſe principal concern is to look after the vert or green hue, and to ſee that it be maintained: he is farther deſcribed to be a judicial officer of the king's foreſt, choſen by the king's writ in the full county-court of the ſhire where the foreſt is, and ſworn before the ſheriff to maintain and keep the aſſizes and laws of the foreſt, and alſo to review, receive, and intoll all the attachments and preſentments of all manner of treſpaſſes of the foreſt relating to vert and veniſon.

The office of a *Verderor* much reſembles that of a Coroner, eſpecially in this reſpect; that as a Coroner, upon notice of a perſon ſlain, is to go and view the dead body, and to make enquiry, by the oath of twelve men, how, and by what means the perſon came by his death, and who, and what, was the occaſion thereof; ſo it is the duty of a Verderor, by his office, to look after and view the wild beaſts of the foreſt; for if any of them be found ſlain, wounded, or hurt, upon notice given to the Verderor, he is to go and view the ſame, and to cauſe an inquiſition to be made by a jury of twelve men out of four of the next towns, to know how, and by whom, the ſaid beaſt was killed, wounded, or hurt.

Alſo if an oak being an overt-vert within the foreſt, be felled or cut down out of the king's demeſne woods, the ſame is to be appraiſed by view of the Verderor.

The office of the Verderor at the court of attachments, is to ſit there to ſee the attachments of the foreſt as well of vert as veniſon, and receive the ſame of the foreſters, and others that preſent them there, and then to enter them into their own rolls.

VERT, in general, is every plant growing within a foreſt, bearing a green leaf, which may hide or cover a deer under it; but then this word plant muſt be underſtood, to mean ſuch plants as are either trees, woods, buſhes, or ſuch like, which are of the nature either of wood or underwood, and not of thoſe kinds of plants which are of the nature of herbs, as thiſtles, and ſuch like, which may alſo be comprehended within the word plant, but not in this ſenſe.

And when after making the *charta de foreſta*, ſome queſtioned, what was to be accounted vert: king *Edward* I. to make the certainty known to all men, made a law to this purpoſe:

"Know ye (ſaith he) that all trees that ſhall "be growing within the foreſt, as well as "thoſe that do not bear fruit at all, as thoſe "that do bear fruit at any time in the whole "year; and an old aſh being in the arable land "within the foreſt, theſe ſhall be accounted "vert, becauſe the king is in poſſeſſion of "them."

And it is obſerved, that by vert all trees muſt be underſtood, as well under-woods as great woods; and overt-vert is all manner of high

high trees, as nether-vert is all ſorts of under-wood; and bruſh-wood is called cabliſh.

Some diſtinguiſh vert after this manner, viz. *vert*, is derived of *veridiate*, in Latin, and ſignifies any thing that beareth a green leaf, but eſpecially of great and thick coverts.

Alſo it is of divers kinds; ſome of which bear fruit, that may ſerve for food both for man and beaſt; as ſervice trees, nut-trees, crab-trees, *&c.* and for the ſhelter and defence of the ſame.

Overt-vert by ſome called *haut-bois*, from the *French*, which ſignifies high-trees, ſerving for food and browſe, of and for the game, and for the defence of them, as oaks, beeches, *&c.* Some haut-bois for ſhelter, browſe, and defence only, as aſhes, poplars, *&c.*

Nether-vert, called alſo *ſub-bois*, or under wood, are for browſe and food of the game, and for ſhelter and defence, as maple, *&c.* Some for browſe and defence, as birch, fallow, willow, *&c.* Some for ſhelter and defence, as elder, alder, *&c.*

Of buſhes, and other vegetables, are ſome for food and ſhelter, as the hawthorn, black-thorn, *&c.* Some for hiding and ſhelter, as brakes, gorth, or gorz heath, *&c.*

VEISSIGNON. A wind-gall, or ſoft-ſwelling on the in and outſide of a horſe's hoof; that is, both on the right and the left of it.

VESSION. An infirmity in horſes, which is a ſort of wind-gall or ſwelling about the bigneſs of half an apple, bigger or leſſer, compoſed of a ſoft and ſpongy filth growing between the fleſh and the ſkin, in the hollow next the hock, and beneath the big ſinew, a little above the capelet or bending of the ham.

This ſwelling appears but very little, except when the horſe reſts equally upon both his hind legs, becauſe when he bends his ham, it is not viſible at all; neither does it often make a horſe halt; it riſes on both ſides the ham, and ſometimes only upon one: thoſe that come lower are not dangerous, and in young horſes may be diſperſed by moderate exerciſe.

VICES IN HORSES. In order for the prevention, correcting, or curing them, you may uſe the following directions:

If a horſe carries his head or neck awry ſtrike him twice or thrice with the contrary ſpur; but if he be very ſtiff necked on the right-ſide, and plying or bending on the left, hold the right rein ſhorter than the other, and when he inclines that way give him ſudden checks, having a ſharp wire faſtened in the reins, that ſtriking in his neck, he may be compelled to hold it ſtraight, taking care to check him upwards, leſt he ſhould get a habit of ducking down his head.

If a horſe is apt to ſhake his head and ears upon the leaſt occaſion, or move his ears, when he begins to kick, or bite, or caſt you, ſtrike him on the head with your wand, and at the ſame time give him a check with your bridle, and a ſtroke with the contrary ſpur, putting him ſuddenly out of his pace; then make him ſtop, that he may have leiſure to underſtand your meaning; and do the like when he ſtarts, or when he winches, which is a ſign of his deſigning to bite or ſtrike with his heels.

If a horſe ducks down his head, check him ſuddenly with the bridle, and ſtrike with the ſpurs, that he may be ſenſible of his fault: if he be ſtanding, make him bring his head into it's right place, as he ſtands; and when he obeys, be ſure to cheriſh him, and he will ſoon underſtand the meaning.

If a horſe is ſkittiſh and apt to ſtart, ſo that you are never free from danger, while you are on his back; in caſe it proceeds from a weak ſight, whereby objects may be repreſented to him, otherwiſe than they really are, give him time to view them well, and then ride him up gently to them; but if he naturally be fearful, and ready to ſtart at the hearing ſtrange ſounds, you muſt inure him to the noiſe of guns, drums, trumpets, *&c.* and in time he will take delight therein.

If a horſe is reſtive, and refuſes to go forwards, pull him backwards, and perhaps he will then go forwards; and though he rebel a long time, the whip and ſpurs will prevail with him at laſt, if they be given ſmartly, ſoundly, and in time: when once you begin, you muſt continue them till he ſubmits, provided it proceeds from ſtubbornneſs, and not from faintneſs and ſickneſs.

If a horſe rears an end, that is, raiſes ſo high

before

before as to endanger his coming over upon the rider, you muſt give him the bridle, and leaning forwards with your whole weight, giving him both your ſpurs as he is falling down, but forbear to ſpur him as he is riſing, for that may cauſe him to come over upon you.

If he is ſubject to fall down upon the ground, or in the water, nothing is better than a pair of good ſpurs applied when you firſt perceive he is going about to do ſo, which will divert him from thinking any more of it; but if he deſiſts, do not correct him again at that inſtant, for bad horſemen occaſion moſt of theſe vices, by correcting unduly, or out of time; by doing which they are ſo far from making a horſe ſenſible of his fault, that they fright him, and put him into confuſion, and cauſe him at laſt to become reſtive.

If a horſe is apt to run away, you muſt be gentle both with a ſlack curb and keeping an eaſy bridle-hand; firſt walk him without ſtopping, but only ſtaying him by the head by little and little; then trot him a while, and put him again from a trot to a walk, ſtaying him by degrees, and always cheriſh as ſoon as he obeys; and when you find him thus far peaceable, put him off from his trot to a gentle gallop; from that to a trot; and from a trot to a walk, ſtaying him by degrees with a ſteady hand: by uſing this method for ſome time with judgment and patience, it is very likely you may cure him of running away.

If a horſe is apt to fly out violently, it is certain, that the more you pull the bride-rein, and hurt him by ſtraightening the curb, the more he will tug, and run the faſter: in this caſe, therefore, if you have field room enough, whenever you find him begin to run, let him go, by ſlackening the bridle, and giving him the ſpur continually and ſharply till he begin to ſlacken of his own accord.

By treating him in this manner, it is not to be doubted but you will cure him at laſt, there being no remedy like this for a runaway horſe.

Some horſes will not endure the ſpurs when they are given them, nor go forwards, but as it were cleaving and faſtening to them, ſtrike out and go back; if you preſs them hard they will fall to ſtaling, and not ſtir out of the place.

If he be a gelding, it is difficult to break him of his humour; but a ſtone-horſe perhaps may forget it for a time under the conduct of a good horſeman: yet if he once get the maſtery of his riders, he will be very apt to begin a-new again.

To conclude, every gelding, ſtone-horſe or mare, that does not fly with the ſpurs, but obſtinately cleaves to and kicks againſt them, ſhould be looked upon, as of a croſs and dogged nature, and is therefore to be abſolutely rejected.

VIGOUR of a Horse. In order to judge of this quality, the following rules and remarks are of good uſe:

When a horſe is ſtanding ſtill, keeping him faſt with the bridle-hand, apply your ſpurs to the hair of his ſides, which by horſemen is termed pinching; and if you find him impatient under you, gathering himſelf up, and endeavouring to go forwards, champing upon the bitt without thruſting out his noſe, it is a ſign of heart and vigour.

There are ſome horſes that ſhew a great deal of mettle when pinched, but immediately loſe the apprehenſion of it; ſo that though they have a very ſenſible feeling, which proceeds from the thinneſs of their ſkin, yet they are of a dull diſpoſition: of ſuch horſes it may be ſaid, that they are rather tickliſh than ſenſible of the ſpur.

There is a great difference between a mettled horſe and a fiery one; the former deſerves to be highly valued, but the latter is good for nothing. A horſe that is truly vigorous ſhould be calm and cool, move on patiently, and diſcover his mettle but when required.

Then the ſureſt method is to chuſe ſuch horſes as are very apprehenſive of ſtrokes, and are afraid at the leaſt appearance of them; which, at the only cloſing of the legs and thighs, ſeem to be ſeized with fear, and alarmed, and that without fretting or fierceneſs.

A horſe that walks deliberately and ſecurely, without requiring the whip too often, and without fretting, goes from the walk to the gallop, and from the gallop to the ſtep again, without being diſquieted; but continually champ-

champing upon his bitt, he trots with glibneſs upon his ſhoulders eaſily, ſnorting a little through his noſtrils.

If a horſe is well upon his haunches, has a light and eaſy ſtop, his head firm and well placed, and the feeling of the bitt equal and juſt; I ſay, if he has all theſe qualities, you will ſeldom have cauſe to complain upon account of his price.

I ſhall only add here, by way of advice, that whatever good qualities a horſe may have, that you never give a high price for him, unleſs he be endured with theſe two, of having a good mouth, and being ſenſible of an obedience to the ſpur.

VINE-FRETTERS: are to be deſtroyed by placing a rod half a foot high in the ground, with mugs or cups turned over the top of it, where they will creep and may be eaſily taken.

VIVARY. A place either on land or water where living creatures are kept; but in a law ſenſe it is taken for a park, warren, or fiſh-pond.

VIVES, AVIVES, FIVES. } Though this diſtemper goes by three names, yet it is but one and the ſame diſtemper, and are certain flat kernels, much like bunches of grapes growing in a cluſter, cole knitted together in the part affected.

They center from the ears, and creep downwards between the chap and the neck of the horſe towards the throat, and when inflamed they ſwell, and not only are painful to the horſe, but prove mortal by ſtopping his wind, unleſs a ſpeedy courſe be taken for the cure.

They cauſe ſuch a difficulty of breathing, and uneaſineſs, that he will oftentimes lie down and ſtart up again, and tumble about after a ſtrange manner.

This diſtemper is occaſioned by drinking cold water, after a violent heat; which cauſing the humours to melt down they fall too plentifully upon the natural glands or kernels; alſo by eating too much barley, oats, rye, rankneſs of blood, &c.

The cure. 1. If the vives are not grown ſo large as that the horſe is in immediate danger of being ſtifled, do not open the tumours, but rather endeavour to rot them, by taking hold of the kernel with a pair of pincers or plyers, and beating the ſwellings gently with the handle of a ſhoeing hammer, or bruiſing them with your hand, till they become ſoft enough; and they will afterwards diſappear; but this is not to be done till the ſwellings are pretty ripe, which may be known by the eaſy ſeparation of the hair from the ſkin if you pluck it with your fingers.

Having rotted (or in caſe of neceſſity) opened the vives, let the horſe be let blood under the tongue, and afterwards in the flanks; waſh his mouth with ſalt and vinegar; and blow ſome of the vinegar into his ears, rubbing and ſqueezing them hard to make it penetrate; for this will conſiderably aſſuage the pain which it communicates to the jaws.

Then give the horſe to drink a quart of wine with two handfuls of hemp-ſeed pounded, two nutmegs grated, and the yolks or half a dozen eggs, and waſh him gently after for an hour.

About an hour after giving him that draught inject the following glyſter; boil an ounce and half of ſal polychreſtum, finely powdered in five pints of beer; when you have taken it off the fire, put it into two ounces of oil of bays, and ſquirt all in blood warm.

As to our practice in *England* in the cure of this diſtemper; ſome cut holes where the kernels are, and pick them out with a wire, then fill the hole with ſalt, and at three days end it will run; and afterwards waſh it with ſage juice, and heal it with an ointment made of honey, butter, and tar, or with green ointment, and alſo uſe other means with it; but the efficacious receipts are theſe following:

Take tar, tried hog's greaſe, bay-ſalt and frankincenſe powdered, of each as much as will ſuffice; melt them together, and with a clout faſtened to a ſtick, ſcrub the place four or five mornings, until the inflamed part become ſoft and ripe; then ſlit the ſkin with your inciſion-knife, let forth the corruption, and heal it with tried hog's-greaſe and verdigreaſe, made up into fine powder; melt them upon a fire, and let not the ſtuff boil no more than a walm or two; then put in ſome ordinary turpentine, and ſo ſtir all together till it be cold, and then carefully anoint the ſorrance therewith till it is healed.

Another excellent way is, to take a penny-

worth

worth of pepper beaten into fine powder, a ſpoonful of ſwine's greaſe, mix them very well together, and convey the ſtuff equally into both the ears of the horſe, ſo tie or ſtitch them up, then ſhake them that the medicine may ſink downwards, and this being done, let him blood in the neck-vein and temple-vein.

But the moſt common way of cure, and ſuch as our farriers uſe, is to let him blood on both ſides the neck-veins, then to ſcar the ſwelling with a ſmall hot iron, from the root down to the bottom of the ear, till the ſkin looks yellow; the ſame iron being in ſhape ſomewhat like an arrow's head, with three or four ſmall lines drawn from the body of it; and after ſearing, in order to take out the heat of the fire, and to make it ſound again, anoint it with freſh butter, or with hog's-greaſe, and he will do well.

VIXEN or FIXEN. A fox's cub.

ULCER. An ulcer is diſtinguiſhed from a wound by its dry, hard edges, by its diſpoſition to heal, and by the ſharp, thin humour that is diſcharged from its ſurface. It is a too common practice to dreſs wounds with ſharp, ſpirituous dreſſings, inſtead of lint and the common digeſtive ointment; and thus wounds that would readily heal, are converted into troubleſome and tedious ulcers.

Generally a bad habit of body is the cauſe of ulcers, as well as of their continuance, in which caſe no cure can be performed before the conſtitution is mended. But if it is not owing to the fault of the humours, you muſt endeavour to change it into a wound, by ſoftening the edges, and promoting the digeſtion of the acrid matter into pus: this laſt is done by dreſſing it with the mercurial digeſtive, or by rubbing the ſurface gently with the milder blue ointment, each time of dreſſing, and then applying a pledget of the digeſtive ointment; the edges are generally ſoftened by the ſame means with which digeſtion is promoted; but if that proves inſufficient, touch them at each dreſſing with the lunar cauſtic.

If great pain and inflammation attend ulcers, foment them with a decoction made from wormwood, camomile-flowers, bay-leaves, &c. and if there is a tendency to a mortification, add a pint of rectified ſpirit of wine to each gallon of the fomentation: twice a day may be a general rule for fomenting and dreſſing ulcers, where there is much diſcharge, but once a-day is enough where that is ſmall.

Sometimes ulcers are occaſioned by a foul bone which lies immediately underneath them, and which can never be healed until the faulty part of the bone is removed: this is known to be the caſe when the fleſh appears ſoft and like a quagmire, and when there is a diſcharge of ſtinking greaſy water, and, by paſſing a probe through the fleſh, for then you perceive that the bone is rough, which in a healthy ſtate is ſmooth. In this caſe, much patience is ſometimes required: ſometimes the caſe is trifling, and in three weeks the faulty part ſeparates; at other times a year will hardly ſuffice for this end; however, if the ulcer is very ſpongy, a cauſtic may be applied upon it as large as the faulty ſcale; and when the bone is quite bare, dreſs it with dry lint every day; and if there is much diſcharge, let it be dreſſed twice a-day: the dry lint will generally ſuffice. If the carious bone be very foul and ſtink, the lint that lays next the bone may be dipped in tincture of myrrh; if the ulcer is deep, lint may lay next the bone, and fine tow, made into ſoft doſſils, may do to fill up the hollow ſpace, and prevent the fleſh from filling up before the piece of bone is ſeparated, which muſt not be hurried by any forcible method, but left entirely to this gentle one, by which, if the conſtitution is good, the end will be obtained; and, if it is bad, it muſt, by proper medicines and diet, be recruited.

Ulcers may happen on any part of the body: ſometimes they are ſeated on the eye, and their chief diſtinctions are, that they are more ſuperficial, or more deep, more mild, or more untoward and difficult to cure. For the more ſuperficial and mild ſort, the following may be uſed every three or four hours:

Take pure water, four ounces; ſugar-candy, half a drachm; ſugar of lead, ten grains; mixed.

If with this the ulcer begins to dry, and becomes hot and painful, it may have more water added to the ſame quantity of ingredients.

For the deeper, fouler, and more obſtinate

kind, the following may be uſed three or four times a day:

Take four ounces of water; ſugar candy, half a drachm; white vitriol, two ſcruples; camphire, ten grains; mixed.

If with this the ulcer is moiſt, or becomes foul, make it a little ſtronger by adding more of the ingredients.

Ulcers in the eyes, that are attended with great pain, are relieved by fomenting them with warm milk, tinged with ſaffron (and in which a little gum arabic is diſſolved), two or three times a-day.

If a foul blackiſh water diſtils from the ulcer, dreſs it twice a day with the following:

Take four ounces of pure water, and add to it fifteen grains of verdigriſe, ten grains of camphire, twenty grains of myrrh, and half a drachm of ſugar-candy.

A fiſtulous ulcer frequently happens on the withers from pinching there with the ſaddle, and neglecting, or improperly treating them: if the bruiſe is diſcovered at the firſt, rub it well two or three times a-day with the following lotion:

Take white vitriol, two drachms; ſugar of lead, twenty grains; water, four ounces; mixed.

Care ſhould be had to diſtinguiſh theſe ſwellings that happen from the ſaddle bruiſing this part, from thoſe that follow, and are the effect of a fever, *&c.* this latter ſort ſhould not be treated with any thing but ſuppuratives; a warm poultice of ſcalded bran ſhould be laid on, and renewed two or three times a-day, until the abſceſs is ripe and burſts; for, if an opening is made before the matter is completely digeſted, whether the cauſe of the abſceſs was from a bruiſe, or from ſome other diſeaſe ſettling there, it will equally endanger the part becoming a ſpongy foul ulcer, which accident, if it befall you, will require a pretty large opening, taking care not to injure the ligament of the neck, which terminates near the withers: if the fungus and the diſcharge from it be diſagreeable and troubleſome, dreſs it twice a-day with pledgets dipped in the following:

Take of blue vitriol, half an ounce; diſſolve it in a pint of water; add to it oil of turpentine and rectified ſpirit of wine, of each four ounces; ſharp vinegar, ſix ounces; oil of vitriol, two ounces; mixed.

Fiſtulous ulcers ſhould be laid open to the very bottom, or they will never heal firmly.

ULCERS, or FISTULAS, in HAWKS. Sometimes hawks have ulcers and fiſtulas in ſeveral parts of their bodies, which will always run and ſend forth a filthy, fretting, thin and ſaltiſh humour at their nares.

For the cure: ſyringe it often to the bottom with ſtrong allum-water, and if you can conveniently put a tent wetted in vinegar and allum into the holes, that will haſten the cure; but do not let the tent reach to the bottom of the ſore.

UMBER. A fiſh which ſome will have to be the ſame as the grayling, and only different in name: it is of the tench kind, but ſeldom grows ſo big: very few, or any, exceeding the length of eighteen inches. He frequents ſuch rivers as trouts do, is taken with the ſame baits, eſpecially the fly, and being a ſimple fiſh is bolder than the trout: he hides himſelf in winter, but after *April*, appearing abroad, is gameſome and pleaſant, yet very tender mouthed, and therefore quickly loſt after he is ſtruck. *See* GRAYLING.

UMBLES, HUMBLES or NUMBLES. Part of the entrails of a deer.

UNCERTAIN. We call a horſe uncertain that is naturally reſtleſs and turbulent, and is not confirmed in the manage he is put to, ſo that he works with trouble and uncertainty.

UNDOING of a BOAR [with Hunters], ſignifies the dreſſing of it.

UNITE. A horſe is ſaid to unite, or walk in union, when in galloping the hind-quarters follow and keep time with the fore.

VOLARY. A great bird-cage, ſo large, that birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLT. This word ſignifies a round, or a circular tread, and, in general, where we ſay in the Academies to make volts, to manage upon volts, we underſtand a gait of two treads, made by a horſe going ſide-ways round a center, in ſuch a manner, that theſe two treads make parallel tracts, one larger made by the fore-feet, and another ſmaller made by the hind-feet, the croup approaching towards the center, and the ſhoulders bearing outwards.

Sometimes the volt is of one tread; as when a horſe makes volts in corvets, and in caprioles, ſo that the haunches follow the ſhoulders, and move forwards on the ſame tread. In general, the way and tract of a volt is made ſometimes round, ſometimes oval, and ſometimes ſquare, of four ſtraight lines; ſo that theſe treads, whether round or ſquare, incloſe a terrain, or manage ground, the middle of which is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed by a pillar, or elſe by an imaginary center, which is there ſuppoſed in order to regulate the diſtances and the juſtneſs of the volt.

RENVERSED VOLT. A tract of two treads, made by the horſe, with his head to the center, and his croup out, ſo that he goes ſideways upon a walk, trot, or gallop, and traces out a ſmall circumference with his ſhoulders, and a large one with his croup.

This different ſituation of the ſhoulders and the croup, with reſpect to the center, gives this volt the name of renverſed, as being oppoſite in ſituation to the former.

Renverſed volts upon a walk, appeaſe and quiet unruly horſes if they are made methodically.

The ſix volts are made *terra-a-terra*, two to the right, two to the left, two to the right again; all with one breath, obſerving the ground with the ſame cadence working (tride) ſhort and quick, and ready the fore-hand in the air, the breech upon the ground, the head and tail firm and ſteady.

To do the ſix volts, you ſhould have an excellent horſe that is knowing and obedient, and has ſtrength to anſwer them.

To make a horſe work upon the four corners of the volt, is to manage him with that juſtneſs, that from quarter to quarter, or at each of the corners or angles of the volt, he makes a narrow volt that does not take above the quarter of the great volt, the head and tail firm, and thus purſues all the quarters, with the ſame cadence, without loſing one time or motion, and with one reprize or with one breath.

In ſpeaking of volts, we ſay, to put a horſe upon volts, to make him work upon the volts, to make good volts, to embrace the whole volt; that is, to manage ſo that the horſe working upon volts, takes in all the ground, and the ſhoulders go before the haunches.

To paſſage upon volt, or ride a horſe head and haunches in, is to ride him upon two treads, upon a walk or a trot.

DEMI-VOLT. A demi-round of one tread or two, made by the horſe at one of the corners or angles of the volt, or elſe at the end of the line of the paſſade; ſo that being near the end of this line, or elſe one of the corners of the volt, he changes hands, to return by a ſemi-circle, to regain the ſame line.

When he does not return upon this line, we ſay he has not cloſed his demi-volt.

Demi-volts of the length of a horſe, are ſemi-circles of two treads, which a horſe traces in working ſide-ways, the haunches low, and the head high, turning very narrow; ſo that having formed round, he changes the hand to make another, which is again followed by another change of hand, and another demi-volt, which croſſes the firſt. This demi-volt of a horſe's length is a very pretty manage, but very difficult; we may compare it to a figure of eight.

VOMITING. Horſes are often extremely ſick, but neither vomit, either naturally or by art: the reaſon is, a peculiar contraction of the gullet, and its ſpiral direction, before it enters into the ſtomach.

However, though the more immediate effects of this evacuation are not to be obtained, art hath its ſubſtitutes, by which the remoter advantages thereof are happily effected, *viz.* ſuch as excite coughing, ſneezing, and ſtraining to vomit.

Aſſafœtida, ſavin, horſe-radiſh, green juniper-wood, and other ſtimulating and ungrateful things, either ſingly or mixed in any proportion, wrapped in a thin rag, and faſtened to the bit of the bridle, excites a naufea and coughing.

If a drachm of the powdered leaves of aſſarabacca is blown up the noſtrils once or twice a-day, it will very effectually provoke a ſneezing.

URINE. A ſerous or wateriſh excrement is derived from the blood, which paſſes from the reins, and is diſcharged through the bladder.

Sometimes a horſe is ſeized with an exceſſive flux of crude and undigeſted urine, reſembling water, by which his ſtrength is drained by degrees: it proceeds from heat and ſharpneſs of the blood, or an inflammation in the kidnies, which, like a cupping glaſs, ſuck in the concocted ſerum from the veins.

The remote cauſes, are the immoderate and irregular working of young horſes, cold rains in the beginning of winter, eating of oats brought over by ſea, which, being ſpongy, draw in the ſpirits of the ſalt water.

As for the cure, the horſe is to be fed with bran inſtead of oats; giving him a cooling glyſter, next day let him blood, the day following inject another glyſter, the next day after that bleed him again, not taking away above the quantity of two pounds of blood at a time; this done, boil two quarts of water, and put it into a pailful of common water, with a large handful of oriental bole beat to powder: mix all well together, and let the horſe take it lukewarm for his ordinary drink morning and evening, giving him full liberty to quench his thirſt, which, in this diſeaſe, is exceſſive; for the more he drinks, he will be the ſooner cured.

As for remedies to provoke urine in horſes, which are often neceſſary,

Take about four ounces of dried pigeon's dung in powder, and boil in a quart of white-wine; after two or three walms ſtrain out the liquor, give it the horſe blood warm, then walk him for half an hour, and he will ſtale if it be poſſible.

Another good remedy for a horſe that cannot ſtale, is to lead him into a ſheep-cote, and there unbridle him, ſuffering him to ſmell the dung, and roll and wallow in it; for he will infallibly ſtale before he comes forth, if he be not paſt cure.

This quick effect proceeds from a ſubtile and diuretic ſalt, that ſtreams out from the ſheep's dung, and ſtrikes the brain; ſince by reaſon of the correſpondence of that with the lower parts, it obliges the expulſive faculty to avoid the urine.

The urinary paſſages are frequently ſtopt by thick phlegm, which will ſcarce give way to the above-mentioned medicines, and therefore recourſe may be had to the following receipt:

Take an ounce of ſaſſafras-wood with the bark, cut it ſmall, and infuſe it in a quart of white wine, in a large glaſs bottle well ſtopped, ſo as two-thirds of the bottle may remain empty: let it ſtand on hot aſhes for about ſix hours, then ſtrain out the wine, and give it the horſe in a horn.

This remedy will certainly afford relief, either by urine or ſweat, the matter of which is known to be the ſame.

To cauſe a horſe to ſtale for his benefit in ſome cholics, put two ounces of ſugar of dialthæa to a quarter of a pound of Caſtile ſoap, beat them well together, make pretty big balls, and diſſolve one of them in a pint and a half of ſtrong beer ſcalding hot; when it is lukewarm give it him in a horn, and let him faſt an hour after.

For a Stoppage of Urine, when a Horſe cannot ſtale.

Pound half a pound of aniſeeds, and a handful of parſley-roots; or if you have not them, half an ounce of parſley-ſeeds, pound them, and boil them in a quart of ſtrong white-wine, or for want of that, as much old ſtrong beer: then ſtrain it off, and add a drachm of oyſter-ſhells finely powdered, give it the horſe milk-warm.

URIVES. Nets to catch hawks with.

WALK, is the ſloweſt, and leaſt raiſed of a horſe's goings. The Duke of *Newcaſtle* made this motion to be two legs diametrically oppoſite in the air, and two upon the ground, at the ſame time, in the form of a St. *Andrew's* croſs, which, in effect, is the motion of a trot.

But latter authors agree, that ſo great a maſter was miſtaken in this point: for in a walk (as any one may obſerve) a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt; as if he lead with the legs of the right ſide, then the firſt foot he lifteth is his far hind foot; and in the time he is ſetting it down (which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide) he lifteth his far fore foot, and ſetteth it down before his near fore foot.

Again, juſt as he is ſetting down his far fore foot

foot, he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again, juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down before his far fore foot.

And this is the true motion of a horſe's legs upon a walk.

Begin this leſſon in a walk, and end it with a walk.

When you teach your horſe to turn to the right and left, or from one end to another, make him walk at firſt, then teach him upon the trot, and then upon the gallop.

WALKERS. A ſort of foreſt officers appointed by the king, to walk about a certain ſpace of ground appointed to their care.

WAR-HORSE. In order to the chuſing ſuch a norſe, take the following directions:

Chuſe one tall in ſtature, with a comely head, and an out ſwelling forehead; a large ſparkling eye, the white of which is covered with the eye-brows; a ſmall thin ear, ſhort and pricking; if long, well carried, and moving; a deep neck, a large creſt, broad breaſt, bending ribs; broad and ſtraight chine, round and full buttocks; a tail high and broad, neither too thick nor too thin; a full ſwelling thigh, a broad, flat, and lean leg; ſhort paſterned and ſhort jointed.

As for ordering him during the time of his teaching, he muſt be kept high, his food good hay and clean oats, or two parts of oats and one part of beans or peas, well dried and hardened; half a peck in a morning, noon, and evening, is enough.

On his reſting days let him be dreſſed between five and ſix in the morning, and water him at ſeven and eight in the evening.

Dreſs him between three and four, and water him about four or five, and always give him provender after watering; litter him at eight, and give him food for all night.

The night before he is ridden, about nine take away his hay, and at four in the morning give him a handful or two of oats; and when he has eaten them turn him upon the ſnaffle, and rub him all over with dry cloths, then ſaddle him, and make him fit for his exerciſe; when he has performed it, bring him into the ſtable all ſweaty as he is, and rub him all over with dry wiſps; when this has been done take off his ſaddle, and having rubbed him thorough with dry cloths, and put on his houſing cloth, then lay the ſaddle on again with the girth, and walk him about gently till he is cool; when ſet him up, let him faſt for two or three hours, and put him to his meat: in the afternoon curb, rub and dreſs him; alſo water and order him as before.

WARBLE. To chirp, ſing, and chatter as a bird does; to ſing in a trilling or quavering way.

WARBLES AND SET-FASTS, [in Farriery] the ſmall hard tumours frequently formed on the ſaddle part of a horſe's back, and occaſioned by the heat or uneaſy poſition of the ſaddle, are ſtiled warbles; and if theſe are ſuffered to remain till they turn horny, they are then called ſet-faſts.

The former may be eaſily diſperſed by bathing them with a mixture conſiſting of two parts of camphorated ſpirits of wine, and one part of ſpirit of ſal armoniac. But it will be neceſſary to rub the latter with the mercurial ointment till they are ſoftened, and at laſt diſſolved. Sometimes indeed they will not yield to this treatment, in which caſe they muſt be taken out with the knife, and the parts treated as a freſh wound.

WARRANT A HORSE. A jockey that ſells a horſe, is by an inviolable cuſtom obliged to warrant him, that is, to refund the money that was given for him, and receive again the horſe in nine days after the firſt delivery, in caſe he ſold him when under ſuch infirmities as may eſcape the view of the buyer, and as they are obviouſly diſcovered: namely, purſineſs, glanders, and unſoundneſs, hot and cold.

But he does not warrant him clear of ſuch infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

And not only a horſe-merchant or jockey, but perſons of what quality ſoever, ſtand obliged by the law of nature, and will be conſtrained to take back the horſe, if he is affected with the diſorders firſt mentioned, and to repay the money.

WARREN. A franchiſe, or place privileged, either by preſcription or grant from the king, to keep beaſts and fowls of warren in.

The word now is generally applied to a quantity of ground ſet aſide for rabbets, &c.

A warren, as well as other things, requires a proper place and particular ſituation; it ſhould be upon a ſmall aſcent, expoſed to the eaſt or ſouth; the ſoil that is moſt ſuitable to it, is that which is ſandy; for to make a warren in a ſtrong clayey ground, would be the way to hinder the rabbets from making themſelves burroughs with eaſe; if the warren ſhould be mooriſh ground, you would reap but little benefit from them, wet being injurious to theſe animals.

A warren, properly ſpeaking, is a coppice which is cut every ten, twelve or fifteen years, according as the owner thereof thinks fit; and if it be made near his houſe, it is the better; otherwiſe he muſt be content to have it according as the ſituation of the ground will allow.

He ought to take all the due precautions, that his warren be ſo contrived, that the rabbets may eaſily habituate themſelves to it: but how to ſucceed therein, men's ſentiments differ: ancient authors, who have wrote upon this ſubject, ſay, that it muſt be ſurrounded with walls: but others think this extravagancy, and that the expence will by much exceed the profit; and indeed we find not many that are ſo incloſed, but every one is at his own liberty as to that.

Mr. *Chomel*'s opinion is, that a warren ought to be encompaſſed by a good ditch; and though ſuch an incloſure cannot hinder the rabbets from going out, at leaſt if it be not filled with water, yet it may be hoped no damage may accrue therefrom, when once they are accuſtomed to the place, to which they will keep, though there be neither walls or ditches to hem them in. He that makes a warren, is at liberty to make it as large as he pleaſes, the extent is not to be limited; only this may be obſerved, that the more ſpacious it is, the more it will be to the owner's profit.

I do not know, ſays the ſame author, how thoſe who have wrote before me upon the ſubject of warrens, have given their opinion, that it ought to be ſurrounded with ditches full of water; they muſt either be acquainted with the nature of rabbets, or they muſt not; if they were, why, ſince they know moiſture to be injurious to theſe animals, they ſhould adviſe a thing that moſt contributes to it, by bringing water about by the means of ditches? Is not this acting againſt the courſe of nature? and if they were not ſenſible of the matter, they could have no reaſon to preſcribe what muſt naturally tend to the detriment of a warren; and therefore without troubling themſelves about what will become of the rabbets that are put into a warren, let them make one in ſuch a ſituation as is before deſcribed, and ſurrounded with good dry ditches, and it will be ſufficient.

If you have but few rabbets to ſtock your warren with, you muſt exerciſe the more patience, to wait for the pleaſure and profit you may expect from it; ſuch things there are in this world, time is required before men can make their advantages of them, therefore you muſt wait; a warren is of ſuch a nature, that it cannot too ſoon abound with ſubjects that are proper for it, ſo as to be in a condition to yield good profit to the owner: thoſe who deſire to have a warren ſoon, ought to furniſh themſelves with a certain number of does big with young: theſe animals, by their young ones, will multiply in time; but they muſt not for the two firſt years be hunted, and but a little the third: but thoſe who have moſt knowledge in this kind of management, take care to ſtock their warrens, by the means of a great number of conies, and it is kept up the better when this is done.

WARREN, The next franchiſe in degree to a park, is the liberty and franchiſe of a free warren.

The beaſts and fowls whereof are ſaid to be four, *viz.* the hare, the coney, the pheaſant, and the partridge, and no other, (being ſuch as may be taken by long winged hawks) that, for the moſt, there are no officers in a warren, but the maſter of the game, or the keeper, and that there is no neceſſity of incloſing the ſame, as there is of a park.

And that becauſe a foreſt, in dignity, is both the higheſt, and the greateſt franchiſe; ſo it doth comprehend in it a chace, a park, and a free warren; for which reaſon the beaſts of the chace, and beaſts and fowls of the warren are as much privileged within a foreſt as the beaſts of the foreſts are, every foreſt being in itſelf a chace, though a chace be not a foreſt,

a foreſt, but a part of it; and the like may be ſaid of a park or warren.

For which reaſon, the hunting, hurting, or killing any of the beaſts or fowls of chace, park, or warren, within the limits of the foreſt, is a treſpaſs of the foreſt, and to be puniſhed only by the laws of the foreſt, and not otherwiſe.

Although it is ſaid before, that the beaſts and fowls of the warren are the hare, the coney, the pheaſant, and the partridge, yet my Lord *Coke* accounteth all fowls *feræ naturæ*. There be both beaſts and fowls of the warren, ſaith he; beaſts, as hares, conies and roes; fowls of two ſorts, *viz. terreſtres*, and *aquatiles*, (*i. e.* land fowl, and water fowl); that the *terreſtres* are of two ſorts, *ſylveſtres*, *i. e.* of the woods; and *campeſtres*, *i. e.* of the plain fields, the firſt are the pheaſant, woodcock, *&c.* the ſecond partridge, quail, tail, *&c.* the *aquatiles*, or water fowl, as mallard, hern, *&c.*

WART. An excreſcence, or ſuperfluity of ſpongy fleſh that riſes in the hinder paſterns of coach horſes almoſt as big as a walnut.

A wart ſuppurates and voids red ſtinking matter, and is not cured but for a time, for it returns again.

Wart, or ſpongy Excreſcence near the Eye of a Horſe.

This imperfection proceeds from congealed phlegm lodged there, which in time cauſes the eye to waſte, or to grow little, if it be not remedied.

For the cure: put three ounces of powder of copperas into a crucible, on a charcoal fire, keeping the matter ſtirring from time to time; but take care to avoid the ſteams; continue a pretty ſmart heat till the matter grows ſomewhat reddiſh; then take it off the fire, and when it is cooled, break it, and beat the matter to a very fine powder; then incorporate four ounces of this powder with five ounces of album rhaſis, and make an ointment to be applied cold to the warts: anoint them lightly every day, and they will fall off like kernels of nuts, without cauſing any ſwelling in the legs.

But you muſt take care to anoint nothing but the warts, nor muſt you work or ride the horſe during the application of the ointment.

As ſoon as the warts are fallen off, which will be in a month's time, dreſs the ſores with the Counteſs's ointment, and it will compleat the cure in a month more; for the ſores are uſually very deep where the warts are large.

WASPS may be deſtroyed by ſmoaking the hatch or hollow tree with any ſtinking combuſtible article, or by ſcalding them with boiling water. By putting cyder, verjuice, wine, or any ſour or ſweet liquor into a ſhort-necked phial, you may in it, lay ſweet apples, the entrails of beaſts or fiſh, or other fleſh, or treacle, in an earthen diſh, mixed with a little water, or any liquid they like, and by that means you may deſtroy great numbers of them.

Thruſting pieces of lighted brimſtone-rags into the neſts of waſps, and immediately covering their holes with earth, will deſtroy them.

A copper coin of any kind held for a ſhort time to the part wounded by a waſp, is an excellent remedy.

WATERS FOR FISH. If you have a pond that is ſupplied by a white fat water, upon great rains you may put in at firſt three hundred carps *per* acre, if there be three or four acres of pond; but otherwiſe you muſt not put in ſo many; and it will be proper to put in alſo forty or fifty tenches for a trial; becauſe this ſort of water is very proper for carp, but being laid dry ſome time may do well for tenches alſo.

Perches may be added to what number you pleaſe, as ſuppoſe ſix hundred, for they are great breeders; and being alſo fiſhes of prey, they devour their own ſpecies as much, if not more, than any other fiſh. And theſe are accounted one of the beſt ſorts of fiſh.

Take care how you put bream into theſe waters, for they grow up very ſlowly, though they will at length become very large, but in the mean time they breed ſo prodigiouſly, and have ſuch a ſlimy, naſty fry, as both robs and fouls the water, which renders it unfit for other fiſh; but when a water is ten or twelve acres in extent, and fed with ſome brook, winter and ſummer, they will do well; otherwiſe not to be made uſe of.

As for pike, they are dangerous guests in such ponds, for if they are grown big, they will devour the best fish, and depopulate the water; but if you can get one hundred jacks once in two years, not exceeding nine inches, you may put them together with the carps, into great waters, so that your carps be not lesser than nine or ten inches; but you must let them continue there more than two years; after which time put them into their peculiar ponds, where being duly fed, they will grow to be very large and fine fish.

It is not expedient to stock great standing waters with eels, for they are but of slow growth; and being also but of an indifferent size, they will be lean and dry: but such moats into which the sinks of houses drain, are places in which they will thrive well.

These directions relate particularly to the first stocking of new made ponds; but after one, two, or three years, (for they must not continue longer full) when you come to restock, and so, on all occasions, you may put three or four hundred carps, and eight hundred tenches (if the water feeds them) into an acre, besides perches.

You must likewise take notice, that if the fish with which you stock your ponds, be taken out of over-stocked ponds, which renders them lean and poor, you must at the same time double your stock, or else the too sudden plenty of food at the first will surfeit them, and they will die of over-much blood, as has been found by experience.

WATER BIRD-LIME. *See* BIRDLIME.

WATER FOWLS, how to catch them, *see* FOWLS.

WATER PROPER FOR HORSES. The preservation of horses depends considerably on the water they drink while they are travelling: that which is least quick and penetrating is best; a river being preferable to a spring, or a fountain to a draw-well.

However, if a man is obliged to let his horse drink such penetrating water, it ought to be set in the sun, or some of it warmed to correct the sharpness of the rest; or it may be a little mended by stirring it about with the hand, or throwing hay among it: but if the water be extreme quick and piercing, mingle warm water or wheat-bran with it, and that will sufficiently correct the fault.

WATERING OF HORSES. The due performance of this requires the observance of the following rules:

All the while you are upon a journey, let your horse drink of the first good water you come to, after seven o'clock in the morning, if it be in summer-time, and after nine or ten in winter.

That is accounted good water, which is neither too quick and piercing, nor too muddy and stinking.

This is to be done, unless you would have him gallop a long time after drinking; for if so, you must forbear.

Though it is the custom of *England* to run and gallop horses after drinking, which we call watering courses, to bring them (as they say) into wind, yet says M. *de Soleysel*, it is the most pernicious practice that can be imagined for horses, by which many are rendered pursy.

While a horse is drinking, draw up his head five or six times, making him move a little between every draught; and notwithstanding he be warm, and sweat very much, yet if he is not quite out of breath, and you have still four or five miles to ride, he will be better after drinking a little, than if he had drank none at all: it is true, indeed, that if the horse is very warm, you should at coming out of the water redouble your pace, to make him go at a gentle trot, to warm the water in his belly.

You ought to let him drink after this manner during the whole time of your journey; because if when you happen to bait, he be hot, or sweaty, you must not let him drink for a long time, because it would endanger his life; and when his bridle is taken off, his excessive thirst will hinder him from eating, so that he will not offer to touch his meat for an hour or two; which, perhaps, your occasions will not allow you for a baiting time, and not to have any food will render him unfit for travel.

If you meet with any ford before you come to your inn, ride the horse through it two or three times, but not up to his belly; this will cleanse his legs; but the coldness of the water will bind up the humours, and prevent them from descending.

If your horſe has been very warm, and you have not had the conveniency of watering him upon the road, he will, when unbridled, eat but very little, therefore he ſhould have his oats given him waſhed in ale or beer, or only ſome of them, if you intend to feed him again after he has drank.

Some are of opinion, that horſes are often ſpoiled by giving them oats before their water; becauſe they ſay, the water makes the oats paſs too ſoon out of the ſtomach undigeſted. But M. *de Solleyſel* affirms, that though it be the common cuſtom not to do it till after, yet it is proper to feed with oats both before and after, eſpecially if the horſe be warm, and has been hard rid, for they will be a great deal the better for it, and in no danger of becoming ſick.

Green-Water for many Sorrances.

Take an ounce and half of *Roman* vitriol, and as much roach allum, an ounce of verdigriſe, and two ounces of copperas, reduce them all to a very fine powder, and put them into a two-quart bottle, into which pour a quart of the beſt and ſtrongeſt white-wine vinegar; then having tied ſome pieces of lead or iron about the neck of it, that ſo it may ſink, put a hard roll of hay in the bottom of a kettle, that the bottom of the bottle may not touch the kettle; then cutting three notches in the ſides of the cork, leſt the bottle ſhould break, ſtop up the bottle, ſet it in the kettle upon the hay, ſo that it may ſtand upright; then put ſo much cold water into the kettle, that about two or three inches of the neck of the bottle may remain above the water; then hang the kettle over the fire, and make it boil for half an hour, or ſo long till the vinegar has diſſolved the powders; taking the bottle out now and then, and ſhaking the vinegar and powders together; and when you find that they are well mixed, take them off the fire, and keep it cloſe ſtopped with a cork for uſe.

The Method of uſing it is as follows:

Take an earthen pan which will hold about twelve quarts, fill this with chamber-lee, that hath been made by healthy, ſound, and young perſons; and the ſtaler the chamber-lee is, the better it will be for uſe. It ought to ſtand in the pan at leaſt three weeks before you uſe it.

It will be proper to have a pailful of it always ready: and when you have occaſion to uſe this medicine for a moderate grief, half a pint, or better, of the above deſcribed vinegar, with a quart of the ſtale chamber-lee, or if you would have it ſtronger, more of the vinegar: then they being mixed together hot, (or though in winter) cold, with a ſoft rag, bathe the legs, heels, or parts of the horſe affected with it, twice a day.

As to the virtues of this water; it is the beſt remedy yet known in the world, either for the prevention or cure of many great and dangerous ſorrances, to which horſes are liable; as melanders, which it cures at once or twice dreſſing.

The mange, either dry or wet, rat-tails, ſcratches, gourded or ſwelled legs and heels; it alſo prevents and cures the greaſe fallen into the legs and heels.

And it will alſo cure the farcy, if to theſe two laſt named diſeaſes you purge the horſe before, and once, twice, or three times during the time of cure.

It is a noble cleanſer and healer of all ſtubborn and foul ulcers and wounds in a horſe; preventing the breeding of worms, and all proud fleſh in wounds, as well as a repeller or driver away of any flux of humours from any part: alſo cliſts and cracks in the heels, pains, *&c.* prevencing windgalls, by its repellent and ſtrengthening quality.

The green water alone, without the chamber-lee, is the beſt of remedies for the cure of all fiſtula's, cankers, and galled backs, not diſpoſing ſuch ſorrances to rot, feſter, and grow worſe, as all greaſy and oily medicines do.

An excellent Eye-water.

Reduce lapis calaminaris to a very fine powder; alſo take powder of the beſt bole armoniac, called *Venetian* bole, and the beſt white vitriol, of each an ounce: put them into a new earthen pipkin, which will hold four quarts, and boil them till the liquor is conſumed

ſumed to three quarters of a pint; then let it ſettle, and pour off the clear from the fœces; to which clear liquor, add two drachms of ſaccharum ſaturni, commonly called ſugar of lead; ſalt of vitriol, two drachms; camphire diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, better than a quarter of an ounce; tincture of aloes, better than half, but not quite three quarters of an ounce; red roſe water, three quarters of a pint; prepared tutty, near, but not quite, half an ounce; mix all theſe together and keep it in a bottle for uſe.

It is one of the beſt eye-waters for horſes extant, for all diſeaſes of the eyes, as pin and web, pearls, clouds, blood-ſhotten, ſore and running eyes, ſalt, hot, and ſharp rheums, ulcers, fiſtulas, bruiſes, ſtripes (and if it be mixed with a little honey, with as much as you uſe at the time of uſing it); alſo moon-blind, ſtrengthening the ſight to a miracle, by only ſyringing it into the eyes, a ſyringe full two or three times a day.

As to its extraordinary virtues, a certain author gives the following inſtance:

A young unruly horſe being put into a cart, in order to learn him to draw, was ſo unruly, that two or three men could ſcarce govern him, ſo that one of the men, by violently whipping him over the face, he happened to receive a moſt dangerous ſtroke by a knotted whipcord, in the eye, ſo that the cord had quite cut through the firſt coat of the eye, ſo deep, that the dent or wound would more than bury the whip-cord; and that wound was all along the middle of the ſight of the eye, which inflamed the eye and eye-lid to that degree, that the eye grew as big as one's fiſt; and all the beſt farriers judged it impoſſible to recover the ſight; but the eye-lid being bathed with a rag dipped in a little hot beer, in which a little butter had been boiled, and a handful of ſage leaves, as hot as the horſe could endure it, the ſwelling was thereby ſoon brought down; and then two or three ſyringes full of the above-ſaid water at a time being injected into the eye, and that two or three times a-day, made a perfect cure of the eye in leſs than a week, and reſtored the horſe to his ſight as before.

Red Water.

This is a filthy humour iſſuing from any wound, ſore, or ulcer, in a horſe which ſo long as it remains in, does ſo poiſon them, that they are not to be cured till it is brought out.

To effect this, take the root of the herb called *Good King Henry,* or *All Good,* and boil it in water, and give it him; or give him a good handful of muſtard-ſeed beaten ſmall in white-wine vinegar, two or three times together, one after another; but you muſt be ſure to keep his belly rubbed with a good long ſtick by two men, one at one end and the other at the other end.

WATERS, OR HUMOURS IN HORSES. Their hind legs are ſubject to certain white, ſharp, and corrupt humours or waters, which happen very rarely in the fore legs, and are diſcovered by ſearching the paſterns, if a moiſtneſs be found beneath the hair, which is extremely ſtinking, and will grow all round the paſtern and paſtern-joint, and ſometimes almoſt up to the very ham.

Theſe waters do frequently cauſe the paſterns to ſwell, keep the legs ſtiff, make the horſe lean, and ſeparate the fleſh from the coronet, near the heels.

They may be eaſily put a ſtop to in their beginning, but after they have been of ſome continuance, it is an error of thoſe who intend to diſperſe them; for although they may dry them up for a time, yet they will return and break out again.

As for the cure; if it be begun in winter time, they will occaſion a great deal of trouble; but in the ſummer time, the white honey charge will produce ſuch effects as are beyond expectation.

For Watery Eyes.

This infirmity proceeds either from rheumatic and moiſt humours, or from ſome ſtroke or blow, either with a whip, ſtick, or ſuch like, and the cure is,

Firſt bleed him in the eye-vein, then melt pitch, maſtich, and roſin, of each equal quantities together, and ſpread it with a ſtick over his

his temples; then lay ſome wool over it, ſo as to lie flat to his head.

Then having diſſolved ſome allum in white-wine, waſh his eyes with it; or blow ſome powder of tutty into them; or you may mix a little tutty with fine honey, and touch the corner of the eye with it, and you will find the plaiſter will looſen and fall off, as the humour decreaſes.

WATERY SORES IN HORSES. There is a certain ſtinking or fretting matter, which iſſues out of the pores, and deadens the ſkin of the paſtern, fetlock, and ſometimes of the whole leg of a horſe, and is ſo corroſive, that it looſens the hoof from the coronet at the heel, appearing on the ſkin in form of a very white and malignant matter, which ſhews the greatneſs of the corruption.

The breaking out of this matter, is always uſhered in by a ſwelling, and accompanied with pain, and at laſt acquiring a venomous quality, it is ſucceeded by warts, clefts, and nodes, which in proceſs of time, over-run the whole part, and render the cure very difficult.

It commonly appears at firſt on the ſide of the paſtern, and afterwards riſes up to the middle of the leg, peeling off ſome part of the hair.

As for the cure; as ſoon as you perceive a horſe to be ſeized with this diſtemper, let him blood ſparingly, two pounds of blood will be enough; then give him every morning for eight days together, a decoction of guaiacum, or of box-wood, and afterwards purge him, obſerving the ſame method as is preſcribed for the Farcin, *which ſee.*

In the mean time you muſt ſhave away the hair, and if the leg be not gourded, rub the ſore places very hard with a wiſp, in order to apply the following ointment for drying up water ſores:

Take a pound of black ſoap, an ordinary glaſs full of ſpirit of wine, two ounces of common ſalt beaten ſmall, and three ounces of burnt allum, with a ſufficient quantity of meal: make an ointment of theſe, to be laid on the part without any covering or bandage. The next day waſh the place very clean with new made urine, and apply the ointment ſeveral times, waſhing it as before.

Water ſpaniel; how to train and order him for the game in fowling.

The water dog is of ſuch general uſe, and ſo common amongſt us, that there needs no great deſcription of him; but there are great differences amongſt them, as well in proportion as otherwiſe.

As to colour, the curious will make a difference, as the black to be the beſt and hardieſt; the ſpotted or pied, quickeſt of ſcent, and the liver-hewed quickeſt in ſwiming; but, in truth, colour is not material, for without doubt there are good and bad of all colours, and that by experience is found: but his breeding, training up, and coming of a good kind, are the chief things; yet it muſt be confeſſed, that as to handſomeneſs, the colour is to be regarded, ſo is the proportion as to the ſhape; and then his head ſhould be round, with curled hair, his ears broad and hanging, his eyes full and lively, his noſe ſhort, his lips like unto an hound's, his neck thick and ſhort, his ſhoulders broad, his legs ſtraight, his chine ſquare, his ribs with a compaſs, his buttocks round, his thighs brawny, his belly gaunt, his paſterns ſtrong and dew-clawed, and his fore-feet long and round, with his hair in general long and curled, not looſe and ſhagged; for the firſt ſheweth hardineſs and ſtrength to endure the water, and the other much tenderneſs and weakneſs.

Now for the training and bringing him up you cannot begin too early, I mean to teach him obedience, when he can but lap, for that is the principal thing to be learned; for being made to obey, he is then ready to do your commands, therefore ſo ſoon as he can lap, teach him to couch and lie cloſe, not daring to ſtir from that poſture without your commands; and the better to effect this, always cheriſh him when he does your will, and correct him when he diſobeys: and be ſure to obſerve, that in the firſt teaching him you never let him eat any thing, but when he does ſomething to deſerve it, that he may thereby know that food is a thing that cometh not by chance, or by a liberal hand, but only for a reward for well doing; and this will make him not only willing to learn, but apt to re-

member what he is taught without blows, and to that end, have no more teachers than one, for variety breeds confuſion, as teaching divers ways, ſo that he can learn no way well.

Another thing is, you muſt be very conſtant to the words of direction, by which you teach him, chuſing ſuch as are moſt pertinent to that purpoſe, and thoſe words that you firſt uſe, do not alter, for dogs take notice of the ſound, not of the *Engliſh*, ſo that the leaſt alteration puts them to a ſtand: for example, if you teach him to couch at the word *down*, this will be a known command unto him; and I am of opinion, that to uſe more words than what is neceſſary for one and the ſame thing, is to overload his memory, and cauſe forgetfulneſs in him.

And this method ſhould be obſerved as to the ſetting-dog.

You muſt teach him alſo to know the word of correction, and reprehenſion, for no leſſon can be taught without a fault; and no fault ſhould eſcape without reprehenſion, or at leaſt of chiding, and in this be as conſtant to a word; as, *Go too ſirrah, raſcal,* or the like; which at firſt ſhould be uſed with a laſh or jerk, to make him know, that it is a word of wrath or anger; neither muſt ſuch words proceed from you lovingly or gently, but with paſſion and roughneſs of voice, together with fierceneſs of looks, that the whelp may tremble when you ſpeak thus. You muſt have certain words of cheriſhing when he hath done well, that he may be thereby encouraged, as, *That's a good dog, well done,* or the like, uſing therewith chearfulneſs of ſpeech, nor without actions of favour, as ſpitting in his mouth, clapping him on the back, and the like; you muſt alſo uſe ſome words of advice; that when he is at his ſport, he may the better perform the ſame, and they may ſerve to ſpur or put him forward with more chearfulneſs of ſpirit, as, *Take heed, hem,* or the like.

When your whelp is brought to underſtand theſe ſeveral words, *viz.* of inſtruction, correction, cheriſhing, and advice, and that he will couch and lie down at your feet, how, when, and as long as you pleaſe, and that with a word, or look only, then teach him to lead in a line or collar, and to follow at your heels, without coming too cloſe or hanging back; the meaning of this is, to teach him to be more familiar and obedient unto you.

Having brought him to perfect obedience to follow you in a line, the next thing muſt be, to make him follow you in like manner looſe, without a line, and always to be at your heels, and to lie down by you without your leave to the contrary: this is as neceſſary a leſſon as can be taught him, for he muſt be ſo but upon ſpecial occaſions, as to raiſe up fowl from their haunts, and find out, and bring what you have ſhot or killed, unto you.

The next leſſon to learn him is, to fetch and carry any thing that you ſhall command him; and this you may begin to teach him by the way of ſport, as by taking your glove, and ſhaking his head, making him to catch at it, and to play with it; and ſometimes let him hold it in his mouth, and ſtrive to pull it from you; then caſt it a little way from you, and let him muzzle it on the ground; then take it from him gently, giving him cheriſhing, as, *That's a good dog, well done,* or the like.

After you have ſpent ſome time in this, and that you find him to take it from the ground, and to hold it in his mouth, as it were, from you, then begin to caſt it further and further, giving your command, ſaying, *Fetch, or bring it, ſirrah;* and if he brings it, then cheriſh and reward him with meat, or a cruſt of bread, and let him have no food, but what he deſerves by doing his leſſon, and by your continual practice he will fetch your glove, or any thing elſe you throw out for him.

If at any time he offers to run away with your glove, or to toſs it up and down wantonly, not bringing it to you orderly, then firſt give him your word of inſtruction.

And if that will not do, your word of correction; and if neither avail, then proceed to blows, and give him nothing to eat as a reward, until he does as you command him.

When by this means you have made him perfect, and that he will fetch a glove readily wherever you throw it, bringing it to you although in company, and all call him to come to them; you muſt then make much of him, and reward him very well: and having trained him to fetch your glove, then proceed to teach him to fetch whatſoever you throw from you, as

as balls, ſticks, ſtones, money, or any thing that is portable.

As alſo teach him to carry live or dead fowl, and with a tender mouth, that when you have occaſion to uſe him for the ſport, he may bring them to you without tearing, or ſo much as bruiſing a feather.

As you walk with him in the fields, drop ſomething behind you unknown to him; and being gone a little way, ſend him back to ſeek it, by ſaying *Back, ſirrah, I have loſt*; and if at firſt he ſtand amazed, urge him ſtill, and ceaſe not by pointing to him the way you would have him go, until by ſeeking out he finds that which you dropped; which make him take up, by ſaying, *That's it*, and to bring it after you; then drop it again, going twice as far as formerly, cauſing him to go back to ſeek it, not leaving him till you have made him find it, and bring it to you, for which cheriſh and reward him; and where he fails, there chaſtiſe or chide him, ſometimes with angry words, other times with blows, and ſometimes keep him faſting, according to his offence; and thus do until he will hunt the way back which you went, were it above a mile.

But if your dog happen to bring you a wrong thing, you muſt receive it from him, and cheriſh him; but ſend him back preſently again, ſaying, *away again*, or *I have loſt more*; and be not ſatisfied until he hath brought you the right thing; and if he return without any thing, then be ſure both to chide and beat him for his ſloth and negligence.

When he will thus fetch, carry, and find out things thus loſt, then train him to hunting, beginning firſt with tame fowl, which, by your help, (when they dive or otherwiſe) you may, with little labour make him take, which will hearten and encourage him to the ſport.

After this, make him uſe all his cunning without your aſſiſtance, whether he gets or loſes the game, and according to his deſert, reward or correct him: by this practice he will become maſter of his game, and be ſure always that he bring his game (when taken) to the ſhore unto you without hurting it.

Your next buſineſs ſhould be, to train him unto your fowling-piece, cauſing him to follow, as it were, ſtep by ſtep behind you, and under the covert of your ſhadow until you have ſhot, or elſe to couch, or lie cloſe, where you appoint him, by ſaying, *lie cloſe*, until you have ſhot; and then upon the leaſt notice, or beckoning, ſpeedily to come and do what you command.

Some dogs are ſo expert, as to have their eye upon the game, and upon a gun's going off, immediately run to fetch it; but it is adjudged not ſo good, for the piece ſhould not be a warning to him, but your command; and if you give him this liberty at your ſhooting, when you come amongſt your nets or lime-twigs, and as ſoon as he ſeeth the fowl entangled and flutter their wings, he will preſently ruſh in amongſt them, and will occaſion the ſpoiling your lime-rod, and the tearing or entangling your nets.

The ſpaniel is of great uſe in moulting-time, that is, when the wild fowl caſt their feathers, and cannot fly, but lie lurking about in ſecret places; which ſeaſon is between ſummer and autumn: at which time take your dog into ſuch places where they reſort, cauſing him to hunt about; and when he finds them, they are eaſily taken, becauſe they cannot fly.

In fenny countries, where fowl do much reſort, great quantities may be ſo taken, driving them into places where you muſt have nets ready fixed, as in narrow creeks, or the like.

Theſe fowl, if taken and kept tame, and fed with beaſts livers, whey curds, barley, paſte, ſcalded bran, and the like, are excellent food, far ſurpaſſing thoſe abſolutely wild, both for plumpneſs, fatneſs of body, and alſo for ſweetneſs of taſte.

WATTLES; the gills of a cock, or the naked red fleſh that hangs under a turkey's neck.

WEAK; eaſy branch. *See* BANQUET and BANQUET-LINE.

Weaning of a Colt.

When you have a mind to wean a foal, take it from its dam the over-night, and put it in ſome empty place where it may reſt, and out of the hearing of the mare.

The

The next morning give the foal fafting, a fprig or two of favin, rolled in butter, and keep him fafting for two hours after; then give him a little meat, as grafs, hay, or chaff, with fome clean water; manage him thus for three days one after another, by which time he will have forgot the dam; and if you intend to make a gelding of him, geld him; and after the fwelling is aſſwaged, put him into a paſture with other colt foals by themſelves, and the fillies into a paſture by themſelves.

Let theſe paſtures be ſpacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they are fit for the ſaddle.

WEAR } a ſtank or great dam in a river,
WARE } contrived for the taking of fiſh, or for conveying the ſtream to a mill.

To deſtroy Weaſels.

Take ſal armoniac, pound it, and with wheat-flour and honey make it into a paſte, with the white of an egg; lay it in pellets where they come, and it will kill them.

To prevent their ſucking hen's eggs, lay rue about the rooſt, and they will not come near them.

WHEEZING, or BLOWING IN HORSES, is quite different from purſiveneſs: for this wheezing does not proceed from any defect in the lungs, but from the narrowneſs of the paſſages between the bones and griſtles of the noſe.

And farther, theſe horſes do not want wind; for notwithſtanding they blow ſo exceſſively when exerciſed, yet their flanks will be but little moved, and in their natural condition.

There are other horſes that are thick winded, that is, have their breathing a little more free than the former; but neither the one nor the other are agreeable, or for any great ſervice.

Yet a perſon may be liable to be miſtaken in this caſe, for when a horſe has been kept a long time in the ſtable without exerciſe, he will, at the firſt riding, be out of breath, although he be neither a blower, nor thick-winded.

There are ſome wheezers or blowers that rattle and make a noiſe through the noſe; but this impediment goes and comes, and is only occaſioned by abundance of phlegmatic ſtuff; for their flanks will not redouble, neither will they have a cough with it, and therefore they cannot be purſy.

WHELPS; thoſe who have fair hounds, ſhould chuſe fair bitches, and ſuch as are ſtrong and well proportioned in every part, with large ribs and flanks.

The beſt ſeaſon for coupling hounds, is in *January*, *February*, and *March*, for then they will litter in a good time of the year (that is in the ſpring) ſo that they will be fit to enter in due courſe without loſs of time, or of the ſeaſon; for if bitches litter in the winter, it is very troubleſome to bring up their whelps, and it will be difficult to keep them alive; cold being very injurious to all young creatures.

The dogs that line the bitches muſt not be above five years old, for if they are older (it is the opinion of many) the whelps which they get will prove dull and heavy.

You ought alſo to be ſure to get good dogs for the bitches at their firſt growing proud, for ſome perſons have made this obſervation, that if it be a maſtiff, greyhound, or hound, that firſt lines a bitch, in all the litters that ſhe will have afterwards, one of her whelps will reſemble the dog that firſt lined her.

And although the firſt litter of whelps is not accounted ſo good as the ſecond or third, becauſe they are ſuppoſed to be both weaker and ſmaller, yet you ſhould not fail to have her lined at firſt with a good fair hound.

When a bitch has grown proud, it is not good to cool her in the water; for that congeals the blood within her veins and arteries, and cauſes the belly-gripes, manginefs, and other diſeaſes.

When a bitch begins to grow pretty big with whelp, ſuffer her not to hunt, or uſe any violent exerciſe, for they may cauſe her to caſt her whelps; take care to feed her well, and provide her a clean and private place to litter in, and keep them there for a few days, that they may be familiarized with it.

When your bitch has littered, chuſe thoſe you wiſh to keep, drowning the reſt; there will indeed be ſome difficulty in chuſing the

beſt; for according to the opinion of ſome, thoſe will be the ſwifteſt and beſt, that are the lighteſt while they ſuck; but will not be the ſtrongeſt: others tell us, that that whelp that ſees the laſt is beſt; and others adviſe to remove the whelps, and lay them in ſeveral places, watching the bitch, and that whelp which ſhe carries firſt to the kennel, will prove the beſt.

Let the whelps have good freſh ſtraw to lie on, and let it be often changed; nor do not let them be expoſed to ſun-ſhine or rain; and it will be of advantage to them to anoint their ſkins once or twice a week with nut oil, mixed with ſaffron pounded, which will not only keep them from being annoyed with fleas, but will kill worms of all kinds.

When the whelps are fifteen days old, let them be wormed, and a week after, cut or twiſt off one joint of their ſterns: when they can ſee, give them milk to lap; and when they are two months old wean them, keeping them from their dams; they then ought to be well fed, but not too high kept; and now and then put ſome cummin-ſeeds in their bread, to expel or keep wind out of their bellies.

Some indeed adviſe to let the whelps ſuck three months, and afterwards to wean them, and then to put them to be kept in villages, till they are ten months old: giving a ſtrict charge to thoſe who keep them not to ſuffer them to eat carrion, and not to ſuffer them to frequent warrens, which will be injurious to them.

Let them be fed with bread made of wheat, for rye-bread will paſs too ſoon through them, and is ſo light that they will be narrow-backed; whereas hounds ought to have broad ones.

They having been kept in this manner till ten months old, take them up and put them into the fields amongſt others, that they may be inured to live after the ſame manner; about which time begin by degrees to couple them with others, that they may learn to go a hunting.

Five or ſix days practice of this may do, and in order to make them tractable, in caſe they ſhould go aſtray or open unſeaſonably, let them now and then feel the ſmart of your whip.

WHINE. An hunting term uſed for the cry of an otter.

WHIPPING IN ANGLING. The faſtening a line to the hook, or to the rod; it is alſo uſed for the caſting of the hook, and drawing it gently on the water.

WHITE FACE OR BLAZE; is a white mark upon horſes deſcending from the forehead, almoſt to the noſe. *See* CHANFRIN.

WHITE FOOT. A white mark that happens in the feet of a great many horſes, both before and behind, from the fetlock to the coffin.

The horſes thus marked, are either tramelled, croſs tramelled, or white of all four.

Some horſemen place an unluckly fatality in thoſe white of the far-foot behind. *See* CHAUSSE-TROP, HAUT, and TRAMELLED.

WHITE FOOTED, [in Farriery]. A quality of which it is ſaid there are four good marks belonging thereto, and ſeven bad ones.

The firſt good mark is when the horſe has only his fore-feet, and the ſecond is when he has his near hind-foot, white.

The far hind-foot white is accounted a bad mark.

The two fore-feet white, is accounted a bad mark, but not very common.

The two hind-feet white is a good mark, eſpecially if he has a good ſtar or blaze in his fore-head.

The two fore-feet, and one hind-foot white, is ſomething better than the two fore-feet alone.

Four white feet are an indication of good nature; but ſuch horſes for the moſt part are not very ſtrong; and their fore-feet will incline to be brittle, by reaſon of the whiteneſs of the horn.

Two feet on a ſide white is a bad mark, and ſo likewiſe when a horſe is croſs white-footed; though this by ſome is accounted a good mark, to have the far fore-foot and near hind-foot white, eſpecially if he have a ſtar with it.

ERMINED WHITE FEET. Are ſuch as are freckled with little black ſpots round the coronets, an excellent mark.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, the higher the white aſcends upon a horſe's legs, he is ſo much the worſe.

But after all the judgment drawn from marks and colour, is according to mens fancies; there being good and bad of all marks, as well as of all colours.

WHITE HOUND, thoſe hounds which are all of one colour are accounted the beſt hounds: in like manner, thoſe which are ſpotted with red; but thoſe that are ſpotted with a dun colour are eſteemed of little value, being faint-hearted, and cannot endure much labour.

But if they happen to be whelped coal-black, which ſeldom happens, they commonly prove incomparable hounds.

But if white hounds are ſpotted with black, experience tells us they are never the beſt hare-hunters. White and black, and white and grey, ſtreaked with white, are alſo the moſt beautiful.

A WILD BOAR, is called the firſt year a pig of the ſounder, the ſecond year a hog, the third a hog-ſteer, the fourth a boar; at which age, if not before, he leaves the ſounder, and then he is called a ſingler, or ſangler.

To take Wild-fowl with Lime Springs, &c.

Having found out any place where wild-fowl reſort, either great or ſmall, make uſe of this device.

Procure a bundle of ſticks about a foot in length, ſharpen them at one end, and let them be ſuch as are forked at the other; ſtick thoſe into the ground ſlightly, only ſo as to bear up the lines or cords hereafter mentioned; placing theſe ſticks in ſtraight lines, and at equal diſtances, all over the whole place where they reſort.

Provide a ſufficient quantity of packthread or ſmall cord, and daub it all over with ſtrong bird-lime, if you deſign it for ſtrong fowl, or to be uſed in the water; or otherwiſe ordinary bird-lime will ſerve well enough.

Set the ſticks not above ſix feet diſtant one from the other, and let the ſticks be of ſuch proportions as will be able to bear up the lines, which are to be laid all along over the forks, faſtening the ends of the lines to the laſt ſticks with ſlipping knots, that when any fowl comes to touch on any part of the line, the whole line may give way to enſnare it, ſo that the more it ſtrives to get away, the faſter it will be held.

If you ſet againſt the morning, fix the rods or ſticks over night; and lay the lines on at leaſt an hour before day; for if they are not laid ſo ſoon, it will be great odds but the fowls will be there before you.

But if you ſet for the evening, you muſt ſet up ſticks and lines before ſun-ſet, leaſt the fowls reſorting thither, and finding you there, be frighted and avoid the place; and it will alſo be proper to ſtrew baits for them to entice them thither.

If you place theſe rods in the water, then you muſt ſet them ſo, that the lines be not above five or ſix inches above the water, that the fowl may touch on them as they ſwim to and fro, and you may then fix one end of the line, and only let the other end be with a running knot, and ſo you may be aſſured of finding what are caught.

If you ſet over any water, the ſticks muſt be either longer or ſhorter, according to the depth of the water.

This device will not be ſo good in light nights; but in thick and dark fogs it is very good, for there is no need to watch them, but only to go to the place every morning and evening, and when you have made trial of one place, you may remove to another haunt, and ſtill preſerve and ſupply the ſticks, lines, and lime, as you ſee occaſion.

If you ſet for water-fowls, it will not be amiſs that ſome of the lines be about two feet high above the water, that they may enſnare the fowls as they make their flights, before they deſcend into the water, it having been obſerved that they are uſed to fly at about that diſtance at ſuch times.

To catch Wild Geeſe or Ducks.

Boil white hellebore in the lees of wine, and ſoak in it ſome ſeed or grain, which muſt be ſtrewed on a place frequented by the birds you intend to take; then tie a tame gooſe or duck, near the ſpot, but not quite near enough to eat the grain, and the others coming to eat it, will be ſoon intoxicated and eaſily catched.

WILD GOAT. An animal as big as a hart, though not ſo long-legged, but fleſhy: they have wreaths and wringles on their horns, by which you may know what age they are, for according to the number of them, ſo many years old they are.

Theſe wreaths this animal moves but not his beam, which if it be an old goat, it may be as big as a man's leg; they have alſo a large long beard; are of a browniſh grey colour, very ſhaggy, having a black liſt down the ridge of their back, and their track is larger than the ſlot of an hart.

They fawn in *May*. as a hind or doe does; they bring forth but one, which they ſuckle and bring up in the ſame manner as the tame goat does her kid; but about fawning time, the females ſeparate from the males till rutting-time; in the mean while they will run at man or beaſt, and fight as harts do one againſt another.

They go to rut about *Allhallow-tide*, and continue therein a month or five weeks; when that ſeaſon is over they deſcend from the mountains and rocks, which are their conſtant abode for the ſummer ſeaſon, and herd themſelves not only to avoid the ſnow, but becauſe they can find no food any longer; yet they do not come very low, but keep at the foot of the hills till about *Eaſter*; when they return again, every one chuſing ſome ſtrong hold in the rocks, as the harts do in the thickets.

The male when he goes to rut, has his throat and neck much bigger than uſual; he has a very ſtrong back, and what is moſt ſtrange, though he ſhould fall from on high, ten poles length, he will receive no harm, but will walk as ſecurely on the ſharp tops of rocks, as an hare on the highway.

In the laſt place, this beaſt feeds like a deer, only beſides ivy he will eat moſs, and the like ſtuff; in the ſpring they make their fewmets round, and afterwards broad and flat, as the hart does when he comes to feed well.

WILD GOAT HUNTING. The chief ſeaſon for this ſport is at *Allhallow-tide*; but before you begin to hunt, you ſhould take great notice of the advantage of the coaſts, the rocks and places where the goats lie; then ſet nets and toils towards the rivers and bottoms, for it cannot be expected that the hounds ſhould follow a goat down every ſteep place on the mountains.

It will alſo be neceſſary for ſomebody to ſtand on the rock and throw down ſtones as occaſion requires; and where the goat goes down the ſmall brooks or waters in the bottom, there you ſhould place your re-lays; but let them never ſtay till the hounds come to it that are caſt off; this is the beſt help, for a man can follow neither on foot nor on horſeback.

WILD GOOSE-CHACE. A method of racing, that takes its name from the manner of the flight of wild-geeſe, which is generally one after another; ſo that two horſes, after the running of twelve ſcore yards, had liberty, which horſe ſoever could get the leading, to ride what ground he pleaſed, the hindmoſt horſe being bound to follow him, within a certain diſtance agreed on by articles, or elſe to be whipt up by the triers or judges who rode by; and which ever horſe could diſtance the other, won the match.

But this chace was found by experience ſo inhuman, and ſo deſtructive to good horſes, eſpecially when two good horſes were matched; for neither being able to diſtance the other, till both ready to ſink under their riders through weakneſs, oftentimes the match was obliged to be drawn, and left undecided, tho' both the horſes were quite ſpoiled.

This brought up the cuſtom of train-ſcents, which afterwards was changed to three heats and a ſtraight courſe; and that the lovers of horſes might be encouraged to keep good ones, places have been erected in many grounds in *England*.

WIND. A horſe that carries in the wind, is one that toſſes his noſe as high as his ears, and does not carry handſomely.

The difference between carrying in the wind and beating upon the hand, is that a horſe who beats upon the hand, ſhakes his head and reſiſts the bridle; but he who carries in the wind, puts up his head without ſhaking, and ſometimes bears upon the hand.

The oppoſite to carrying in the wind, is arming and carrying low; and even between theſe two, there is a difference in wind. *See* BREATH.

WIND BROKEN. Different authors have been of various opinions, with regard to its cauſes, and why ſome horſes ſhould be more ſubject to it than others; but among all the opinions hitherto delivered, that of the ingenious Mr. *Gibſon* ſeems the beſt founded. He thinks that its ſource is frequently owing to injudicious or haſty feeding of young horſes for ſale, by which means the growth of the lungs, and all the contents within the cheſt, are ſo increaſed, and, in a few years, ſo preternaturally enlarged, that the cavity is not capacious enough for them to expand themſelves, and perform their proper functions. Nor is this opinion founded on bare conjecture; horſes that have died broken winded have been opened, and the lungs and other parts, found too large for the cheſt.

But though haſty feeding is often the cauſe of this diſorder, yet it is not always ſo. A narrow cheſt may naturally produce it, and it has been obſerved, that horſes riſing eight years old, are remarkably ſubject to this diſorder.

The reaſon why this diſorder becomes more apparent at the above-mentioned age, than at any other, may be becauſe a horſe then arrives at his full ſtrength and maturity: at ſix he commonly finiſhes his growth in heighth, when he lets down his belly and ſpreads, and all his parts are grown to their full extent; ſo that the preſſure on the lungs and midriff is now increaſed.

Diſſections of horſes that have died broken-winded, have ſufficiently proved what we have obſerved above, namely, that not only their lungs, together with the heart and its bag, were preternaturally large, but alſo the membrane, which divides the cheſt, and that the diaphragm, or midriff was remarkably thin. In ſome the diſproportion has been found ſo large, that the heart and lungs have been almoſt twice their natural ſize, perfectly ſound, and without any ulceration whatever, or the leaſt defect in the wind-pipe, and its glands.

From theſe obſervations it abundantly appears, that the enormous ſize of the lungs, and the great ſpace they occupy, by hindering the free action of the midriff, is the principal cauſe of this diſorder; and as the lungs themſelves are found much more fleſhy than uſual, they muſt conſequently have loſt a great part of their ſpring and tone.

As therefore the cauſe of this diſtemper proceeds from the largeneſs of the lungs, we may conclude, that is one of thoſe diſeaſes to which a horſe is ſubject, that cannot be cured by art, and that the boaſtings of thoſe who pretend to cure it, are built on a ſandy foundation, as will prove in the end vain and frivolous. They may, indeed, mitigate the ſymptoms, and give ſome relief to the creature, but an abſolute cure is not in the power of any human being. All therefore that we ſhall pretend to do, is, to lay down ſome rules, which will have a great tendency to prevent this diſorder, if purſued in time. But if they ſhould not be ſufficient, we ſhall give the form of ſome remedies that will mitigate its force, and render the horſe capable of performing good ſervice notwithſtanding his misfortune.

The firſt ſymptoms preceding a broken-wind is an obſtinate dry cough, attended with neither ſickneſs nor loſs of appetite; but on the contrary, a diſpoſition to foul feeding, eating his litter, and drinking large quantities of water.

When a horſe is troubled with this obſtinate dry cough, and eats his litter, *&c.* it will be neceſſary to bleed him, and give him the mercurial phyſic, already preſcribed, and repeat it two or three times. After which give the following balls for ſome time, which by experience have been found of the greateſt efficacy in removing obſtinate coughs:

Take of aurum moſaicum, finely powdered, eight ounces; of myrrh and elecampane, pounded, of each four ounces; of aniſeeds and bay-berries, of each an ounce; of ſaffron, half an ounce; make the whole into balls with oxymel of ſquills.

Or, as the aurum moſaicum, is not eaſily procured, give the following:

Take of gum ammoniacum, galbanum, and aſſafœtida, of each two ounces; of ſquills, four ounces; of cinnabar of antimony, ſix ounces; of ſaffron, half an ounce: make the whole into balls with honey.

One of theſe balls, about the ſize of a pullet's egg, ſhould be given every morning.

But it is not enough to give proper medicines:

cines: the diet of the horſe muſt be carefully attended to, if we would hope for ſucceſs; in order to this the horſe ſhould eat very ſparingly of hay, which, as well as their corn, may be wetted with chamber-ley, or fair water, and this will make them leſs craving after water, which ſhould by all means be prevented.

The chamber-ley is beſt for this purpoſe, becauſe the volatile ſalts it contains, will be a means of removing their thirſt. For the ſame reaſon garlick is found very efficacious in this diſorder; two or three cloves being given in each feed; or three ounces of garlick bruiſed and boiled in a quart of milk and water, and given every other morning for a fortnight, have been found very ſerviceable; and therefore ſo eaſy a remedy ſhould never be neglected; for by warming and ſtimulating the ſolids, and at the ſame time diſſolving the tenacious juices, which choak up the veſſels of the lungs, it greatly relieves theſe complaints.

Moderate exerciſe ſhould never be omitted in broken-winded horſes, and though for the firſt ſummer after they have not been able to endure much labour, yet many have been found leſs oppreſſed the ſecond, and ſome ſcarce perceptibly affected the third; and even able to perform a long journey, or endure great fatigue. And were it poſſible to keep a horſe conſtantly in the field, and taken up only when uſed, he would be able to do good ſervice for many years.

A diſcovery has lately been made, that even old horſes will be cured of being broken-winded, by giving them lime-water to drink. It was firſt obſerved on a horſe about 18 years old, who was kept in a field where he had no water to drink, but what was in an old lime-kiln, which animal had been long unfit for uſe from the complaint, but was entirely cured by the water that it had drank that was impregnated with the lime.

But it may not be improper to obſerve, that thoſe who hope to cure a broken-winded horſe, or even one that is troubled with an obſtinate cough, by putting him to graſs, will find himſelf wretchedly miſtaken; for on his being taken into the ſtable, and fed with dry meat, he will be much worſe than before, for want of that open and moiſt food he had been accuſtomed to; and ſome which were only troubled with a dry cough when they were put to graſs, have returned broken-winded. It ſhould therefore always be remembered, that if you have not the conveniency of keeping your horſe for a conſtancy abroad, not to put him to graſs at all, as inſtead of curing, it will tend to augment the diſorder.

In ſhort, the grand ſecret of managing horſes of this kind, conſiſts in having a particular regard to their diet and exerciſe: a moderate quantity only of hay, corn, or water, ſhould be given at one time, and the former conſtantly moiſtened, to prevent their requiring too great a quantity of the latter: and giving them moderate exerciſe, but never any that is violent. By this method, and giving the following ball once a fortnight or three weeks, the horſe will be able to do good ſervice for many years, provided his labour be never too violent.

Take of ſuccotrine aloes, ſix drachms; of myrrh, galbanum and ammoniacum, of each two drachms; of bay-berries, half an ounce; make the whole into a ball with a ſpoonful of oil of amber, and a ſufficient quantity of the ſyrup of buckthorn.

This ball operates ſo gently that there is no need for confinement, except on the very day it is taken, when the horſe muſt have warm meat and warm water.

Or, take mullet-leaves, dry them and reduce them to a fine powder, mix them with common honey, make them up into balls, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg; give the horſe three at a time for fourteen or fifteen days together, and let him not drink any cold water during the time; let his exerciſe be moderate, his hay ſprinkled with water, and wet his oats with good ale or beer.

Or, peel twenty cloves of garlic, and bruiſe them in a wooden bowl, and roll the garlic in a quarter of a pound of butter, into four or five balls, about the ſize of a walnut, and give them the horſe.

This medicine may be given to any horſe of what ſtate ſoever, if he be affected either with a cold, or poſe in the head, for it purges the head and lungs.

This is to be given in a morning faſting, and he muſt be rid moderately for half an hour after; and if you pleaſe you may repeat this doſe for three mornings ſucceſſively.

WIND GALLS IN HORSES. A diſeaſe, being bladders full of a corrupt jelly, which being let out, is thick, and of the colour of the yolk of an egg; they are ſometimes large, and ſometimes ſmall, and grow on each ſide of the fetlock joints upon all four legs, and are often ſo painful, eſpecially in the ſummer ſeaſon, when the weather is hot, and the ways hard, that they cauſe him not only to halt, but even to fall.

They are found on various parts of the body, where there are membranous or tendinous expanſions, but generally their ſeat is about the back-ſinews, on the fore and hind legs, and moſt frequently on the latter.

When ſeated near the joints, or upon the tendons, their cauſe is, for the moſt part, a bruiſe or ſtrain, and their contents are both air and a ſort of jelly; but when the interſtices between the muſcles are the ſeat, their contents are only air.

Beſides their unſightlineſs, in hot weather, and on hard roads, they make the horſe go lame: yet weakly young horſes, as they get ſtrength, generally out grow them, though nothing hath been applied to deſtroy them.

They are cauſed, for the moſt part, by extreme labour and heat, whereby the humours being diſſolved, flow to the hollow places about the nether joints, and there ſettle, which is the cauſe of this malady.

Thoſe that contain only air, may be opened and treated as a common wound: thoſe that contain a quantity of jelly, and have their ſeat on a tendon, may be tried with aſtringent application and bandage, ſuch as a decoction of oak-bark, with allum in verjuice, with which the wind-gall may be frequently waſhed, and a flannel rag, dipped in it, may be ſecured on the part with a proper bandage; but the beſt method is the application of bliſters to the part. Apply a little of the following ointment every other day for a week, and a diſcharge will be brought on, but cannot eaſily be continued: when it ceaſes, the horſe may return to his labour a little while, after which repeat this application, once in a month, until the cure is affected, which will ſometimes be a year or more. Thus you prevent ſcars, which are a neceſſary conſequence, and indeed, ſometimes a fulneſs, or ſtiffneſs in the joint, when firing is uſed.

Bliſtering Ointment.

Take of cantharides, two drachms: euphorbium, one drachm; Flander's oil of bays, one ounce; mix them well together.

The uſual method is, to open them the length of a bean, and ſo preſs out the jelly; and then to apply the white of an egg, and oil of bays, with hards plaiſterwiſe thereto, or after the jelly is out, wrap a wet woollen cloth about it, and with a taylor's hot preſſing-iron rub upon the cloth till all the moiſture is dried up; then daub it all over with pitch, maſtich, and roſin boiled together, and lay hards over all, but you muſt firſt ſhave away the hair, and open the ſorrance.

At the firſt appearance of a wind-gall the tumour ſhould be bathed twice a-day with vinegar or verjuice, and a proper bandage applied to the part. Or you may foment the ſwelling with a decoction of oak bark, the rind of pomegranate, and allum boiled in verjuice; and after the fomentation apply a proper bandage.

Sometimes neither of the above methods will anſwer the intention, and conſequently there will be a neceſſity to have recourſe to others, and accordingly ſeveral have been given by different authors; but the beſt is mild bliſters, which will never fail of drawing off by degrees both the air and the fluid matter, contained in the tumour, and conſequently of curing the diſeaſe. In order to this, a ſmall quantity of the bliſtering ointment ſhould be laid on every other day for a week, during which a plentiful diſcharge will be produced, and the ſwelling diſperſed. This method will not only cure the diſeaſe, but alſo cure it without leaving a ſcar, or ſtiffening the joint; both which are the common conſequences of firing. But you ſhould uſe the milder bliſtering ointment; I mean that without the corroſive ſublimate.

A wind-gall upon the ſinew, that grows hard, makes a horſe halt, and, in the end, makes him lame.

Your

Your long-jointed horſes are apt to be wind-galled, though they work never ſo little.

The wind-galls that we call ſinewy, happen commonly in the hinder legs, and nothing but fire can cure them; nay, ſometimes fire itſelf will not do. *See* VESSIGNON.

WITHERS OF A HORSE, begin where the main ends, being joined to, and ending at the tip of the ſhoulder-blades.

Theſe parts ſhould be well raiſed and pretty ſtrong, becauſe it is a ſign of ſtrength and goodneſs; they keep the ſaddle from coming forward upon the horſe's ſhoulders and neck, which immediately galls and ſpoils him, and a hurt in that place is very difficult to cure; they ſhould alſo be lean and not too fleſhy, for then they will be more ſubject to be galled.

As to ſores in the withers: the origin of theſe diſeaſes indicate the cure. If they are cauſed by accidents, and rendered formidable by neglect, care ſhould be taken not to let it increaſe by time; but as ſoon as they are diſcovered, attempt the cure, which may in general be performed by bathing the part with hot vinegar three or four times a-day. If this ſhould not be ſufficient to diſperſe the tumour, let an ounce of oil of vitriol be added to a quart of vinegar, and the part well bathed with it. You may diſſolve an ounce of white vitriol in a little water, and add the ſolution of the mixture of oil of vitriol and vinegar, which will augment the repellent quality of the medicine. If the ſwelling be attended with heat, ſmarting, and little hot watery pimples, it ſhould be bathed with the following mixture, inſtead of that given above:

Take of crude ſal armoniac two ounces: boil it in a quart of lime-water, or when lime-water cannot be had, in the ſame quantity of common water, adding an handful of pearl-aſhes; take it from the fire, and when ſettled pour off the clear part of the decoction, and add to it half its quantity of ſpirits of wine. Bathe the part well with this mixture, and afterwards anoint it with linſeed oil, or ointment of elder, which will ſoften and ſmooth the ſkin.

The above methods will be ſufficient to cure any diſeaſe of the withers ariſing from external injuries; but theſe are not the only accidents they are ſubject to; tumours often ariſe there from internal cauſes, as the criſis of fevers and the like. Whenever this happens you muſt be very careful not to uſe repellents of any kind, but do every thing you can to aſſiſt nature in bringing the ſwelling to maturity, which cannot be more effectually done than by a ſuppling poultice. Nor will any thing more be required than to renew it at proper intervals till the tumour breaks of itſelf, for experience has abundantly ſhewn, that it is much better to let nature herſelf open the tumour than to do it by inciſion. But when the tumour is broke, it will be neceſſary to enlarge the natural orifice, and pare away the lips of the abſceſs, that your dreſſing may be better applied to the bottom of the ſore; taking particular care in your uſe of the knife to avoid the ligament which runs along the neck to the withers; and if it ſhould degenerate into a fiſtula, the cure muſt be performed in the manner laid down in the article on ulcers.

While the outward cure of hurts in the withers is performing, you ſhould give the horſe a doſe of cinnabar pills for two days together, keeping him bridled for two hours before and after taking of them; and the ſame courſe is to be repeated after an interval of two days.

WITHERS, of the bow of a ſaddle. *See* Bows.

WITHER-BAND. A band or piece of iron laid underneath a ſaddle, about four fingers above the withers of the horſe, to keep tight the two pieces of wood that form the bow.

WITHER-WRUNG. A horſe is ſaid to be wither-wrong when he has got a hurt in the withers; and that ſort of hurt is very hard to cure.

WOLF. A kind of wild maſtiff, that preys upon all kind of things, and will feed on carrion, vermin, *&c.* They will kill a cow or a bullock; and as for a ſheep, goat, or good porker, they will eaſily carry him off in their mouths, without its touching the ground; and will, notwithſtanding the load, run away ſo faſt that they are hardly to be ſtopped but by maſtiffs or horſemen. There is no beaſt that runneth faſter than the wolf, and holdeth ſo long in ſpeed. A dog wolf may be known from

from a bitch by the tracts of his feet: for the dog-wolf has a greater heel, toe, and nails, and a bigger foot; befides the bitch commonly casts her fiants in the middle of the highway; whereas the dogs cast them either on one side or other of the path.

When any one would hunt this creature, he must train him by these means: first let him find out some open place, a mile or more from the great woods, where there is some close standing to place a brace of good greyhounds in, if occasion be, which should be closely environed, and some pond of water by it; there he must first kill a horse that is worth little, and taking the fore-legs thereof, carry them into the adjoining woods and forests; then let four men take each of them a leg of the horse, and drag it at his horse's tail all along the paths and ways in the woods, until they come back again to the place where the carcase of the said beast lies; there let them lay down their trains. Now when the wolves go out in the night to prey, they will follow the scent of the train, till they come to the place where the carcase lies: then let those who love the sport, come with their huntsmen early and privately near the place; and if they are discernable as they are feeding, first let them consider which way will be the fairest course for their greyhounds, and place them accordingly, and as near as they can let them forestall with their hounds, the same way that the wolves did or are flying either then or the night before; but if the wolves be in the coverts near the carrion that was laid for them to feed on; in such case, let there be hewers set round the coverts, to make a noise on every side, but not that where the greyhounds are placed, and let them stand thick together, making what noise they can to force them to the hounds; then let the huntsman go with his leam hound, and draw from the carrion to the thicket's side, where the wolves have gone in; and there the huntsmen is to cast off the third part of his best hounds, for a wolf will sometimes hold a covert a long time before he comes out; the huntsmen should keep near the hounds, and encourage them with their voice; for many hounds will strain courtesy at this chace; although they are fit for all other chaces. This creature will stand up a whole day before a good kennel of hounds, unless greyhounds or wolf-dogs course him. If he stand at a bay, have a care of being bit by him, for being then mad, the wound is hard to be cured.

It is best entering of hounds at young wolves which are not above half a year old, for a hound will hunt such more willingly, and with less fear than an old wolf; or they may be taken alive with engines, and breaking their teeth, you may then enter the hounds at them.

When the wolf comes to the greyhounds, they who hold them ought to suffer the wolf to pass by the first rank, until he advance further, and then let the first rank let loose their greyhounds full in the face of the wolf; and at the same instant let all the other ranks let slip also; so that the first staying him but ever so little, he may be assaulted on all sides at once, by which means they shall the more easily take him.

WOLF-NET, a kind of net so called, because it is a great destroyer of fish, as well in rivers as ponds, and may not unfitly be called the little raffle, as being exactly the same, except the four wings. *See* Plate XVI.

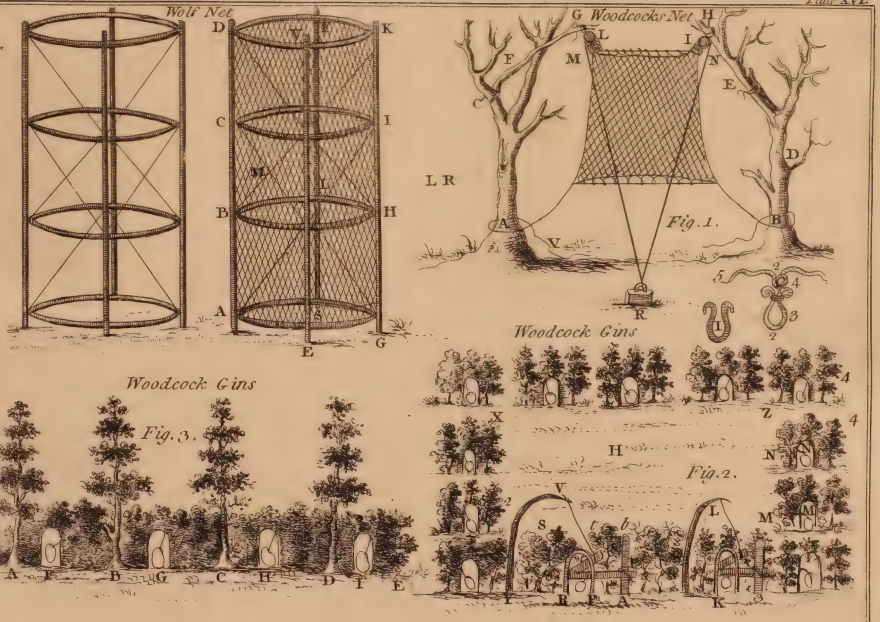
The first figure represents it only with the traces or lines, that the form and proportion thereof may the better be apprehended.

You must begin to work it upon sixteen meshes of lever, and to cast the accrues from four, to four meshes to the first row made, near the lever, and continue the other rows in the same manner, making the accrues over against those found at the ranges of the preceding meshes, until the net comes to be a foot and a half long, which will be one of the gullets.

When you are come to this length, you must give over making any more accrues, and work without increase or diminution; and when you have brought it to be three feet more in length, leave an opening. *See* Plate XVI.

Instead of working all that you have hitherto done to your net round-ways, return upon your work, and when you come to the end, do the same again, and continue this way of making the meshes till you have wrought a foot in length; and then work round-ways, as

at


Wolf Net.
D
K
C
I
B
H
A
E
G
Woodcocks Net.
G
H
L
I
M
N
F
E
D
L R
A
B
V
Fig. 1.
R
Woodcock Gins
Fig. 3.
A
F
B
G
C
H
D
I
E
Woodcock Gins
X
Z
H
N
Fig. 2.
V
S
L
M
K

at firſt, till you have brought it to be three feet more in length.

This trunk or coffer will conſiſt of ſeven feet without the two gullets; then make the ſecond gullet, by taking two meſhes at a time at each quarter of the round of the net, in order to diminiſh it to ſixteen meſhes, as you had begun at the other end.

When this is done, faſten it to the hoops, by putting the firſt A, E, G, S, exactly upon the range of meſhes, near the firſt, where you have caſt your accrues; and the other D, K, V, F, on the other end of the coffer, that ſo the other two hoops between both ends, denoted by the letters, B, H, C, I, may be at an equal diſtance; then adjuſt the gullets like thoſe of the coffer of the raffle, cloſing the regard M, the four hoops which you uſe to the wolf, will be as big as thoſe of a tun, which may be made uſe of upon this occaſion.

This net muſt be carried to the water-ſide near the place where you intend to pitch, which to do well ſhould be ſome ground full of ruſhes, ſedges, and ſuch like water-graſs; then, with a paring knife, quarter out a place for the nets by cleanſing away all the traſh and weeds near it, the larger the better, eſpecially if you cut two allies in a direct line, a pretty length, one on each ſide the net, by which the fiſh might be invited, and, as it were, guided to the net.

Then you having ready four ſticks or poles D, E, K, U, about the thickneſs of a man's arm, and in length five feet and a half, with holes and notches near their ends; tie them with cords round the hoops to keep the net tight, as is repreſented by the letters A, B, C, D.

Let alſo four little cords hang to the ſtick G, H, I, K, in order to tie ſtones to them, to ſink the net to the bottom of the water; and alſo faſten a cord L, R, three fathom in length, to the pole L, for drawing the net to ſhore, that you may not be obliged to go into the water for it, though perhaps you were forced ſo to do, when you laid it there; this do, eſpecially if you place the net in the middle of any wide river; but if you place it within ten or twelve feet of the bank, you may then caſt in the net, and ſettle it afterwards, according to your mind, by the help of a long pole, or the like, though the former is the better way, but indeed more troubleſome.

WOLVES-TEETH. An inconvenience that happens to a horſe, being two ſmall teeth which grow in his upper jaws, next the great grinding teeth, which are ſo painful to him that he cannot endure to chew his meat, but is forced either to let it fall out of his mouth, or to keep it ſtill half chewed.

For the cure: Tie up the horſe's head to ſome poſt or rafter; open his mouth with a cord as well as you can, and having an iron inſtrument made like a carpenter's gouge, with the left hand ſet the edge of the tool to the foot of the wolves teeth on the outſide of the jaw, turning the hollow ſide of the tool downwards, and knock it out as ſteadily as you can with a mallet, and put ſome ſalt finely powdered into the holes.

Now if the upper jaw teeth hang over the under jaw teeth, and ſo cut the inſide of the mouth, then take your gouge and mallet, and pare the teeth ſhorter by little and little, turning the hollow ſide of the tool downwards towards the teeth; for, by ſo doing, you ſhall not cut the inſide of his cheeks; then file them all ſmooth with a file, not leaving any ruggedneſs, and waſh the horſe's mouth with ſalt and vinegar.

WOODCOCK. A travelling bird, having a very long bill, and ſpotted with grey. They commonly come into our and the neighbouring countries about the middle of *October*, and go away again in *March*. They do not ſtay above eight or ten days in a place; or if they tarry longer, it is becauſe they are hurt, and ſo ſtay there till they are cured.

They ſeldom, if ever, fly in the day-time, unleſs forced to it by man or beaſt, and then they retire into thick woods, where there are void ſpaces covered on all ſides, there they abide for the whole day, ſearching for earth-worms under the leaves, *&c.* When night comes, they go out of the woods in queſt of water and meadows, where they may drink and waſh their bills, which they have fouled by thruſting into the earth; and having paſſed the night, as ſoon as the day begins to appear, they take their flight to the woods. In their flight, they uſe ſhady places, and coaſt it along a great

a great way in ſearch of the talleſt woods; ſo that they may be the more concealed, and be more under covert from the wind. They fly always low, till they find ſome glade to go acroſs, and love not to fly high, nor dare to fly among trees, becauſe, like hares, they cannot ſee well before them, and for which reaſon are eaſily taken with nets ſpread along the foreſt, or in glades.

Your draw-nets are very profitable in ſuch countries as are very woody, for you ſometimes take a dozen of woodcocks in them.

Suppoſing then that your range of wood be about three hundred paces long, more or leſs, in ſome place towards the middle cut a walk through it, ſo that there may be a ſpace of ſix or eight fathoms between the tree A, and the tree B; the place muſt be well cleared, and without trees, buſhes, under-wood, or ſtones, and ſix fathom ſquare; then prune, or cut off all the front boughs of the two trees, A, B, to make way for the net to hang and play without being entangled. *See* Plate XVI. fig. 1.

The next thing is, to provide two ſtrong logs of wood, which open or cleave at the biggeſt ends, as marked C, and D: tie the middle parts faſt to ſome boughs of the tree, as the letter E, and F, direct, and let the tops hang over as G, and H, repreſent, to the end that the next may be a little diſtanced from the trees: you ſhould have always in readineſs good ſtore of pullies or buckles, made of glaſs, box, braſs, or the like, which ſhould be about the bigneſs of a man's finger, according to the form deſigned by the ſecond figure, and faſten one at each end of the perches or logs G, and H.

Having tied on your pullies about two branches, marked 3, a certain cord of the thickneſs of one's little finger; then tie another knot in the ſaid cord, about the diſtance of a hand's breadth from the knot marked 4, and ſo let the two ends of the cord 5 and 6, hang down about a foot long each, that therewithal you may faſten them to the pullies, which are at the end of the perches or logs, as repreſented by the letters I, and L, cloſe to the notches of the perches G, and H.

Theſe notches ſerve to hinder the pullies from deſcending lower than the place where you would have it remain.

Then clap into each pully a ſmall pack thread, the end of each of which ſhould reach to the foot of the trees, that by the help of them you may draw up two ſtronger cords into the ſame pullies where you hang the net, and not always be forced to climb up into the tree: theſe latter you may let always hang, provided you live by honeſt neighbours.

The laſt thing to be provided is a ſtand, to lie concealed, and wait for the coming of the woodcock: it matters not on what ſide it be, provided it be over adroit, ſix or eight toiſes from the middle of the net, as at the place marked R.

About half a dozen boughs of about the height of a man, pitched up together, and interwoven, may ſerve for a ſtand: you may ſit upon a little hawn or fern, and at three or four feet diſtance from thence towards the net, force a ſtrong ſtake into the ground, at the place marked Q; whereon faſten the lines of the net when it is drawn up.

It is not neceſſary to make uſe of two pullies, one only is enough on a ſide, as at N, and the other at I; they tie a long pole at one of its ends, and the other is faſtened to a tree a little above C, by the means of a cord, which gives the pole liberty to be raiſed up or lowered, as you would raiſe up or lower the net; the ſportſman ſhould have one cord to hold, and place himſelf on the ſide of the tree B, where he may not be diſcerned.

When a woodcock is taken, the net muſt be let down as readily as poſſible, for he may by ſtruggling make his eſcape, and then you muſt break a wing and cruſh his head: the net muſt immediately be ſet up again, for it may happen, the other woodcocks will come to be taken, which you miſs, if tedious at your work.

If any beaſt come athwart you, you muſt let them paſs under your net about five or ſix feet; then make a noiſe with a ſhout, and ſo let go; the beaſt, at the firſt noiſe, will retire back, and ſo become enſnared; to be ſure, if you let go while he is juſt under the net, he will either ſpring forwards or backwards, and not be taken, but the moſt likely retire back.

It often happens, that a man perceives a great thoroughfare of birds between ſome coppice

coppice timber-woods over a certain piece of ground, where he wants the conveniency of a good tree, to oppoſe ſome other which poſſibly ſtands according to his mind; but whether he wants one or two, if he finds the place likely, and that, in probability, it will quit his coſt; let him then take one or two trees fit for the purpoſe, and plant them deep in the ground, that they may ſtand all weathers.

If you would take woodcocks by nets in high woods, by driving them into them; your net muſt be like the rabbit-hays, but not ſo ſtrong, and about twenty fathoms long, and you ſhould have two or three of them.

Being provided with nets, and having the aſſiſtance of five or ſix perſons to go into the wood with you, which ſhould be at ſeven or eight years growth, for the older the better; go into ſome part thereof, about the middle, if it be not too large, and pitch your nets along as you do for rabbits, but one joining to the other, ſlope-wiſe, hanging over that way which you deſign to drive the cocks: your nets being thus fixed, let your company go to the end of the wood, at about ten rods aſunder, and having ſticks in their hands, make a noiſe; as alſo uſe their voices, as if they were driving cattle along, and ſo go forward and forward, till you come to the place where the nets are ſet, and you will not fail to catch thoſe in that part of the wood: then when that part of the wood is thus drove, turn your net ſlope-wiſe on the other ſide, and going to the other end, obſerve the aforeſaid directions: you may, by this way, take them at any time of the day with great eaſe and pleaſure.

To catch Woodcocks in the Woods by Gins, Springs, or Nooſes.

Such as are wont to follow this work, after they have ſet them, need not loſe their time, but go at four in the afternoon, and the effect will be much the ſame: they muſt be provided with ſeveral dozens of theſe ſnares more or leſs, according to the place in the wood where the woodcocks are: theſe nooſes are made of good long horſe-hair, twiſted together with a running buckle at one end, and a great knot at the other, which they paſs through the middle of a ſtick cleft with the point of a knife; and then open it, and put in the end of the horſe-hair nooſe, and then make knots to keep it tight, to hinder it from paſſing through the cleft: this ſtick is about the thickneſs of one's little finger, and about a foot long, being ſharp-pointed at one end, the better to fix it in the ground, to each of which they faſten a nooſe or ſpring. *See* Plate XVI. Fig. 2.

Having bundled them up, you go into a coppice, that has moſt leaves, in order to find if there are any woodcocks there; and this may be perceived by the leaves on the ground, which are ranged both on one ſide and the other by the woodcocks, in ſearching for worms under them, and by their dung which is of a dark-grey colour; when you find there are woodcocks in that place, then take a great round of about forty or fifty paces off, which is repreſented by the following figure.

The moſt proper places for this purpoſe are, amongſt buſhes and ſmall coppices, and the manner is thus; ſuppoſe the branches marked A, B, C, D, E, where ſo many ſtumps make a ſmall hedge-row of half a foot high, of broom, furz, brambles, *&c.* from one ſtump to another, leaving a gap in the middle for the woodcocks to paſs, as at F, G, H, I; ſo that the woodcock walking in the wood in ſearch of food, and finding this hedge-row, he will follow it till he comes at the gap, for he will never fly; and therefore you ſhould fix the ſtring there, opened in a round form, and laid upon the flat ground ſupported only by ſome leaves; and the woodcock entering the gap, can ſcarce avoid being taken by the legs; the form of the extended ſnares are repreſented in Plate XVI. fig. 3.

If in walking in the woods, you ſhould find nooſes, and the like, that are ſet five or ſix inches above the ground, ſuch as are denoted by the letters F and G, it is a ſign partridges frequent that place, and that the peaſants come to take them: we often find partridges taken in the ſame manner: there are thoſe who make little hedge-rows of different lengths, and in different numbers, as they think fit, according to the game they ſuppoſe the place may afford.

It has been obſerved, that woodcocks, in the night time, frequent ſprings, and the like places, becauſe they do not freeze, and thoſe perſons who make it their buſineſs to catch them, will not forget in the morning to walk along the ſides of rivulets, ſprings, marſhes, and ditches, that are under the covert of woods, in order to find out whether any woodcocks had been there the night before; for they will not fail to return thither, if they have been once there before, and therefore they muſt lay ſnares for them, according to the following figure:

Suppoſe the oblong ſquare (*See* fig. 2.) ſhould be a ditch full of water, frequented by woodcocks, and that its bank ſhould be that ſide repreſented by the figures 2, 3, 4, ſtop all other places, by which the woodcocks can come at the bank of the ditch, from 2X as far as A Z, with broom and the like things, and on the faireſt bank make a ſmall hedge, 2, Y, P, 3, M, N, about five or ſix inches, and about half a foot diſtant from the water, but in this hedge leave gaps, at the diſtance of about five or ſix feet from one another, more or leſs, according to the extent of the place: theſe paſſes are denoted by the letters P, 3, M, where the ſnares or ſprings are laid: thoſe who follow this ſport, fix at the edge of the gap five inches high, and not ſo thick as a man's little finger, and within half a foot of the other ſide of the paſs, a ſmall bow two or three fingers high, which forms, as it were, a round gate or door facing the ſtick A.

Then they have a ſmall wooden flat crochet, ſeven or eight inches long, with a notch in it, near the end R, which is put into the ſtick A, and the other end paſſes under the bow; they alſo take a ſwitch of hazel, or ſome wood, which being folded will grow ſtraight of itſelf; this rod, which is a finger thick, and about three feet long, is fixed in the ſmall hedge; they tie to the end V a packthread half a foot long, to the end of which packthread they faſten a horſe-hair ſnare or ſpring, with a ſmall ſtick cut at both ends, and made like a wedge to cleave wood with; the reject muſt be folded and paſs the letter P underneath the bow, and doing the ſame alſo by the end of the ſmall ſtick, faſten it under the edge S of the bow, and raiſing the bird trap or ſnare, fix the other end of the ſtick in the notch R, by which means the machine will be kept light, then extend the ſnare P into a round or over the trap; but it muſt be ſo pliant, that as ſoon as the woodcock would paſs through and put his foot upon the trap, the reject will immediately unbend, and catch him by the leg.

Others faſten a ſmall circle to the trap, that ſo the woodcock may have more room for his feet, and ſo make the reject of uſe to you, and catch him; for it may happen, that as he croſſes the gap, he does not paſs over it.

This ſecond device with the circle, is repreſented by the letter K; others make uſe of ſnares, which they adjuſt, as has been ſhewn in the preceding article, and which are ſet forth in the cut, by the letters M, N. *See* DRAW-NET, Plate V.

To take Woodcocks with Bird-lime, &c.

Woodcocks and ſnipes are difficult to diſcover, they lying cloſe, and not reſorting much together, eſpecially in the day-time.

The cuſtom of the woodcock is uſually to lie on banks by hedges and ditches againſt the ſun; you may take notice, that on a day after a moon-ſhiny night, they will ſuffer one to come better to find them than after a dark night, and for this reaſon, becauſe they can ſee to feed in moon-ſhiny nights, and will not be ſo ſtill and watchful as when taking their reſt.

The ſnipes naturally lie by the ſides of rivers, when all plaſhes are frozen, and always with their heads up or down the ſtream, and not athwart it; and in order to find them out a perſon muſt be expert in the knowledge of their colours.

Now in order to take woodcocks, *&c.* with bird-lime, you muſt provide yourſelf with ſixty or ſeventy twigs, which you muſt daub with bird-lime neatly and ſmoothly; and having found their haunts, which you may diſcover by their dung, which is generally in low plaſhy places, and ſuch as have plenty of weeds, and not frozen in froſty weather; and at ſuch places are the twigs to be ſet, more or leſs,

leſs, as you think fit, at about a yard diſtance one from the other, ſetting them ſo as to ſtand ſloping, ſome one way and ſome another.

And if you deſign to ſee ſport, you muſt be concealed.

And if there be any other open place near to that where you have ſet your twigs, beat them up, or elſe ſet twigs there too.

It is ſaid that theſe birds put their bills into the moiſt places of the earth where they frequent, and ſo jogging and moving them about, diſturb the worms and cauſe them to come out, and ſo they become their prey.

WOOD-LARK. A fine bird, not much inferior to the nightingale in ſong; but of this kind, as well as all the reſt, there are ſome that far excel others in length and ſweetneſs of ſong.

Though this is a very tender bird, yet it breeds the ſooneſt of any that we have in *England*; it is alſo a hot and mettleſome creature, ſo that if the wood-lark be not taken in *January*, or the beginning of *February*, they grow extraordinary rank, and pine away in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the rankneſs of their ſtones, which are found very much ſwelled in them, when they are dead.

They delight much in gravelly grounds and hills, that lie againſt the riſing of the ſun, and in the ſtubs of oaks.

The females couple with the males, the beginning of *February*, at which time they part with all their laſt year's brood, and immediately go to neſt.

They build moſt commonly in layer grounds, where the graſs is pretty rank, and grown ruſſet; uſing bennet-graſs, or ſome of the dead graſs of the field; and always make it under a large tuft, to ſhelter themſelves from the wind and weather, which at that time of the year is commonly very cold.

As for their young, they feed them with a ſmall kind of worm; but they cannot be brought up to any kind of perfection from the neſt, as ever yet could be found.

The young branchers are firſt taken in three months of the year, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*. The next ſeaſon of their taking, is their general flight time, which is the latter end of *September*, for then they rove from one country to another; and laſtly, from the beginning of *January*, to the latter end of *February*, at which time they are all coupled, and return to their layers, or breeding-places.

Thoſe that are taken in *June*, *July*, or the beginning of *Auguſt*, are for the moſt part catched with a hobby, after the following manner:

Go out in a dewy morning on the ſide of ſome hills, which lie oppoſite to the riſing ſun, where they moſt uſually frequent; then ſurround them two or three times with the hawk upon the fiſt, and make him hover when you come indifferent near: whereupon they will lie till you clap a little net over them, which you are to carry upon the end of a ſtick.

Or elſe if three or four perſons go out together, and take a net made in the form of thoſe uſed for partridges, when you go with a ſetting-dog, only the meſhes muſt be ſmaller; and then your hawk to the lark will be like a ſetting-dog to partridges, ſo that with ſuch a net you may take the whole flock at the draught: for theſe larks keep company with their young ones till flight-time, and then they part.

Thoſe that are taken in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, ſing preſently, yet laſt but a little time in ſong, for they immediately fall to moulting, which if they withſtand, they commonly prove very ſweet ſong-birds, but not ſo laviſh as thoſe that are taken in the ſpring; they are alſo commonly very familiar.

Such as are taken at flight, are brave, ſtrong, ſprightly, ſtraight birds, but do not uſually ſing till after *Chriſtmas*.

Thoſe taken in *January* and *February*, ſing within two or three days, or a week at the fartheſt, if good conditioned; and theſe laſt commonly proves the beſt, as being taken in full ſtomach.

As for the ordering of wood-larks, you muſt have a cage with two pans, one for mixed meat, and another for oatmeal and hempſeed: boil an egg hard, and the crumb of a half-penny white loaf, and as much hempſeed as bread; chop the egg very ſmall, and crumble the bread and it together, and then pound the hempſeed likewiſe very ſharp in a mortar, or bruiſe it with a rolling-pin, and mingle all together, and keep it for uſe.

Strew fine red gravel at the bottom of the cage, and renew it every week at fartheſt; otherwiſe the lark will clog his feet with his dung, and will not take half that delight in himſelf, for he takes a great deal of pleaſure in baſking himſelf in ſand, which if he has not pretty often, he will grow louſy, and if he does ſo, ſeldom, if ever, comes to good.

The perch alſo in the cage muſt be lined with green bays, unleſs you make a perch of mat, which theſe larks do take great delight in.

But if he be very wild when firſt taken, keep him three or four days without company, till he begins to eat his meat, and becauſe ſometimes they do not find the pan till near famiſhed, ſtrew hempſeed and oatmeal upon the ſand.

How to know a Cock Wood-Lark from a Hen.

1. This may be done by the loudneſs and length of his call.

2. By the tallneſs of his walking about the cage.

3. The doubling of his notes in the evening, which is called cuddling, as if he was going to rooſt; but if you hear him ſing ſtrong you cannot be deceived, for hens will ſing but little.

The Diſeaſe incident to Wood-Larks.

They are tender birds, if not rightly ordered; but when well managed have been kept ſix or ſeven years with much pleaſure, ſinging better and better every year, and at laſt have ſung real variety of notes, even to admiration.

The particular diſtemper wood-larks are ſubject to, are, the cramp, giddineſs in the head, and to be very louſy, for though they are not ſo ſubject to it when they are abroad, in cold weather, yet they have a variety of motion, as flying and running, which they have not in a cage.

And beſides, if the gravel in their cage be not often renewed, their dung will clog their feet, benumb them, and cauſe the cramp.

To WORK A HORSE: is to exerciſe him at pace, trot, or gallop, and ride him at the manage.

To work a horſe upon volts, or head and haunches in, or between two heels, is to paſſage him, or make him go ſideways upon two parallel lines.

WORMS. If you ſprinkle on the earth water, wherein the ſeeds and leaves of hemp have been ſodden, it will bring them out. The roots both of graſs and corn are eagerly devoured by worms, eſpecially when the corn firſt begins to ſhoot. They may be killed with ſea-water ſprinkled on the ground, or with ſalt and water made into brine. Some affirm that ſoot ſtrewed on the ground will kill them; while others give the preference to lime and chalk for that purpoſe.

Green walnut huſks rubbed on a brick or tile, and held at the bottom of a pale of water, till it is become bitter; this water, being ſprinkled on the ground, brings the worms out in a very ſhort time.

If your garden is infeſted with worms, water your beds with the brine of ſalt meat, or with a ſtrong lixivium made of aſhes. Some people lay lime or aſhes about the plant, and neither worms nor ſnails will come near it. Some ſmoke their holes with cow-dung; or you may kill them by ſprinkling mother of oil on their holes. The moſt proper time to pick them up is in the evening, or after conſiderable rain. To get them out, take a poker with two prongs, ſtick it in the ground, and ſhake it well; morning and evening are the beſt times for doing this.

To preſerve apple-trees from worms, lay ſea-onion about the roots. If they come naturally, bull's gall, or horſe-dung, mingled with urine, and poured to the roots deſtroys them: but if they are hard to deſtroy, dig into the bark with a braſs pin, or ſuch kind of tool, till the point takes upon the worms, and drives them away; but where there is a place ulcerated, ſtop it with cow-dung. Anoint the root of an apple-tree plant with bull's gall, and this will keep the worms both from plant and fruit.

If you rub your cheſts of drawers, and other wooden furniture, with linſeed oil, or with wormwood, rue, and other bitter herbs, it will preſerve them from the worm; and all wooden

wooden houſhold furniture that is rubbed with the lees of linſeed oil, and poliſhed, will make much the better appearance.

WORMS IN DOGS. All ſpaniels have certain ſtrings under their tongues, by moſt called a worm; this muſt be taken out when they are about two months old, with the help of a ſharp knife, to ſlit it, and a ſhoemaker's awl to raiſe it up; you muſt be careful to take all out, or elſe your labour is to little purpoſe; for till then, he will be hardly ever fat and right, as the worm or ſtring will grow foul and troubleſome, and hinder his reſt and eating.

WORMS IN SPANIELS: are ſometimes bred in a wound, after a dog has been hurt; eſpecially if it be in a place where the dog cannot come at the place to lick it, for if he can, it will need no other cure.

For the cure: take powder of matreſilva dried in an oven, or in the ſun, and ſtrew it on the affected part, when little worms have been bred in the wound, becauſe they will not only much retard the healing of it, but alſo make it grow worſe.

To remedy which, put a little ivy into the wound, and let it remain in it a whole day, then waſh the part with white-wine, and anoint it with an ointment made of bacon-greaſe, oil of earth-worms and rue.

If a ſpaniel be troubled with worms within his body, give him the yolk of an egg, with two ſcruples of ſaffron in a morning faſting, and keep him faſting till the next morning.

Of Worms breeding in the Hurts and mangy Parts of Spaniels.

Theſe worms obſtruct the cure, either of wounds or mange, and cauſe them either to continue at a ſtay, or to grow worſe and worſe.

To remove this obſtruction, put the gum of ivy into the wound, and let it remain there a day or two, waſhing the wound with wine, and afterwards anoint it with bacon-greaſe, oil of earth-worms and rue.

The powder of wild cucumbers is alſo very good to kill theſe worms, and will prove a great corroſive, in eating away the dead fleſh, and increaſing the good.

If the worms be within the body, you muſt deſtroy them in the following manner:

Cauſe the ſpaniel, faſting, either by fair means or foul, to eat the yolk of an egg, with two ſcruples of ſaffron pulverized, and made a confection with the ſame egg, and keep him faſting afterwards till night.

If a ſpaniel be hurt in a place where he can come to lick his wound with his tongue, he will need no other remedy; and that will be his beſt ſurgeon: but when he cannot do that, then ſuch wounds as are not venomous, may be cured with the powder of matreſilva, dried either in an oven or in the ſun.

If the wound be the bite of a fox, anoint it with oil, wherein earth-worms and rue have been boiled together.

If by a mad-dog, let him lap twice or thrice of the broth of germander, and eat the germander boiled.

Others pierce the ſkin of his neck with a hot iron juſt betwixt his ears, ſo that the fire may touch both ſides of the hole made: and afterwards plucking up the ſkin of the dog's ſhoulders and flanks, backwards, thruſt it through with a hot iron in like manner, and by giving the venom this vent, is a ready way to cure him.

WORMS IN HORSES; are produced from raw and indigeſted humours.

To cure the Worms in Horſes.

Take antimony in fine powder a quarter of a pound, of quickſilver an ounce; boil them in two pailsful of water, till it come to one and an half, of which mix half a pailful with as much water as the horſe will drink, having firſt ſtrained it, and ſo continue till he drinks the whole. *See* BOTTS, *&c.*

WORMING; or the taking away the nerve from under the tongue of a dog, will prevent him from ever biting, if he ſhould grow mad.

WORM-CHOLIC. A diſtemper in horſes, occaſioned by broad, thick, and ſhort worms, or trunchions, like little beans, of a reddiſh colour, which ſometimes bring violent cholic pains upon the poor beaſt: they gnaw the guts, and ſometimes eat holes through the maw, which kills the horſe. The voiding red-

red-worms along with the excrements, is a ſign of this diſtemper, for long white ones ſeldom gripe a horſe; ſo are his biting his flanks or his belly, in the extremity of the pain, or tearing of his ſkin, and then turning his head looking upon his belly; you alſo find him ſweat all over, frequently throw himſelf down, and ſtart up again, with other uncommon poſtures: ſeveral remedies are ſet down for this diſtemper, but that which follows being juſtly reputed a ſpecific for this and other horſe cholics, it is neceſſary it ſhould be inſerted.

Take roots of maſterwort, leaves and roots of radiſhes, great centuary and tanſie, of each half a pound, all dried in the ſummer ſun, or moderate heat of an oven in winter; half as much of each of theſe, *viz.* germander roots, angelica and elecampane, all dried in the ſhade, ſea moſs and liver of aloes, of each two ounces; of galangal, nutmeg, and ſal prunella, one ounce of each; they muſt all be pounded apart, then mixed and kept in a leather bag, or glaſs bottle ſtopped up cloſe: the doſe, according to the ſize of the horſe, muſt be from an ounce to two ounces and a half, to be mixed with three or four drachms of old treacle, or an ounce of diateſſeron or mithridate, and given in a pint of white wine; after which the horſe muſt be walked in his cloaths.

If you ſuſpect worms, an ounce and half of this ſpecific powder mixed with half an ounce of *mercurius dulcis* will infalliby kill them; and therefore an ounce of ſpecific powder may be mixed with as much aloes, three drachms of *coloquintida*, as much agaric, and half an ounce of turbith, giving him the whole in a quart of white wine, with a quarter of a pint of the gall of an ox, covering him after it, and walking him for a quarter of an hour; it is true this will at once both purge and kill the worms, though it is only fit for great eaters, and that about two or three days after the cholic fit is over.

If a horſe is troubled with worms or breaking out, taking a handful of box leaves, and having dried them pound them to powder, and mixing them with the ſame quantity of ſulphur in powder, and after the horſe comes in from hunting or any hard labour, rub him well and dreſs him, and let him ſtand a good while upon the bridle, and let the firſt meat you give him be a handful or two of well ſifted oats, and a good quantity of this powder ſprinkled among them.

But you muſt do this with that cautiouſneſs, that the horſe may not take a diſtaſte to his meat on that account.

Or take hepatic aloes about five drachms, reduced to powder, and make it up into pills with freſh butter, and give the horſe in ale-wort, a horn full of wort to every pill: let him have three of them. Or,

Take leaves of ſavin, and mix them well with honey and freſh butter, and making this maſs into two or three balls or pills, give them the horſe with a horn of ſtrong beer after each ball.

WORMS FOR ANGLING; are the aſh-grub, a milk-white worm with a red head, and may be had at any time from *Michaelmas* till *June*. It is to be found under the bark of an oak, aſh, alder, or birch, if they lie a year after they have been cut down. You may likewiſe find it in the body of a rotten alder, if you break it with an axe; as alſo under the bark of a decayed ſtump of a tree. It is alſo a good bait for a grayling, chub, roach, and dace.

The brandling, gilt-tail, and red-worm, are all to be found in old dunghills, or the rotten earth near them, but the beſt are found in tanners yards, under the heaps of bark which they throw out after they have done with it: the brandling is moſt readily met with in hog's dung. Theſe are good baits for trout, grayling, ſalmon-ſmelts, gudgeons, pearch, tench, and bream, or any fiſh that takes a worm.

The clap-bait, or bott, is found under cow-dung, and is like a gentle, but bigger. You muſt ſeek for it only on land that is light and ſandy, for it is much of the ſame nature with the earth-bob, and may be kept in wet moſs for two or three days. It is an excellent bait for a trout, but almoſt every other fiſh will take it.

The cod-bait, caddis-worm and ſtraw-worm, are only different names for the ſame bait. They are found in pits, ponds, brooks, and ditches, and are covered with huſks of ſticks,

ſtraws, or ruſhes, and ſtones. Thoſe with ſtones or gravel huſks are peculiar to brooks, and thoſe with ſtraw and ruſhes to ponds, and all the three ſorts may be found at one and the ſame time. They are very good baits for trouts, grayling, carp, tench, bream, chub, roach, dace, ſalmon-ſmelts, and bleak. The green ſort are found in *March*, the yellow in *May*, and a third ſort in *Auguſt*. Thoſe covered with ruſhes are always green, and thoſe with ſtone-huſks uſually yellow all the ſeaſon.

About a week or nine days in *May* cod bait fiſhing comes in ſeaſon; which is the firſt bait to be uſed in a morning, and may be continued to the middle of the day.

It is an excellent bait till the middle of *June*, and is to be uſed with a hook leaded on the ſhank, and the cod-bait drawn on to the top of it. It will take in deep waters as well as in ſtreams, by moving it up and down about nine inches or a foot from the bottom; this is commonly called ſink and daw. There is another method of fiſhing with cod-bait, at mid-water, but then you muſt put a cannon-fly at the point of your hook.

This bait is a good bottom-bait, if the water be clear: and it is to be preferred to the worm at leaſt three degrees to one, becauſe all ſorts of pool fiſh, and even the eel, are great lovers of it.

The earth-bob, or white-grub, is a worm with a red head, as big as two maggors, and is ſoft and full of whitiſh guts; it is found in a ſandy light ſoil, and may be gathered after the plough, when the land is firſt broke up from grazing. You may know in what ground to find them by the crows, for they will follow the plough very cloſe where theſe worms are to be met with. This is chiefly a winter bait, from the beginning of *November* to the middle of *April*, and is proper for chub, roach, dace, bream, tench, carp, trout, and ſalmon ſmelts. They are to be kept in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped with a ſufficient quantity of the earth they were bred in, and they will be ready for uſe all the winter. From this bait ariſes the *May* fly.

The flag-worm, or dock-worm, are found in the roots of flags that grow on the brink of an old pond. When you have pulled up the root, you will find among the fibres of it reddiſh or yellowiſh caſes; theſe you muſt open with a pin, and you will find a ſmall worm longer and ſlenderer than a gentle, with a red head, a paliſh body, and rows of feet all down the belly. This is an exceeding good bait for grayling, tench, bream, carp, roach and dace.

The lob-worm, dew-worm, garden-worm, or twatchel, as differently called, is a proper bait for ſalmon, trout, chub, barbel, and eels of the largeſt ſize. It is to be found in gardens, or church-yards, by the help of a lanthern, late in a ſummer's evening. In great droughts, when they do not appear, pour the juice of walnut-tree leaves, mixed with a little water and ſalt, into their holes, and it will drive them out of the ground.

The marſh-worm is got out of marſh ground on the banks of rivers, and is of a bluewiſh colour: it is a likely bait for ſalmon-ſmelts, gudgeon, grayling, trout, pearch, bream, and flounders, in *March*, *April*, and *September*, though they uſe it from *Candlemas* till *Michaelmas* preferable to any other.

The tag-tail is of a pale fleſh-colour, with a yellow tag on his tail almoſt half an inch long; they are found in marled land, or meadows, after a ſhower of rain, and are a good bait for a trout, if you angle for them after the water is diſcoloured with rain.

And here you muſt obſerve, that all worms ſhould be well waſhed and cleanſed from all dirt and filth; after it is wrung very dry, both the moſs and worms ſhould be put into an earthen pot cloſe ſtopped, that they may not crawl out. This pot ſhould ſtand cool in ſummer, and the moſs be changed every fourth day; but in winter it ſhould ſtand warm, and if you change the moſs once a week it will be ſufficient.

Beſides theſe worms that are to be found in the earth, there are others which breed upon different herbs and trees, which afterwards become flies. The principal of thoſe are, the palmer-worm, the crabtree-worm, and the caterpillar. Theſe are to be kept in little boxes, with holes to let in the air, and they muſt be fed with leaves of the ſame tree on which they were found. Theſe are good baits for trout, chub, grayling, roach, and dace.

All

All ſorts of worms are better for being kept, except earth-bobs, and in caſe you have not been ſo provident, then the way to cleanſe and ſcour them quickly, is to lay them all night in water, if they are lob-worms, and then put them into your bag with fennel; but you muſt not put your brandlings above an hour in water, and then put them into fennel, for ſudden uſe; but if you have time, and propoſe to keep them long, then they are beſt preſerved in an earthen pot, with good ſtore of moſs, which is to be freſh ſhifted every three or four days in ſummer, and every week or eight days in winter, or at leaſt the moſs taken from them, clean waſhed, and wrung between your hands till dry, and then put it to them again; and when your worm, eſpecially the brandling, begins to be ſick, drop about a ſpoonful of milk or cream upon the moſs; and note, that when the knot, which is near the middle of the brandling, begins to ſwell he is ſick, and, if care is not taken, will die. If you want to ſcour worms in a little time, put them about an hour in grains and blood; then put them into clean moſs. Gilt-tails are ſooneſt ſcoured by putting them in a woollen bag, and keep them in your waiſtcoat pocket. *See* FISHING.

WOUNDS. Dogs as well as other animals, may be wounded ſeveral ways, and for a general cure, take the juice of red colewort, ſqueeze it into the wound, and it will cure the animal in a few days; thoſe dogs that hunt the wild boar are very ſubject to be wounded, and therefore it is very neceſſary they ſhould be readily dreſſed: they are commonly wounded in the belly; but provided the ſame be only ript, though the guts come out, if unhurt, they are eaſily cured by a dexterous man, who is gently to put the guts in with his hand, which ought to be clean waſhed before, and anointed with oil of olives, or ſome good tender fat: you ſhould put a ſmall ſlice of bacon in the wound, and ſew it up with a ſurgeon's needle, and fine white thread twiſted and knotted at the ends, that it may not ſlip, and to prevent its ſoon rotting; the ſame may alſo be done by other places, and the wound muſt always be kept moiſt, that the dog may lick it, which is the beſt and moſt ſovereign ointment of all: the point of the needle ought to be ſquare, and the reſt round; dog-keepers ought always to be furniſhed with them, as well as good thread and bacon.

It often happens that dogs are hurt by wild boars, in running over their bellies, though they have not injured them with their tuſhes; this animal, which is heavy, ſometimes breaks one of their ribs, or at leaſt puts them out; in this caſe take care to ſet them: but if there be a bruiſe or hurt, take ſimphiten root, the plaiſter of mellilot, pitch, or gum, oil of roſes, an equal quantity of each; mix all together, ſpread it on a linen cloth, and when you have cut off the hair on the place affected, apply the plaiſter to it as hot as he can endure it: but in *Savoy* and *Piedmont* they prepare a ſovereign remedy, called *Benjoin*, which they take from *Fie*, a plaiſter made of which, will not fall off, till the cure is perfected.

WOUNDS. Hurts, mentioned here as they relate to horſes, which are ſuch ſerviceable creatures to mankind. Horſes receive hurts ſeveral ways, and in ſeveral parts of the body, and it is neceſſary the methods of curing them ſhould be here ſet down. If a horſe receives a wound with the ſhot of gunpowder, the farrier, in order to cure it, muſt firſt ſearch if the bullet be in the wound; if ſo, let him take it out with an inſtrument made for that purpoſe; but in caſe it cannot be got out, patience muſt be had, for nature itſelf will wear it out of its own accord without any impediment, lead being of that nature, it will not canker: but to kill the fire, let him drop ſome varniſh with a feather to the bottom, and ſtop up the mouth of the wound with ſome ſort of flax dipped likewiſe in the ſame, then charge all the ſwollen place with the following charge:

Take a quarter of a pound of bole armoniac beaten into powder, half a pound of linſeed oil, as much of bean flowers, and three or four eggs, ſhells and all; a quantity of turpentine, a quart of vinegar, which mingle well together upon the fire, and being ſomewhat warm, charge all the ſore place with part thereof, and clap a cloth upon it to keep the wound warm; and ſo continue every day for four or five days together; but on the fifth,

fifth, leave off anointing it, and tent it at the bottom with a tent dipped in hog's greaſe and turpentine melted together, renewing it once or twice every day till the fire is killed, which may be perceived by the matter in the wound, and falling down of the ſwelling, for as long as the fire has the upper hand, no thick matter will iſſue out, but only a thin yellowiſh water, neither will the ſwelling aſſuage; then take half a pound of turpentine waſhed in nine ſeveral waters, and put three yolks of eggs and a little ſaffron to it, tent it with this ointment, renewing it every day till the wound be whole.

But if the ſhot be quite through the wound, then take a few weavers linen thrumbs made very knotty, and dipping them firſt in varniſh, draw them through the wound, running them up in the wound at leaſt twice or thrice a day, and charging it on either ſide upon the ſwollen places with the charge aforeſaid, till you perceive the fire is killed; then clap a comfortable plaiſter upon one of the holes, and tent the other with a tent in the ſalve of waſhed turpentine, eggs, and ſaffron as aforeſaid.

But there are ſome farriers who are uſed to kill the fire with the oil of cream, and to heal up the wound with turpentine, wax, and hog's greaſe, melted together.

Or they kill it with ſnow water, and charge the ſwelled place with cream and balm mixed together, healing up the wound by dipping a tent in the yolk of an egg, honey, and ſaffron, well beaten together.

Others, in caſe of a wounded horſe, have recourſe to the following pills, that carry in them a wonderful and almoſt incredible efficacy.

Take the fineſt and cleareſt aſſafœtida, bayberries of *Provence* or *Italy*, and cinnabar, all in fine powder, of each a pound, incorporate them in a braſs mortar, with a ſufficient quantity of aqua vitæ, and make up the maſs into pills, each weighing fourteen drachms, which muſt be laid in a convenient place to dry; give two of theſe pills to the wounded horſe, once in two days, or once every day, until he has taken eight or ten, according to the greatneſs of the wound, and let him ſtand bridled two hours before, and as many after.

Theſe pills promote the cure of a wound by purifying the blood, reſiſting corruption, and may be kept twenty years, without any diminution to their virtue.

When the wound ſeems to be at a ſtand, and yet does not appear foul, it requires medicines that are endued with a power to make the fleſh grow; and the following powder is recommended, as being of extraordinary uſe in this caſe: Take true dragon's blood and fine bole armoniac, of each half an ounce; maſtich, olibanum, and ſarcocolla, three drachms of each; aloes, round birthwort, and roots of flower-de-lis, of each a drachm and a half, mixed and made into powder; but the effect of it will be more powerful if mixed with the ſyrup of roſes, turpentine, or juice of wormwood.

This indeed you will find will make the fleſh grow beyond expectation.

If a detergent or cleanſer be required, let the following water be uſed, which may eaſily be prepared thus; and it is called by farriers, who love to keep people in ignorance, the *Phagedenical water:* take two or three pounds of unſlacked lime newly made, put it into a large baſon of fine tin, and by degrees pour in five quarts of rain water, then ſetting the baſon in a convenient place for two days, ſtir the water often; after which ſuffer the lime to fall to the bottom, pour off the water by way of inclination, ſtrain it through brown paper, and to two pints of it add half a pint of good ſpirit of wine, an ounce of the ſpirit of vitriol, and as much corroſive ſublimate in fine powder; mix and preſerve it for uſe in a glaſs phial.

If you perceive a great deal of corruption in the wound, or any appearance of a gangrene, add to the whole quantity of the water, an ounce of arſenic, diminiſhing the doſe proportionably, according to the quantity of water.

Now having laid down ſeveral uſeful medicines for the cure of wounds, it will not be improper to propoſe ſome certain maxims, on which the true way of proceeding in the cure is grounded:

Firſt, then, a horſe's wound muſt be probed very gently, and as ſeldom as poſſible, by reaſon his fleſh is extremely ſubject to corruption,

ruption, and to grow foul on the leaſt contuſion that happens.

Secondly, the wound muſt be kept clean, and free from corrupt fleſh, which muſt be conſumed with powders.

Thirdly, A revulſion muſt be made in the beginning, that is, you muſt divert the courſe of the humours, and prevent their falling upon the wound: bleeding is the beſt revulſion, for it allays the heat of the humours, and leſſens the redundant quantity of them.

Fourthly, A horſe's tongue being as prejudicial to a wound as poiſon itſelf, he muſt not be ſuffered to lick his wound.

Fifthly, Never proceed to ſuppuration if the humours can neither be diſſolved nor repelled; eſpecially in parts that are full of ligaments and ſinews, or near the bones.

Sixthly, If a wound be accompanied with a great contuſion, or is round or circular, in ſuch caſes inciſions and the application of cauſtics are required.

Seventhly, The wound muſt be carefully covered, for the air retards the cure.

Eighthly, The callous lips of a wound muſt be cut to the quick, before they can be re-united.

Beſides this general account of the wounds, and the method of curing them, ſomething may be proper to be ſaid concerning thoſe wounds or hurts received, in ſome particular parts of a horſe's body: and when he has received any ſuch in his back, you muſt apply oyſter-ſhells reduced into a fine powder thereto, and let him eat ſome golden comfrey, cut into ſmall pieces, amongſt his oats.

The wounds of the breaſt, according to ſome modern authors, are cured with tents and ſoft folds of linen put over them, ſteeped in a compoſition made of verdigriſe, vitriol, and allum, of each an ounce, eight ounces of vinegar, and a pound of honey, boiled together till they become red.

Wounds in the belly are cured in the ſame manner as men's wounds are in that part, by ſowing up the whole peritonæum with a very ſtrong woollen thread, leaving the extremities without, and the ſkin with a ſtrong hempen thread waxed, joining the lips of the wound together in the form of a buckle, and applying thereunto the common ointment proper for wounds; and in caſe any inflammation happens, you muſt apply ſome chalk diſſolved in vinegar to it.

When the guts of a horſe come out, you muſt not touch them, but put them in with a ſponge ſteeped in hot water, and then ſqueezed, to the end that it may only retain the heat.

Some, in putting in the guts, endeavour to make a horſe vomit, by putting a feather into his throat, which has been ſteeped in oil.

If the wound is not large enough to put them in through, you muſt make it wider; if the pannicles come out, you muſt cut it: when the guts are wounded or ſwelled, there is no likelihood of a cure; no more than there is when a horſe evacuates blood at his fundament.

Thoſe that are wounded near the groin, eaſily fall into convulſions; and in ſuch caſes you muſt keep the horſe from drinking, as much as poſſible; cover him well, and ſuffer him not to walk, but give him green things to eat.

Wounds in the knees, according as *Apaſiltes* informs us, are difficult to be cured, becauſe there is but little fleſh and ſkin on that part no more than on the legs; and therefore thoſe medicines are to be uſed that are of a very drying nature: whereas, where there is ſtore of fleſh, you muſt uſe thoſe that are moderately drying.

When horſes are wounded with thorns, and other things, but lightly in ſome parts of their bodies, you muſt apply thereto honey and tallow boiled together; and when the wound is conſiderable, turpentine and oil, both hot.

Some, in order to take out that which has run into the foot, and for pricks, put nothing upon it but boiled elder; and if any thing ſhould penetrate between the foot and the hoof, it muſt be pulled out, and afterwards an ointment applied to it, made of verdigriſe, and the like; and care muſt be taken that the wound be well cleanſed.

Or elſe you may melt ſome turpentine, tallow, and wax mixed together: it is neceſſary the medicines ſhould penetrate the bottom of the wound; and therefore if it be narrow, it

muſt be enlarged: and this muſt be obſerved concerning all wounds.

To ſay nothing here of ſeveral ointments that are proper for wounds, and well known generally to thoſe who have occaſion to uſe them: if a nerve happens to be cut, you muſt cloſe it, and uſe a defenſive, to prevent a concourſe of humours; ſome take the bark of the root of an elm, with the dregs of oil of olives, and boil them till a third part be waſted, ſo that there be but one pound left, which you muſt mix with two ounces of the powder of long ariſtolochy, and four of an he goat's greaſe, or fat; you muſt boil it ſo much, that when you drop ſome of it upon a ſtone it will grow hard.

Some there are who make a mixture of laurel, aniſe, maſtich, and tartar, and incorporate them with cheeſe and hog's greaſe, to make an ointment of them.

If a nerve has received an hurt, you muſt foment it with ſome oil, wine, and honey; then apply thereunto a plaiſter made of the root of elder and honey, and the root of *Althea*.

If the nerve is bruiſed, you muſt apply ſome fine flour, myrrh and aloes, mixed with the fleſh of a tortoiſe to it; and if it be a little torn, make a circle round it with a hot iron, and draw a dozen lines acroſs in form of a little wheel.

In caſe the horſe happens to be wounded with a bone, bit of wood, or ſhord, and that the ſame ſtick in the fleſh or hoof, you muſt forthwith take it out; and after you have cleanſed it, apply it to a medicine made of verdigriſe, or ſome other plaiſter proper for wounds; put a tent into it, and the next day waſh it with ſweet wine, and anoint with things proper to heal, and put ſome barley-flour and allum upon it.

FRESH WOUND IN A HORSE. As ſoon as a horſe has received a wound, apply oil of turpentine, and it will prevent all ill conſequences; or, if you cannot eaſily procure oil of turpentine, waſh the part with warm water and brandy, or with common ſpirits and warm water.

WRIST. The bridle wriſt, is the wriſt of the horſeman's left hand.

A horſeman's wriſt and his elbow ſhould be equally raiſed, and the wriſt ſhould be two or three fingers above the pommel of the ſaddle.

YARD-FALLEN; a malady in a horſe which proceeds from want of ſtrength to draw it up within the ſheath, ſo that it hangs down between his legs.

This is cauſed either by the weakneſs of that member, or by means of ſome reſolution in the muſcles and ſinews of it, cauſed by a violent ſlip, ſtrain, or ſtroke, on the back, or elſe by ſome great wearineſs or tiring.

For the cure: firſt waſh the yard with white-wine warmed, and then anoint it with oil of roſes, and honey mixed; then put his ſheath in a little canvas bolſter, to keep it from falling down, and dreſs him thus once in twenty-four hours, till he is recovered.

Keep his back as warm as you can, both with a cloth and a charge of plaiſter, made of bole armoniac, eggs, wheat-flour, dragon's blood, turpentine, and vinegar; or elſe lay wet hay, or a wet ſlack, next his back, and over that a dry cloth, which will do very well.

YARD FOUL; if a horſe's yard is ſo fouled or furred without, ſo that he ſtales in his ſheath, melt freſh butter, with white-wine vinegar, and having pulled out his yard, and taken out all the filth, waſh it with the liquor, and alſo inject ſome of it into the yard.

YARD MATTERING IN A HORSE, is moſt commonly occaſioned by his over freeneſs in ſpending upon mares in covering time; and when the horſe and mare are both too hot, it burns them, cauſing the running of the reins.

The ſigns of it are the iſſuing of a yellow matter from his yard, and a ſwelling at the end of it, and when he ſtales, he does it with a great deal of pain, and cannot eaſily draw up his yard again.

For the cure: boil an ounce of roach-alum, and a pint of white-wine, till the allum be diſſolved. Inject the liquor blood-warm with a ſyringe, throwing it up his yard as far as you can, four or five times a day. This will perfectly cure him.

YEARN, [in Hunting] ſignifies to bark as beagles properly do at their prey.

The YELLOWS IN A HORSE. A diſeaſe, the ſame that is uſually called the jaundice in human bodies, of which there are two ſorts, the yellow and the black.

The yellow proceeds from the overflowing of the gall, cauſed by choler: and the other from the overflowing of the ſpleen, cauſed by melancholy, and are both dangerous infirmities; but the black is the moſt mortal.

If the horſe be young it is eaſily cured; but in old ones, where the liver has been long diſeaſed, it becomes impracticable.

This diſtemper is known by the horſe's changing his natural colour of white, in the ball of his eyes, to yellow; his tongue, the inſide of his lips, and the outward parts of his noſtrils, is alſo coloured yellow. The horſe is dull, and refuſes all kinds of food; a ſlow fever is perceived, but it increaſes together with the yellowneſs. The dung is often hard and dry, of a pale yellow, or light pale green. His urine is commonly of a dark, dirty, brown colour, and when it has ſettled, ſometimes looks like blood. He ſtales with pain and difficulty.

The black is known by quite contrary ſymptoms; for the whites of his eyes, mouth, and lips, will be of a duſkiſh colour, and not ſo clear and ſanguine as before.

For the cure: diſſolve an ounce of mithridate, in a quart of ale or beer, and give it the horſe lukewarm; or inſtead of mithridate, two ounces of *Venice* treacle; or if that cannot be had, three ſpoonfuls of common treacle.

Bleed him plentifully, and as coſtiveneſs is a general concomitant of this diſorder, a clyſter ſhould be given; and the next day the following purge:

Take of *Indian* rhubarb, in powder, one ounce and a half; of ſaffron, two drachms; of ſuccotrine aloes, ſix drachms; and of ſyrup of buckthorn, a ſufficient quantity to make the whole into a ball.

If the rhubarb ſhould be thought too extenſive, it may be omitted, and the ſame quantity of cream of tartar, and half an ounce of *Caſtile* ſoap, with four drachms more of aloes added. This may be repeated two or three times, and the following balls and drink given immediately after:

Take of Æthiops mineral and millipedes, of each half an ounce: and of *Caſtile* ſoap one ounce: make the whole into a ball, and repeat the ſame ſeveral days ſucceſſively, waſhing it down with a pint of the following decoction:

Take of madder root and turmerick, of each four ounces; of burdock root ſliced, half a pound; of monk's rhubarb, four ounces; boil the whole in a gallon of forge water till it is reduced to three quarts; then ſtrain the liquor from the drugs, and ſweeten it with honey.

If this method be purſued, the diſtemper will, in all probability, abate in a week; but if it ſhould prove too obſtinate for this treatment, mercurial purges ſhould be given, and afterwards the following medicine:

Take of ſalt of tartar, two ounces; live millepedes and filings of ſteel, of each three ounces; of ſaffron half an ounce; of *Caſtile* or *Venice* ſoap, half a pound; make the maſs into balls about the ſize of a pullet's egg with honey, and give one of them night and morning, waſhing it down with the above drink.

To YERK OR STRIKE IN THE MANAGE, is ſaid of a horſe, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtriking out the two hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent.

YIELD OR SLACK THE HAND [with Horſemen] is to ſlack the bridle, and give the horſe head.

ZAIN, is a horſe of a dark-colour, neither grey nor white, and without any white ſpot or mark upon him.

FINIS.